De Morbis Cutaneis.

TREATISE DISEASES

Incident to the

SKIN

In Two PARTS.

WITH

A short Appendix concernies the Efficace
Local Remediate and the second of their Operations

By DANISE TURNER

pany, now a LICENTIATE of the lege of Phylicians, London.

LONDON:

Imprimatur, Decemb xii' Die, 171: Datum in Comitils Cenforiis Ex Ædibus Collegii nostri. Gulielmus Daws, Præses. Johannes Bateman, Centore Georgius Ca

Epistle Dedicatory.

To the most Honour'd Dr. William Dawes,

Dr. John Bateman,

The much Honour'd

Dr. Thomas Gill, Dr. William Gould,

(Dr. George Colebrook

President and Censors for the Time being of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

Moy, and much Honoured,

MEN, after the cultomary Examinations at the Cenfor's Board,
You were pleas'd to think me qualify'd for that weighty Province of Medicinal Prescription, and honour'd me with the College Diplome for a Licentiate's Privilege; having lately quitted the Hurry of Business in a Branch of the same Prosession, I had Time to look over some scatter'd Memoirs which I had taken of certain remarkable Occurrences, and to reduce them into some better Order; which when I had digested and sitted the Best I could for the Press, I had no Need

Need to deliberate where I should present them, since by Duty, as well as Interest, they were

intirely Yours.

It was my Duty to offer (I cannot say my first Fruits from the Press, having been often there before, but) the first I publish'd since I came among You, by which I might convince You (whatever may be the Fate of the Performance) that You have given that Privilege to no idle, and I hope, no useless Perfon.

It was my Interest to sue for Your Protection, which being granted, and the said Performance honour'd with Your Imprimatur, its Access may be the easier to the Men of Art, who will find as the Author has not been asham'd to venture it abroad, so neither have You the learned President, nor Ye the learned Censors of Our renowned College, distain'd to countenance its Passage: Be that however as it will, yet is He still the same, I mean

[Most honour'd President, And much honour'd Censors]

House I de Could for which I

Your very much obliged

And very bumble Servant,

DANIEL TURNER.

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AUTHORS

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Confilted in the following

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Authors consulted in the following Treatife.

Ingraffias Palmarius Panarolus Tohnstone I. Jovian. Pont. Paracelfus Lanfranc Langius Lemnius Leewenhoeck Philoftram Lifter Philol Transact Lucretius Platerus . ! 1 Ladov. Vives Lufitanus (Amat.) Pliny Pomponatine Poerius (Zacut.) Manardus Marcellus Donat Quercetan. Marcil. Ficinus Quint. Serenus Martial Maffaria Ramfy Marthiolus Redi-Riverius Mayern Mauritius Cordæ-Rhafis Rondelerius Mead Rulandus Meekrin Wolphius Mercurialis

Salius Sanctorius Scaliger Scribonius Schenkius! Sculterus

Myzaldus

Olaus

Nic. Nicolus

Sebaft. Munfter Sennertus Serapio Severinus non Pauli ranus pigelius vammerdam Sydenham . Tagautius Valleriolus Vallefius alesc. de Tarant. an Horn uguion Wainwright Weinriching Wierus Willis Will. ten Rhine Wileman

Zodiacus Med. gallic. Zuingerus Zypæus

READER.

I doing premis'd what I believ'd necessary, in my Introduction to the ensuing Treatise; I thought of Printing it without other Presace, had not a Friend (to whose Judgment I pay a Deference) perswaded me to follow the Mode, at least, as to the Thing tho' not the Manner, of too many Authors, who study chiesty to caress and please the Reader's Ear with slashy Wit, or Prospect of some Thing wonderful when the Scene is open d: And after it appears, too late (the Money paid and Time mispent) that the Prologue was the best (if not the only valuable) Part of the Performance.

If the Bookfeller (who is not always the best Judge) be less blameable for using some lit-

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the Art and cunning Stratagem to get off the Impression, being once bedg'd in; Yet is the Author highly criminal (and how does this City swarm with such at present) who knows that he is publishing almost as many Lyes as Lines, and that the End of such his Publication is meer self Interest and sordid Lucre.

But to acquaint our Reader (whether Civil or Courteous, Cavilling or Critical) with the Design of this; I shall inform him negatively, what he must not, and after what he may, expect from bence.

First, Here is no Seventh Edition nor Seventeen thousands Advertisement of forged Tales or bawdy Stories, to raise an Apprebension in the Ignorant, of the Author's having sound a different and better Way of Course any Distemper than other legal Artists, or Gentlemen well educated and instructed in the same Profession.

Here are no Specimens of Cures (nor yet Miscarriages conceald) prought by Specificks

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ficks of Apostate Priests, or others with eir generous Alcalious Remedies.

No Tombs of Venus or (more proper-) Sepulchres for her Votaries, nor are her retched Devotees deluded here, by any Prense of deceiving the treacherous Goddess.

No Shams to draw you in to purchase ackets of Quack-Medicines, under Semlance of Generolity: Nor would the Aubor of this Treatise advise any of his Reaers, unless Professors of the same Art, to eddle with any Medicine be has communical d, but by the Advice and from the Hands of ach as are so: Since in all Distempers there re Contra-indicants and Correpugnants s well as common Indicants: And he who ither takes or gives a Medicine without Reard to one as well as t'other, throws a Dye for his own or his Patient's Life, and 'tis rofs or Pile (if perfifting in such Method) phether be kells or cures.

In a Word, here is no True nor Snare aid for the Univery, by Shew of green and new

new Discoveries, which being just arriv'd at, as we think (full fraught with Expectation) the Curtain falls, and the Drift of the Epilogue is to inform us, that at such a Place we may bear of the Author, and who knows not the Meaning of that?

But leaving these, with other the delusive Arts of Quackery triumphant, that Plague of Mankind and Scandal to the Common-Wealth: and having told our Reader what he is not to meet with here, it remains that we tell him what he is, which we can do in few Words, (viz.) All the Author knows and has observed of Moment, for twenty Years past, upon each Subject he discourseth; which he hath faithfully communicated, without the least Reserve or Prospect of any bye or smister Advantage.

In the fulfome Stile of our modern Charlatans, he might boast of many rare and admirable Secrets: For one of which revealed only to his Prince, the Physician was presented annually with a good fat Ox: And the Author has divulged an other worth an Hecatomb.

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But quitting of the Jest, and owning freey that I have deliver'd what I know, the Query is, if that was worthy of a Publicaion? Unto which I can only answer, had I not thought so, it had not been publisht; nor vithout the Approbation of some Gentlemen oth of Learning and Ability, bad I yet penur'd, upon such Thoughts of my own: For eneral Judgment there was no obtaining 'till was publisht, which being done, I must aide the general Censure whatever that may I can folemnly protest it written with n honest and a just Design of serving the Profession; and if received or read over with e same, I am not without Hopes it will be Use to each Branch thereof.

To those of the higher Class, I address my

——Si quid novisti rectius istis Candidus imperti ——

To the Lower -- His utere Mecum.

The the Caviller or Critick, Fac Tu under the feet: So that baving provided a Scrap of Latin for each of these, I shall make no other applies either for the Subject I have undertaken, or the Method and Way of Handling the same, unless this; that if the Performance in general be sound Serviceable, particular Slips and Failings (whether Grammatical or Orthographical) which I am very consons have escaped with some Errors of the Press, will I hope be less regarded if they may not be overlooks.

De. A can Potenthis problemed ad ton thing an homest and a just Design of so ving the Prosession of sover with the time, I am not enthout subject it will be of the to each Brush thereof.

To thole of the higher Clafs, Indirefs my felf in the Words of the Poets

INTRO-

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Candidus imperd --

Forts Lower - - His prece Meetin.

INTRODUCTION.

HERE being a peculiar Republick or Regiment belonging to the outward Parts, or Confines, as may be faid, of the Humane Body; we have chosen the same at present for our Dissertation; intending more particularly to treat of its Dissempers: This, as I conjecture, seems to be the same with the source of Hippocrates and Galen, interpreted by some of their Followers, the Bulk of the whole Body; taking in the outward Teguments with the Extremities of the Blood-Vessels, both Veins and Arteries, of which we shall proceed to give the following Description, before we enter upon our Account of the Discases incident thereunto; and, 1, of the Cuticula.

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This by the Greeks is termed Andepus, from its covering the subjected true Skin: from its Thinness it is called the Scarf-skin, being a fine pellucid Membrane, insensible and exanguous, covering the whole Superfice of the Body: Of its own Nature it is white, yet by Reason of the Humours underneath, it varies its Complexion: thus in the Jaundice it appears Yellow; in the Sanguine, Red; in the Aithiop, Black; in the Agyptian, Tawny; in the Phlegmatick and Cachetic,

Pale and Wan.

It is conspicuously perforated together with the Skin underneath in particular Places, as the Ears, Eyes. Nose, Mouth, Anus and Pudendum; and inconspicuously all over, through its innumerable and (to the naked Eye) almost imperceptible Passages, by Physicians called Pores: which ike the finest Seive, let forth the fuliginous Excre-

B

ments

ments of the Blood, and ferve to ventilate its Flame, that it may not be oppress or suffocated.

Its chiefest Uses are to be the Medium of the Touch, to defend the Parts of the true Skin from being injur'd by occurring Bodies, to close the Mouths of the little Vessels and Glandules dispersed through it, and yet at the same Time to let forth superstuous Humours through its Pores as aforesaid; and lastly by covering the Inequalities under-lying, to give Ornament and Comeliness to the Whole.

The Cutis, or true Skin, is likewise a very large Membrane equalling the Circumference of the Body: It is said by some of the Ancients to be of mean Temperature, being partly Spermatic and partly Sanguineous: It is framed to be the Organ of the outward Touch, the Cover and Defence of the Parts it incloseth, from which it borroweth its Shape and Dimensions. It serves as an Emun-Hory to the whole Body, as also to afford Establishment to the Roots of the Hairs.

A farther Use of this Part, according to Hippoerates and Galen, is, that it may be made an Index or Criterion of the Temperament or Constitution, or of the good or bad State of the Body: Thus also Riverius, Temperamentorum Instrumentum est Cutis, potissimum Ea, que Extremis Manuum Di-

gitis ineft. Inflit. Med. p. 6.

But this containing only a general Description, we have farther thought it necessary to lay down One that is more exact and anatomical.

The most accurate Steno, as also Malpighi, have curiously treated upon this Subject, whose Make and Texture seems yet more instructively delineated by Prosessor Bidloo, and thence by our own Country-man, that excellent Anatomist, the deceased Mr. William Comper; whose Plan in the fourth Table of his great and elaborate Work, is worthy

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orthy to be perused by the Ingenious; and hose Account of these Parts we have transferd hicher as follows.

By the Affistance of the Microscope (faith our uthor) the Cuticula appears composed of diverse rata or Beds of Scales, fastned to the Papillary ubstance of the Skin, and are so entangled with ch other, as that they appear a continued Pelcle or Membrane, when raised from the true in, whether by the Application of Blifteringaisters in living People, or Scalding-Water.

ot-Irons or the like in dead Bodies.

According to the Number of these Strata or Beds Scales, the Skin appears to be more or less fair, d the Person is commonly said to have a thicker a thinner Skin; the' very frequently the Jaunce and other Distempers give it an ill Tincture. The Cuticula, like the true Skin, is not unirm; in diverse Parts of it, the Number of its ales and their Strata exceed those of others: n the Lips not above two Strata appear, on the her Parts more, feldom less: In the bottoms the Feet of those which walk much, and the alms of the Hands of laborious Mechanicks, ese Strata are not only very numerous, but each ale is thicken'd. If you macerate the Cuticle Water, after some Days its Strata of Scales will ppear, and you may divide it into two, somemes three or four Pellicles; the like Division of may be also observed in Vesicatories or Blifters ised on living People.

The Cuticle removed, the Cutis or Skin it felf pears, according to the same Author, after the llowing Manner, as view'd by the Glass.

I. The Papilla Pyramidales, made up of diverse ramidal roundish Glands, in whose Compositih the Nerves have a confiderable Share.

queous Vessels, placed betwixt the Former according to Bidloo, in which some place the Sear of that tawny Tincture of the Agyptians, the black one of the Moors or Athiopians; but of these aqueous Vessels, tho' diligently sought after, Mr. Cowper declares his Ignorance.

2. The Sudoriferous Glands which compose

the Papille.

4. The fweat Vessels or excretory Ducks arising from the said Glands.

c. The Hairs arising near the Pores of the

Iweat Vessels.

Besides these, the Skin is furnisht with a Rete of other Vessels, (viz.) Arteries, Veins, Nerves, and Lymphatic Vessels, all admirably delineated

in the aforesaid Scheme.

Hence it appears faith he, that the Skin can no more be esteemed a Similar Part than any of those called Dissimilar or Compounded: nor indeed is there any Part of the whole Animal (unless the Cuticula may be so called) that can justly be esteemed simple or uncompounded; even the Blood-Vessels, Nerves and Lympheducts are com-

pounded Parts.

6. Besides the Paramidal Sudoriferous Glands which compose the Papilla Cutis, there are others placed on the internal surface of the Skin, the most Considerable of which we find in the Axilla; where they are sometimes called Axillares, but more properly Miliares, from their Figure, the Axillary Glands lying under these last mention'd Sudoriferous Glands, they receiving the Lympha brought into them by the Lympheducts springing from the whole Arm, do discharge it again into the exporting Lympheducts in its way to the Thoracic Duct.

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INTRODUCTION.

7. There are other sudoriferous Glands (tho' not so evident to the naked Eye) under the Skin of the Fingers, Inguina and behind the Ears; the hairy Scalp, Skin of the Forehead, Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet are also furnish'd with these Glands: Wherefore not distinguishing them by the Names of the Places of their Scituation, we choose to give them a more general Denomination, either as to their Office, as Glandulæ Scales for the Science as Figure as Milianes.

Sudorifera; or Figure, as Miliares.

8. In the Skin are also placed those Bodies whence the Hairs arise: These by some are also esteem'd as Glands, and called Piliferæ: These piliferous Bodies or Glands are furnish'd at their Roots with importing and exporting Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c. the Hairs being as it were the Excretory Ducks; with this Difference from those of other Parts, viz. they receiving their separated Juice immeditely from the Pores in the Extremities of the lood-vessels, whereas the Hairs as we conceive, ave their radical Moisture transmitted to them by the Mediation of a spongious Body, which bsorbs it from the circumjacent Parts: Hence is that the Hairs grow in dead Bodies, when the Motions of the Fluids cease.

The Hair, as an Appendage to the Skin, falls unler our Consideration, having also its Diseases as
n the Alopecia and Plica, from the vitiated. Texure of the cutaneous Glands, together with their
uices and the Pores of the Skin some how misasected and disorder'd, to be treated on in their
roper Places; whilst we here only remark what
as been observ'd by our Author, that altho' bewixt the Light and naked Eye, the Hair appears
ellucid, yet if view'd with the Microscope in
hat Position it appears spongy, or not unlike the
nward Part of a Cane: It seems to be compos'd of
orny globular Particles, variously joyn'd together

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these in Hook's Micrographia and colour'd. Where it hath Plenty of Moisture it is commonly pendulous, if more dry it is curled*.

In its whole Composition may be consider'd in spongious Body, compos'd of the aforesaid horny Particles, its streight and transverse Stalks which joyn its Globules together; its woolly or downy Parts, which descend from above, and stand obliquely downwards; whence it happens that when the Ends of the Hairs are not placed in their right Position, the Hairs are not placed in their right Position, the Hairs are also divided into their Top, Middle, and Root, arising from the piliferous Bodies, placed within the Skin. Their Thickness and Make is different, as in the Head, Eye-brows Groyn, Nostrils, Eye-lids, &c. all which the Reader will find well express in the said Table.

Their different Colour is owing to the Temperament, Age, as also Region or Climate, together with the diverse Humour mixt with the

Juices by which they are nourished.

The Nails being likewise concern'd in the Diseases of the Skin, as in the Paronichia, Pterigion, Contusions and Sugillations of the Blood therefrom, a also having some proper Vices of their own, we have thought fit to entertain the Reader with their Description from the said curious Anatomist to be found in the 105th Table of the same Book.

They are said to arise from their subjacent Parts called their Roots, fram'd from a Complication of Blood-vessels and Nerves (as their exquisite Sense at the same Root does manifest) whence horny Fibres or Tubes arise, and being united, compose that hard Body which we call the Nail.

Those Fibres which make the Out-side or convex Surface arise from the lower Parts of its Root, next the second Internode of the Finger; the rest of the said horny Fibres which rise from the

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Superior Part of its Root towards the Top of the Finger, successively make the internal concave Surface of the Nail, fo that the Extremity of the Nail that projects or extends it felf beyond the Top of the Finger, is fram'd of all the Fibres which arise from the Surface of its Root, and is much thicker than its other Extreme towards its Root: Hence it happens that the external Surface towards the Root of the Nail is protruded forwards towards the Top, as may be observ'd, if you remark the lower Part of the Nail towards its Root, you will fee it advance to the Top, which at length is either worn away or cut off; when any Corrofive Matter, as in the Paronichia or the like, destroys the tender Roots of the horny Fibres, the Nail necessarily falls, but nevertheless buds again, and a new One (tho' perhaps not fo well shap'd) comes into its Place.

The Nails obtain a middle Nature betwist the Bone and Cartilage, proceeding faith Zacut: from the more crass Excrement of the third Concoaion, on which Account they continually increase by the Apposition of fresh Particles. Their Use, chiefly, is for the more firm Apprehension of Bodies, and the Security of the extreme Parts of

the Fingers from external Injury.

The Use of the Hair is 1. for Defence, 2. for Beauty, and 3. to shew the Temperature of the

whole Body as well as the Skin.

Both these and the former are by some Authors deny'd to be proper Parts of the Body, as not being nourish'd by the common Life of the Whole; it being observable that the Hair, and some say the Nails also, grow after Death.

It has been remark'd, that this outward Tegument which we call the Skin, has well supply'd the Place of, or has it self been truly Muscular; so that by Means thereof some have been able to

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contract not only that of the Forehead and the whole Scalp, drawing the fame forward, and returning it after; but also that of other Parts of their Bodies, in like Manner with Horses and other Creatures, who can, by having this Part Muscular, draw the whole Hide into Wrinkles, that they may shake off Flies and other Infects annoying them. On the Contrary, others have been to hide-bound, if we may to call it, and incapable of firring the fame, that they could not draw the Skin, even of the Forehead into a Wrinkle, or express that Action which we call Knitting the Brow: So that under the Tortures of the Rack, they have not been able, on this Account, to discover the common Passions of the Soul, so visible in the Faces of other People.

Med Chir. Cb. 32.

£1000

Of the wonderful Dilatability of this Part, I have heard Nothing that comes up to that in the young Spaniard, Meekrin takes Notice of, + Who in the Hospital at Amsterdam, show'd himself to Van Horn, Sylvius, Pifo, and other learned Phyficians; taking up with his Left-Hand, the Skin of his Right-Shoulder and Pap, and bringing the same up to his Mouth; Again, he would draw the Skin of his Chin down to his Breaft like a Beard. and presently put it upwards to the Top of his Head, hiding both his Eyes therewith: After which the same would return orderly and equally to its proper Place, lying fmooth as in any other Person: After the same Manner the Skin of the Right-Knee and Leg, he would pull either upwards or downwards for half a Yard's Length. whilft (which was yet more remarkable) the Skin of his Left-Side would not admit of any fuch Expansion.

But let this suffice for a Description of the Parts affected.

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" anniger con traditions."

DISEASES

OFTHE

SKIN in General.

PART I.

CHAP. I.

Of the Leprofy of the Arabians.

HE Skin, always including its double Membrane and vascular Compages, is liable to many Diseases, as well from outward Accidents, as inward Disorders. Of the former, we shall treat hereaster (amongst others) in our second Part; of the latter, here in the first; scarce any of which calls for a larger Disquisition than those of the two Leproses, I mean that of the Arabians, and that of the Grecians: The first of which we intend briefly to speak of in this; of the second, in our next Chapter, more largely.

The Legra (called otherwise Elephantiasis) of the A-rabians, is a Disease scarce known in our Country, or seen in these latter Ages; on which Account 'tis rarely handled by Modern Writers, and therefore if for the Satisfaction

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of the more inquisitive or curious, I venture to touch upon it, I hope the Digression will be deemed pardonable.

It was my own Curiosity sirst put me upon Enquiring, whether or no this deplorable Distemper had any Assinity or Relation to the Lepra of the Jews, which we find mention'd in the sacred Records of the Levitical Dispensation; and having perused sundry ancient Writers, I met with little Satisfaction, nor from all together more to the Purpose, than what is comprised in an Answer of that samous Physician Gregory Horstius, * to a Letter sent him by a Divinity Professor, Henri-

De Hy. * to a Letter sent him by a Divinity Professor, Henrimene & Locus Hoffner, who therein desires his Opinion of the Claustrum Virginale, or Hymen, taken Notice of in the Old Law, as the Pucilage of the Jewish Women, together with his Sentiments of the Nature of their Leprofy: In Answer, I say, to which, concerning the Sub-

ject of our present Enquiry, he writes thus :

Concerning the Jewish Lepra, you rightly think it different from the Elephantiasis, or Lepra, mention'd by Phyficians. But that this Matter may be set in a clearer Light, it is necessary that the equivocal or ambiguous Term be explain'd: In order to which you must note, that by the Word Elephantiasis, the Arabian Physicians understand commonly a Disease of the Feet, where there is great Tumesaction, and the Veins distended with Varices, as appears from Avicen, Rhasis, Avenzoar, &c. of which see Fuchsius, lib. 2. c. 16. as also Forest. lib. 29. Obs. 27.

The Elephantiasis of the Greeks is a most grievous Disease likewise, and reckon'd among such as are scarce, if at all, curable, being elegantly described by Areteus, lib. 2. c. 13. who saith it is so called from the soul Aspect, with unequal Bunchings out of the Parts, the Roughness and Thickness of the Skin, with vast Clests and Chaps swelling out, and to the Sight resembling the

Skin of the Elephant.

Again, saith he, from the Wrinkles on the Forehead, it is called Leontiasis, and Satyriasis, as well on account of their great Libidinousness, as for their Likeness in Face to the Satyr, whom the Poets seign to have a flat Nose, thick Lips, sharp Ears; of which consult Galen de Caus. Morb. c. 7.

An Example of the former Kind is given us by Amatus Lusitanus, in a Monk named Austin, as you will find Cent. 2. Curat. 34. Of the latter frequent Instances occur to us; so that in divers of the Imperial Cities, Examinations are appointed of these Sort of Elephantic or Leprous Persons, as in this of ours (saith my Author) I am my self constituted for that Purpose.

Farther (saith he) the Elephantiasis of the Greeks agrees with that Disease which the Arabians name Lepra, and the Discriptions of this Elephantiasis, as propounded by Galen, Egineta, Etius and others, are ascribed by Avicen and Rhasis to the Lepra, of which see Buchsius.

Commonly then speaking, the Lepra of the Latins and Arabians is no other than the Elephantiasis of the Greeks. which we shall thus define; That it is a foul, contagious, and as it were cancerous Cachexy of the whole Habit. arifing by some Fault of the Liver and Spleen, from atribilious adust Humours : Hence Paulus Ægineta, lib. 4. c. I. terms it an universal Cancer : Avicen, a Disease corrupting the Complexion, Form and Figure of the Members, proceeding from corrupt Bile diffused through the Body, with a hot and dry Temperament of the Bowels, spoiling their Sanguification, and Generating this peculiar and specifick venenate Quality, which is propagated after this threefold Manner; First, Hereditarily from Parent to Child; Secondly, By Contagion as well in common Conversation as by venereal Copulation; Thirdly, Spontaniously from a proper Vice generated or promoted by bad Air and Diet; to which last Fallopius ascribes its Generation even now in France and Germany: Others, among whom Cardan, that it takes its Rife from a Conception at the Time of the Menstrual Purgation. But farther, that the Disease may be yet better understood, I have here fet down my Method of Inquifition, when required by the Magistrate to examine the Infected before they are shut up from the Society of Mankind, and compell'd into the Lazars Holpital.

First, saith he, I enquire after their Names, and those of their Parents, and then satisfie my self in the following Particulars. (viz.) whether these latter were ever leprous: Or whether they have since accompany'd with such: What Kind of Life and Diet they have us'd: What their particular Constitution: If any wonted Evacuation has been suppress'd: Whether they are troubled with fre-

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frequent Belching, coffive and dry Body, muddy Urine, Propensity to Lust, stinking Breath, or Sweats, weak Pulse, difficult Breathing, with narrow Chest: Whether dull, heavy, or slow to Action, Numbress of the Sense of Feeling, Coldness of the outward Parts, restless Sleep, Night-mare, troublesome Dreams, Fearfulness, Itching of the Skin like the creeping of Pismires,

nicerous Laffitude.

These Matters inquir'd, the Party is stript to see if he begin to fled his Hair, whether of Head, Beard, Eyebrows and Eye-lids; whether his Look be fierce, his Ears acuminate, his Lips thick, his Noftrils swelling outward, ulcerate and contracted within, his Face appearine full of unequal Tubercles, of a red or rather livid Complexion: Whether the Veins of his Tongue are varicous: Whether his Skin appear greafy, fo that Water flides off and will not tarry on it : Whether little Knobs appear there-under, or if it feem like unto that of a deplumed Goofe: If the same be full of horrid Chaps and Furrows, like the Hide of the Elephant, or crufted over with a dry Scab, Morphew, and impetiginous Eruptions: Whether his Joynts are knotted, the Muscles of the extreme Parts, especially of the Thumb wasted. the Nails drawn in, the Skin sensless to the Prick of a Needle: Whether there be foul and cacoethick Ulcers with Fiffures or Clefts about the Fingers and Toes: And laftly, Whether the Voice be hoarfe, or inward.

These Signs appearing, corroborated with some Experiments made upon the Blood, of which see Marcellus Donatus, Phil. Schopfius; also upon their Urine taken Notice of by Schenkius, we pronounce the Disease truly Elephantick in the worst Degree, and appoint the Person to be separated, by reason of his infectious and incurable

Diftemper, from the Company of other People.

But if the prime or pathognomonick Signs are wanting, altho' a foul dry Scab affect the Skin with large and fretting Puffules eating in, and swelling the Parts, with small Chaps also, or Fiffures, together with a branny Scurf, yet do we not pronounce it an Elephantiasis, but rather the Psora of the Greeks: Nay, if the said Evil yet degenerate sarther with Atrophy of the Parts, great Itching, eating into both Skin and Flesh, the former not only falling off in Scurf, but Scales greater or less, especially about the hairy Parts of the Head and Face, we thence

Time it may turn to the Elephantialis it felf.

Now feeing these Examinations are order'd, because fuch miserable People should not be so abandon'd as to be left destitute of Means to sustain Life, the Lazar Hofpitals are appointed; into which also those poor People who have not Means to subfift them, much less to pay for their Cure, when they suffer under this latter malign and perverse Scab, are pronounced fit to be separated and sent thither also; so that by these Means those that labour under the real Elephantiasis, are few in Comparison of fuch as suffer under the Lepra Gracorum, or Psora; the latter of which (as before hinted) are fometimes reftor'd again to their former Health: (an Instance of which our Author gives in a noble Virgin abour to be feparated upon this Occasion). Having thus at length (continues he) defin'd our Leproly, or Elephantiasis, as understood by the Arabians and Physicians among the Greeks. I shall speak to that of the Ancient Jews : Which from what has been faid, I must needs think much differing from the Arabian Elephantiasis, and to bear near Affinity with what Physicians term Lichen and Alba Vitiligo, as Vallesius has diligently observed in his Tract de Philosophia Sacra: But how their Garments and Houshold Stuff (nay the very Walls of their Houses) came to partake of the Infection, is not so manifest, altho' the foresaid Author endeavours to reconcile it by a Sort of Analogy, from whence he faith even the inanimate Bodies might also participate the contagious Putrifaction: But for our Parts (faith the Learned Horstius) we had rather, with fome eminent Divines, acknowledge the Cause of that Leproly in their Cloaths and Houles to be unknown to us, which we look on as a fingular and divine Punishment : For as the Supreme Being did grant unto the of the Jewish Mraelitish People very particular Bleffings and fingular Lepra and its Privileges, so did he punish their Ingratitude and Abuse various Speof his Favours, with very severe and fingular Judgments

It must be a sad and grievous Spectacle to see this Leprofy raging in their Flesh, but more dreadful and wonderful to find it seise upon their Dwellings, and to occasion the Expulsion of both their Families and Houshold

Campanella, lib. vi. C. 234

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Goods together: And this by way of Answer to the

foregoing Query.

Deviation in which the Term being explicated, and the Elephantiasis Arabum seldom found or heard of among us; or if it were, yet being acknowledg'd by most Authors an incurable Disease, we shall lay down no other Theraputick Method than the following, to be found in

CHAP. II.

Of the Leprofy of the Greeks.

Aving in our preceeding Chapter set down the greater Part of the Symptoms of this Disease, when arrived to its Hight; we shall have no need to repeat the same in this: But for the Information of the less studious Reader, it seems here likewise convenient to explain and distinguish certain Appellatives, under which the Disease (at least the Symptoms) among the Ancients, especially Hippocrates and Galen are described and discoursed of: Such as these I reckon treated under the Names of Alphus, Vitiligo, Leuce, Lichen, Psora, Exanthema, Scabies, Furfur, Porrigo, Rhagades.

These, with some others, are frequently met with, and intended to denote either the Disease it self, or some

Symptom bordering thereon.

In the Confusion amidst several Writers, let the following serve as an Explanation till a better is found.

Alphus, derived and Falper, immutare, fignifies a Change of Colour: This by the Latins is termed Viriligo, by the Arabians, Morphea Maculosa alba, implying an unequal Discolouring or Defilement in the upper Part of the Skin, by which the same is as it were sprinkled up and down in several Places with white leprous Spots, arising from a salt Phlegm, or other viriated Juices, thrown forth of the Blood, and lodged in the outward Parts.

Leuce. If the Flesh, as the Skin, parrakes of the Malignity, and begins to be corrupted, it then changeth the

for-

former Name for this of Leuce, derived still from its white Colour; and according to Avicen, Alguasen, Albaras, and other of the Arabian Physicians, ariseth only from a farther Degeneracy of the same Humours, there being this farther Mark of Distinction, that in this latter, the Hairs, as the Skin, are said to be changed white: The Places, tho' rub'd, will not look red, and if pricked,

fend forth only a watery Sanies.

Vicilizo, fignifies any white Spot or Mark in the Skin only, and is usually reckon'd of several Sorts; sometimes by it is meant the same with Alphus, at other times Leuce, tho' improperly. There is also a third Sort, named usuas, Seu Morphea Nigra, because it tingeth the Skin with black Spots, as the other with white; neither is it attended with Pain or Excoriation, but only a Discolouring in the Superficies of the Skin; this seems little differing from the livid Spots of some Scorbutics, or those occafion'd by an Ecchymosis, or Sugillation of the Blood.

Lichen implies the same with Impetigo, and is usually construed a Tettar or Ringworm: Est summe Cutis Vs-tium (saith Hippocrates) in Psora & Lepra, cum Asperitate & levi pruritu: deterius quidem Pruritu, Psora au-

em & Lepra, levius.

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Celsus gives it the Name of Papula, but the Generali-

y of Physicians that of Imperigo.

Exanthemata, ab ¿¿arθέω Effloresco, signifying any Kind of cutaneous Eruption or Pustule breaking forth of the Skin, have no more Place here, altho' used by some of the Antients, than in a Discourse of the Small-pox or Measles, for which they are particularly taken by Manardus, and therefore to be no farther remark'd in this Place.

Pfora, gr. Wwea, the same with Scabies, fic dicta, a scalpendi desiderio, signifieth any scabby Eruption, or itchy Pustules on the Skin; more especially those attending the

Elephantiasis, or Lepra Grecorum describ'd above:

Furfur is a Symptom, or Effect rather of the dry Scab, which preying as it were upon the Skin, especially the Guticle, raiseth up its Strata (presently regenerated) browing the same off in a Scurf like Bran of Wheat, from whence the Name. When the Distemper affects the Head, Beard or Brows, it receives for its Name Porigo, gr. mrvelans, implying what our Women call Dandrif, or Scurf of the Head, produced usually from the Scab.

The last we shall mention are the Rhagades, à esplonabrumpo, by the Lasins Fissura, Chaps or Clests in the Skin, which appearing near the Anus, upon the Lips and Nipples, as also on the Hands and Feet, as well where there is none, as where there is a Lepra: We shall treat of the former under their proper Heads, and here sinish this Etymology, by which we may discover them, generally speaking, either Symptoms of, or some how related to the same Disease, differing scarce otherwise than Secundum Majus vel Minus, in the Corrosiveness of the

offending Humour or viriated Salts of the Blood.

Now as before hinted, the Leprofy of the Arabians is scarce known to us [the nearest Resemblance to which, if not the same, was that I remember often to have seen in a common Mendicant, lying our in the Fields, with prodigiously overgrown Legs, and an emaciated Body, deform'd with Ulcerous Rhagades on the Feet and Toes, which resembled perfectly the Club-Feet of the Elephant of also is the Lepra Gracorum of a seemingly milder and less contagious Nature with us than some of our Neighbours, who have their Lazar Houses in many Places, and appoint Physicians to pronounce Sentence as we have heard upon those miserable Wretches, who for that Cause are shut up, and proscribed Commerce with other People.

The Disease under that Name with us, and of which I shall more particularly treat, seems of Kin to the Psora in its highth, and to the Lichen in its milder State, as describ'd by Hippocrates; the first of which is allow'd to be very stubborn and rebellious, the last more mild and tractable, the both enough difficult to extirpate, so as to

prevent Relaps, and sometimes even incurable.

Of Kin to this Description, we find it taken Notice of by that notable Practitioner Hildanus (meaning here and in all other Places of this Treatise Guilbelmus Fabricius) altho' with this Distinction, that he does not with Horsius, limit the real Elephanciasis to the Feet only, as you may find in his Epistles ‡ where he recites also a Case of a Person condemn'd to the Lazar Hospital, whom he recu'd from an eight Years Consinement under Sentence of an Ignorant Practitioner, by whom he had been pronounced Leprous.

The Disease saith Pliny, * came not into Italy till the Time of Pompey the Great, beginning frequently in the Face, where it appear'd in Spots like a small Lentil, af-

\$ Epift, 24

Lib. 26, Cap. 1. of No. Hyft.

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Of the Leprofy of the Greeks:

ter invading the Body with Tubercles of several Sizes and Colours, crusted over with a dry and rugged Scab, which at length turned black and eat the Flesh to the very Bones; the Fingers and Toes being also much tumefy'd at the same Time.

The same Author would have it thought peculiar to the Ægyptians, and when it lighteth upon their Kings, it is dreadful to the Subjects, because (as Medicinal) their

Baths are temper'd with humane Blood.

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That it was thus peculiar in a Manner to Ægypt, we may infer from this Distich of Lucretius. †

Est Elephas Morbus, qui propter Flumina Nili Gignitur Egypto in Media, neg; pratered squam.

Thus also in the Times of Galen, we find he takes Noice ‡ of its raging in the City of Alexandria; less frement in Germany, Scythia, Mysicand the colder Regions: et Ambrose Parey observes it in some Parts of Germany. Int in Spain and all over Africa it is more common saith e) than in all other Parts of the World; and in Langue-ck, Provence and Guyenne are more than in all France side.*

As to the Cause of this Disease, the greatest Part of the ntients agree, that it hath its Rise from Melancholy, ith a Mixture of Salt Phlegm, meeting in a hot and dry onstitution, and occasioning such a Degeneracy of the id Humours, as to produce, in its utmost Stage, a sort surveysal Cancer.

That a præternatural Heat and inward Burning (tho' ometimes to appearance Cold) attends them, is manifest rom what the last recited Author mentions of that he alls the Lepra alba, sundry of which he saith, were to be een about Bourdeaux and Little-Britain, who labour'd uner such a violent and intense Inslammation of the Viscera, hat it would wither and wrinkle an Apple held some few dinutes in their Hands, as much as if the same had been xposed to the Sun for several Days.

Others define it a Malign and Contagious Disease, goten by Infection from conversing with the Diseased, espeially by Carnal Knowledge, after the Manner of the Lues Jenerea: from whence not only a Leprous Issue, but the ound Person lying with the Infected, becomes diseased. Bad Dyet has been mentioned before, of which a remark† Lib. 6.

ad Glanc.

Lib. 20.

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able Case is given by Sculterus, † in a Butcher of Ulm, who travelling upon the Road, hapned to lodge in a certain Inn, where the Hostess (a reputed Sorceress) served him with the boyled Flesh of a dead Leper; upon eating which, his whole Mass of Blood was corrupted in a short Space of Time, breaking out into malignant Pustules all over his Head and Superfice of his whole Body; and hearing afterwards that his Hostess, this wicked Woman, was publickly burnt for other horrid Crimes she had committed, the Melancholy Man began to despair of Cure; which after what Manner obtain'd, the Reader will find in the said Observation.

That it is a Disease insectious by Conversation, seems plain from the Xenodochia S. Lazari, sounded in diverse Cities of France, Germany, Spain and other Places: where the Magistrates have appointed Physicians to inspect such as are deemed necessary to be set apart from the rest of

Mankind.

That it infects after the Manner of the Lues, by Copulation, is less to be doubted, and confirm'd by Gordonius' in the Story of a young Countess affected with a Leprosy (if it were not the Lues) and coming to Mompelier, a young Physician she consulted, was so familiar with her as to get her with Child, and became from thence soon after a perfect Leper, the young Lady being afterwards a Patient to the Author.

A Case of the like Nature Philippus Schopsfius, in his Book de Lepra, (set sorth in the German Tongue) mentions of a Carpenter (for surely he could distinguish this Disease from a Clap) who having to do with a Leprous Woman in the Marquisate of Baden, received the Insection, which appeared in sew Days after, and for which he was obliged to be sent into the Lazarr.

We have now done with the Hystorical Part of this Disease, from whence its Nature and Diagnostics are I think sufficiently deduceable, and from whence also the

Prognostic may be made after this Sort, (viz.)

That this Herculean and most obstinate Disease, in its highest Degree is absolutely desperate and deplorable: that in its middle State it is exceeding troublesome to overcome, and often soyls the Physician's Art, who is sometimes forced to quit the Patient after much Labour and Expense, leaving him in a Condition as miserable as he found him: that the milder Sort is yet sufficiently rebellious.

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What remains, is the Method of Cure, which has been variously attempted by diverse Practitioners, generally centering in some of the Cardinal and Prime Remedies: among which, Galen and others of the Antients, as also most of the Moderns, recommend the Viper, taken from the Animal Kingdom; Antimony, Mercury and Sulphur from the Mineral; Lignum Vita, Rad. Oxylapathi, Epithymum, Polypod, &c. from the Vegitable.

But before we deliver any Methodical Process, we are to speak a few Words concerning the Empirical Cure of the Distemper: One of which (more remarkable than the rest) is that by Castration or Gelding, which Ætius faith, he hath known to be a perfect Cure. Valescus de Taranta is of the same Opinion, saying, there is no Serm. 1. C. better Way of Correcting the hot and dry Intemperies, n which this Malady is feated: Ambrose Parey + affents

to the same, as very likely and rational.

An Experiment less hazardous, is that of H. ab Heers +, tho gives an Account of a red-hair'd cholerick young dan, coming to him with his Skin torn into deep Clefts Il over his Body, infomuch that he had never feen the ke in his Life time of a Leprous Person: He had taten (faith our Author) seven Courses of a Decoct. Guajac: orty Days at a Course: upon which he fell into a conrm'd Leproly, being burnt up as it were by his hot Poions. I prescribed him 31s of Mountain Chrystal pp. very Morning cum Suc. Fol. Nenuph. Ovar. Corinth. Berer. forbidding all Things (weeten'd, drinking afterwards Whey, with Sal Prunella dissolv'd therein; I then aid him on a Bed of Straw (faith he) deep under a Mill, hat he might receive upon his Body the dropping of the cold Water, heated neither by Motion nor the Sun; and when he had done this before Supper, for an Hour and half, several Days, he grew sound and well. But whither this Apparatus had any Thing in it more than common Bathing, (by most Authors recommended) to me leems disputable.

Heurnius takes Notice of one of these People, who having try'd a Multitude of Medicines ineffectually, at

length recover'd by freely eating of Cucumbers.

† Lib. 19. C. ult.

\$ Obs. 22.

C. 7.

T. Bartholine Cent. 6. Hyft. 33.

Bartholine * relates that he was credibly inform'd by a Neapolitane Phylician, how Prince Caraffa was fed with the Flesh of the Asses Foal on account of his Lepro. ly: Contrary to Ballonius, who faith, the Disease is thereby produced: Yet Hippoc. commends the same as paffing eafily; and Pliny faith, it is restorative, and good

for Confumptive Persons. † C. 17.

Myzaldus extolls for the fame Purpose, the Feeding upon the Flesh of the Fenny or Moorish Frog, which he faith is the most excellent Remedy to moisten the parched Flesh of the Leper, and to correct the fervent Heat, and adust Melancholy in the Blood; which is to be underflood of the leaping Frog, and not the venemous or flow creeping One, meaning the Toad.

Apol. lib. I.

Facobus Dovynetus * highly magnifies the frequent Ule of the Elm-Tree, fresh prepar'd, by the constant drinking of which Decoction, mixt with a little White Wine, I law, faith he, a young Man about 13 Years old, recover'd of a Leproly, it occasioning such strong smelling or stinking Sweats, that those about him were scarce able to endure his Company, whilft he voyded also large quantities of a turbid and blackish Urine.

Somewhat of Kin to this (if not the same) we find recommended in the Practice of our famous Bate, in whole Pharmacopeia, fet forth by the learned Shipton, you will find it thus directed, among others, for this Purpole.

Re Cort. Int. Ulmi rec Biv. Coque in A. F. thing. ad di mid. Colatura rubicunda adde Syr. de Rub. Ideis & de Moris a 3is. m. and for a Recent Elephantiasis, the aforesaid Author calls this, Remedium certum,

The destil'd Water from the Tendrils or young Branches of the Larch-Tree, drunk after the like Manner, whilst a Bath is used, made out of a Decoction of the same, has had great Vertues likewise ascribed.

But amongst all Remedies yet invented, there are none that come up to the Viperine Preparations, in fo much that this Creature is lookt upon as the Prime Antidote, and only able to grapple with this Gigantick Di-

ftemper.

Galen, Inlarging upon the fingular Benefits of the Viper, in subduing this Disease, acquaints his Reader, that its first Discovery was by Accident: And what was inrended by the Giver of it, for certain Destruction, proved providentially the Recovery of the Receiver; as ap-

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pears by the two following Relations, among others, † Lib XI. which he hath fet down t.

Being a young Man (faith he) I remember one of my Med facult.

Companions keeping Company with a Leper, was a last infected, and thereby rendred of a terrible Aspect, and offensive Smell; in so much that an Apartment was built for him near the Village, from whence he was furnished with Sustenance. In the Time of Harvest it hapned that some Wine being brought out to the Reapers, and let carelelly by; after some Time, when one of them vas about to drink, that he might mix it with some Water, the Wine was poured forth of the Vessel into the frinking Cup, and therewith a dead Viper: The Harrest-Men astonisht at the Sight, and apprehending Daner, chole rather to quench their Thirst with Water: However, They were so commiserate to the poor Leper ear adjoyning, as believing it were better for him to lie, than live longer in that milerable Condition, in reard whereof they offer him the Wine, without taking orice what had befaln it; and he foon after the drinkg thereof, was to a Miracle restored to Health; his ird and scaly Skin peeling off, and a more smooth or itural one appearing underneath.

The other is of a Leper going to the Baths for Help. nd flighted by a Courtelan, he was desperately in Love with, the attempted to poylon him by giving him Wine in which a Viper accidentally falling, had been drowned: But which as the former, intended for his Death, proved

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Some other Accounts of this Nature, together with he Viperine Antidote, the Reader may find at large in

as said XI. Book de Simpl. Med. fac.

Notwithstanding this high Encomium of the Viper, for he Cure of the Lepra; yet Palmarius and his Master Fernelius, do both reject the same as useless, and it may hot (likely) be without Cause; When in some very hot and dry Conflitutions, the same is given in Wine, or the Spirit and Volatile Salt extracted by the Force of Fire; which must still farther increase and inkindle the Sulphur in their Blood, and render the Salts in the same more Pungent and Corrofive: But what different Effects the Flesh of the Viper boyl'd in Water, and eaten with the Broth (as the Indians eat them, and account them very delicious Food) first casting away the Head and Tayl

with the Skinand Intrails, may have, is apparent from the Remarks of several learned Men, who have so directed them with extraordinary Benefit. In what Form Palmarius or Fernelius might order them (altho' they say they try'd (everal) is somewhat uncertain; if after the Manner of some Chimical Extract or in the Theriaca, they were disappointed, the less Wonder: Altho' after all, They do own that in a recent Leprofy, where the Skin only is al fected with a Scab or scaly Eruption, it woul'd answer and haften off the branny Covering, after the Manne of the Serpentine Exuviæ: and yet if the Disease be radicate, it will (fay they) neither better the morbid State of the Bowels, nor check the Leprous Taint, the Poylon of which very commonly increaseth upon their Use whilft the Symptoms are rather exasperated than any way alleviated or taken off *.

Palmar. de Morb contag. lib. de Ele bant C. 9.

Of this Opinion we find Poterius, who faith, they must be used a considerable Time before any Benefit will accrue to the Diseased; nay, after their repeated Use for a confiderable Space, that they had disappointed him: Ye the same Person, whilft he is decrying their Vertues, and disputing the Authority of old Galen, gives a remarkable Example of a Cure wrought by them, upon a reveren Father, as he calls him, Provincial of the whole Order of Dominicans throughout Lombardy, overrun with a foul le prous Scab in his Body of five or fix Years standing; for which there had been consulted many great Physicians, and an infinite Number of Medicines prescrib'd and ta ken to no purpole. We (fays he) on Account of this contumacious and stubborn Disease, obtain'd our Purpole by keeping him folely to the Use of the Viper's Flesh for some Time, which he eat after boyling in Water, and drank the Broth: He had them also dry'd and powder'd, mixing the faid Powder with a little Sugar and Cinamon, and fo sprinkling it among other Food: In the whole Summer, after one Way or other, he dewoured above 150 Vipers; upon which his old Skin cafting off, a new One succeeded, and he, who a little before appear'd an old Man, now was grown young again, ftronger than before, and in every respect more able for all the Functions of Life; by which Instance we may see the great Contrariety there is to be found in these Gentlemens Opinions †.

† Pot. Cent. 3.

The

Of the Leprofy of the Greeks:

The rational or methodical Cure is layd down by Dr.

Willis, to this Effect. *

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The material Cause of the Scab, or of the Leprosy of Gracorum, the Greeks, is not merely a cutaneous Humour, because of Seat. 3 C. 7 Infection taken from without, or because depraved or degenerated from its Crasis upon other Occasions: but the Pustules first arising about the Beginning of this Disease feem to proceed hence, that some Acido-saline Concretions (like Tartar in Wine) do happen in the Mass of Blood, thich when they can't be conquer'd or diffolv'd, are drien here to the Skin, as in the other Case, to the Sides of he Cask.

In respect to the Conjunct Caule, there are two speci-Indications of Cure, namely, that the Impurities of ne Bowels may be quickly purged off, and that the acio-saline Discrasses of the Blood may be regulated: for thich Ends Medicines both Evacuating and Altering of

verle Kinds, are to be prescribed.

Thus after more universal Purgation and Phlebotomy

remiled.

Rad. Oxylap. ficcat. Polypod. Querc. a 31s. Sen. 3ij. Epithym. 3vj. Rhabarb. Mechoac. a 31s. Santal. citr. 3ij. Spic. celtic. 3is. Sal. tart. 3ifs. ponantur in Vitro cum Vini albi thiij. Aq. Fl. Samb. thj. stent clause in frigido per Dies tres, dein in usum depromatur, Effun-

dendo quotidie, q. s. liquoris clari.

For sweetening the Blood and washing its Salts, Whey ther by its felf or with Fumitory, Succory and the arp Pointed Dock, infus'd in it, may be drunk two or ree Pints, in a Morning for 20 or 30 Days together, if agree with the Stomach; and besides, a Dose of the llowing Electuary, may be taken Morning and Eveng. (viz.)

K. Conf. Rad. Lapath. acut. 3vj. Ocul. Canc. Coral, pp. a 3ij. Eboris 3j. pulv. lign. Aloes Santal. Cit. a 3ifs. Sal. Prunel. 3ij. Vitriol. Martis 3ils. Syr. E fuc. Lu-

jule q. s. m. f. Elect.

The Iron Mineral Waters prevail much in this Difle; and when other Medicines have been given to no urpole, I have often cured a grievous Scab, which has most been leprous with these Waters; Yet for the more ficacy, Sal Prunelle, Vitriglum Martis, or a little of the relaid Elect, may be given conveniently.

The

In Conflitutions more Phlegmatic or abounding with Scrum; when drinking of Whey or the Waters are not so proper, it may sometimes be convenient to give a Decoction of the Woods, at medical Hours, and moreover to take them constantly for their ordinary Drink, as thus,

Re Ras. lign. Salicis this. Rad. Sarsap. Zviij. Sant. alb. lign. lentisc. a Zij. Ras. Eboris. C. C. a Zvj. Stanni Antim. crud. in Petia ligat. a Ziv. Liquirit. Zj. Infund. & Coq. in A. F. thxvj. ad Medietatem, Colatu-

ra Servetur ad ufum.

Chalybiats are generally directed as useful in the Cases, the often without Success; for most Preparation of Steel, in which the Sulphureous Particles prevail, in as much as they ferment the Blood, and put it into Critical Effervescencies, do rather increase than diminish the Imperiginous Eruptions: nevertheless the Salt, Syrup, Tincture, and Vitriolic Insusions, as they fix the Blood and somewhat check the raging Salts, do well enough suit the

Intentions propos'd.

But when none of these can avail, many as the last Remedy, commend Salivation, as the stoutest Champion and the only, that is able to cope with so strong an Adversary: Yet the Event does not always answer Expectation (as this Author instanceth in four Cases unsuccessfully attempted, one of them three times repeated; yet after some little time the Disease which seem'd quite vanquish, appear'd again afresh as bad as ever) whence (saith he) it is evident that the Venereal Disease, tho' it be extremely malignant, and cause soul and cocoethick Ulcers, eating the very Bones themselves, may more easily and certainly be cured than this Distemper: Wherefore, not undeservedly, did the most famous Physicians of old reckon this Disease, when consirmed, to be very difficultly, if at all curable.

An Event no better attends it, when coming upon an inveterate Scurvy: Perhaps indeed the Intentions of Cure may be more certainly gathered, when this latter is the Basis or Root, as I may say, of the Former, (viz.) taking the primary therapeutic Indications from thence, and to insist chiefly upon antiscorbutic Medicines; but even of this Sort, those that are sharp and hot, as Scurvy-Grass, Water-Cresses, Horse-Radish, Pepper-Wort and other Things that incite the Blood too much, as they dissolve the Crass of it more, and force the coagulating

Tartar to the Skin in greater Abundance, are always

found to do more Harm than Good.

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Baths, or Bathing in hot Waters which evacuate by Abundance of Sweat, the Humours of the whole Body, and cleanse the Pores of the Skin, tho' it seems very proper in this Disorder, yet is it so far from relieving, that the Breakings out are very often increased and exasperated thereby; for I have known several, who not being very itchy, have gone to Bath, and there bathing in the hot Water, have returned thence quite Leprous: Wherefore when ever this Disease is a supervenient Symptom of the Scurvy, let all sharp and elastic Things be avoided, and only the more temperate be given, endued with a nitrous, vitriolic, or volatile Salt. The Nitrous is predominant in the Christallum Minerale, some Juices of Herbs, Decoctions, and in some of the purging Waters.

The Cucumber is endow'd with a nitrous Vertue, and by Experience (as we have elsewhere noted) is found good against this Disease; wherefore in the Room of other Sallet it may be eaten plentifully: Moreover let Three or Four of them be cut into Slices, and infus'd in sour Pints of Spring-water for a Night close cover'd, to the clear Liquor poured off, add of Sal Prunel. two or three Drams, the Dose fibs. three Times or oftener in a Day: For the same Purpose also, Decoctions of the Leaves

and Fruit, made in Spring-water, much conduce.

Some Cathartic Mineral Waters, especially those of North-Hall, if you make Analysis of them by Evaporation, do manifestly shew the nitrous Salt wherewith they are impregnated: And I have often found that the constant Drinking of about sour Pints every Day for a pretty While together, has done Service in a milder Species.

But such as are endow'd with a Vitriolic, as the Spaw, do far excel the Nitrous, or indeed most other Medicines in this Case. To such as have not Opportunity of taking them, I give common Water saturated with our Steel, and so exactly resembling the Spaw-Waters, with good Success, because of their Mineral Salts, or at least some Mercurial Particles in them.

Tin and Antimony have their Praises also given them by some, who prescribe them together with other Medicines. The Raspings of the Former, or Pouder of the Latter may be insus'd in Beer for ordinary Drink, or they

may

may be put into a Decoction of Sarfa, and some of the

other Woods for this Purpole.

A necessary Caution it is in this Malady, to inquire whether or no it may not take its Rise from some latent venereal Taint impress d upon the Blood, if so, as in the Case of the Scurvy, Antiscorbutic Remedies have the chief Place; so here Antivenerals, such as Mercury, are

principally indicated; but to proceed.

The second Curatory Indication respects External Application, or Topical Remedies, to remove the Scurfy Eruptions, among which Baths and Liniments are chief; which yet unless the efficient Cause, i. e. the tartarous Disposition of the Blood be first purged out, do seldom or never any good of themselves. Among these, both Baths and Liniments made of Tar, are by far the best, so that indeed they only should be used, but that they smell so strong; therefore it is usual, for Baths, to use the Water that has been kept in Tar-Barrels for a While, and impregnated with the Insusion.

Of the natural Sulphur Baths, we have spoken before,

and that they are to be used with Caution.

The Liniments, whose Use is safe and proper, are of three Kinds or Degrees, (viz.) gentle, moderate, and more strong. Thus some take the Liquor that sweats out of green Wood as it is burning, or rub the Parts with Dock-Roots bruised and steep d in Vinegar; or,

B. Ol. Tartar p. Deliq. Ol. Amygd. amar. a p. a. M. ap-

plicecur bis in Die.

The fecond Sort have Tar in them, (viz.)

Re Pic. liq. Zij. Ung. Rofae. Zvj. liquiscant & Miscean-

But the most effectual Remedies are Mercurial Ones,

as this following.

Be Merc. vivi acido Aliquo extinct. Ziss. Axung. porc. rec. 3vj. incorporentur pro usu instar Linimenti, or

Bet Merc. pracip. alb. 3iij. Unge. Refat. 3iij. Misce pro

But these, especially the Former, are cautiously to be used for Fear of Salivation, (if the same be not intended) by which a vast Quantity of Humour impacted in the Pores of the Skin, may happen to fall too much at once on the Salival Ducks, and indanger Suffocation of the Patient.

Of the Leprofy of the Greeks.

Or to contract the whole Process of the Cure nearer to-

gether, altho' in a something differing Method.

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R. Rad. Cichor. 3j. Glycyrrhizæ 3s. Herb. Fumar. Summit. Lupul. rec. Sambuc. a Mj. Fol. Sen. Elect. 3j. Mechoac. 3ij. Sem. Cartham, 3s. passul. min. incis. 3j. fiat Infusio cum Sero Lactis per Noctem: Mane Coque ad Tertias.

R Colatura bujus Biij. Syr Rof. Sol. Bls. m. f. Potio.

Note, That in this Formula you have both Alterative and Purgative together, which having been continued for some confiderable Time, let the Patient make use of the following Bath and Unction (Scil.)

B. Rad. Bryon. Lapath. acut. a Ziij. Herb. Scabiof. Malo. Cort. Rad. Frang. Flor. Chamam. a Miij. Sulph. Hj. Salis Mis, cum Aq. Fabr. q. f. f. Decott. pro. Baln.

B. Suc. Lapath. acut. Plantag. a 3ij. Solani 3is. Ol. Rof. Viol. a 3ij. Litharg. 3iij. Sulph. pp. 3ij. Tereb. cera a q. f. m. f. Linim.

Observe betwixt Whiles to omit the Bathing, and repeat the Apozeme; after which a gentle Diaphoresis may be promoted with the following Draught.

R Ag. Fumer. Ziij. Rob Sambuci Zij. Mithrid. 3ss. M.

Or instead of the foregoing, direct as follows.

Rad. liquirit. rasp. Ziss. Lap. acut. Bryon. a 3vj. Polypod. Querc. Zij. Cort. Tamaris. Zvj. Esule prep-Frang. Ebul. a Zij. Fol. Sen. Ziss. Rhab. Zij. Herb. Fumar. Centaur. Min. a Mss. Sem. Cartham. Zss. sen. Zij. Tart. alb. Zij. passul. incis. Ziss. Galang. Zj. Incidantur & Infundantur in Hydromel. 18vj.

Of this 3vj. are to be taken dayly, giving therewith, once a Week or Fortnight, of the Sal Antim. gr. vj.

For common Drink the following may fuffice, and do good Service also.

R. Rad. Acetos. Biij. Sasaf. Bj. Sarsap. Bij. passul. Min. Biv. Cinam. Bij. siat Decost. A. F. g. s. ad tertias.

These Directions observ'd, let the Patient, at a convenient Season, or early in the Morning, be put into a breathing Sweat, with a Draught of the Decost. ex Lign. Santt. cum ejus Coreice, adding thereunto of the Golden Diaphoretic Sulphur, gr. x. and purge once a Week with the following.

By Laxativi Mineralis Simpl. gr. x. Merc. dul. 9j.

Misce, detur Mane.

To deterge and scour the Skin prescribe the following

Re Rad. lapat. acut. Jij. Helenii Jj. Coq. in f. q. Aceti, & post contusionem exprimatur Succus add. Ol Ros. Viol. a Jis. Litharg. Jiss. Sulpb. Jiss. Butyr., rec. Jj. Terebinth. Jss. cum pauculo Cera f. Linim.

R. Rad. Bryon. Lap. acut. a 3iv. Herb. Scabiof. Fum. Cens. Min. a Miv. Core. Rad. Frang. 3ij. fl. chamem. Miij. Sulph. viv. Salis a tols. incid. pro Balneo ut eft

Artis.

DeMorb. With the Former of these, Greg. Horstius * tells us country. Obs. that he cured a noble Virgin over-run with a dry Scab and Itching of the whole Body, casting off much Scurf and scaly Desquammations, accompany'd with horrid Clests or Rhagades, insomuch that it was under Deliberation whether she should not be separated as a true Leper.

With the Latter, a young Country Lad, of Eighteen Years, who had been a long Time tormented with a

moift and foul Scab.

† Lib. 1. Joannes Wierus † sets down the following Method he Offero. Med. took in curing a foul Scab or Lepra in a common Person fadly afflicted.

Having bled him he kept him some Time to this fol-

lowing Apozem daily to be taken.

R. Rad. Polypod. 3iss. Lap. acut. integ. Cichor. cum Rad. Summit. Lupul. a Mj. Scabios. Veron. fumiterra a Mij. sl. Borrag. Buglos. a Mss. Liquirit. rasp. 3ss. passul. enucleat. 3j. Coq. in A. F. Hiv. ad Medias, admiscendo in fine decoctionis Sena alexan. Mund. 3ij. Epithymi 3j. Nocte relinquantur in Infusione & a valida Expressione adde Syr. de suc. Fumaria 3iv. f. Apozem.

After this continued some Time, he directs the fol-

lowing Bath to be made use of frequently.

By Scabiof. Veron. Fumariæ Lap. acut. integ. furfurum Tritic. a Miv Malv. Mvj. in Cacabo Aquæ bulliant ad Balneum.

After this he was anointed with the following

Re Suc. Scab. Veron. Fumar. Lap. acut. a 3ij. Aristol. rot. pp. Vitriol. rom. a 3ijs: Sal. Nitri. 3j. Litharg. Argent. 3ij. Alum. 3ij. Sulph. 3s. Ol. laur. Axung. por. a 3ij. Oleum & Axungia Coq. cum Succis ad Eorum Consumptionem & inde Misceantur Reliqua ad Linimenti formam.

To the Arms and Thighs were apply'd Cupping-Glaffes with Scarification, and he was forbid all smoak'd, dry'd, spiced and salted Meats; Milk, Cheele, Shell-Fish, new Beer, also four red Wines, and Pickles of all Sorts.

I shall forbear inserting of more Prescripts from other Authors, little varying from these already mention'd, but conclude this Chapter with two or three Cases occurring in my own Practice, by which the Reader may be enabled to conjecture with how great Difficulty this Diftem-

per is overcome.

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A young Fellow, Servant to a Victualler, was put under my Care for Relief under a Leprous Scurf, having arrended him from his Infancy: His whole Skin (excepting that of his Hands and Face) representing exactly the Scales of some Sort of Fish, their Lamine or Strata larger than the common Spangle; and where they lay out of the Way of rubbing, placed in exact Ranges like the Slate or Tiling on the Tops of Houses.

I could promife my felf but little Hopes of obtaining the Maftery of so long rooted and obstinate, as well as to be feared) hereditary Malady. However, to comly with their Importunity, I began with Bleeding him, fer Purging with the following Pouder swice a Week.

Merc. dulc. 3j. Pulo. Diagred. gr. xv. Sal. Tart. gr. x. m, f. Pulvis purgans, detur Mane cum Regimine ufuali.

Every Night he took the following Bolus going to

Reft.

Ry Antim. diaph. 36s. Bezoard. Ven, gr. iv. Conf. Lujula q. f. Mifce.

And for his ordinary Drink I directed as follows.

R Rad. Oxylap. Rub. Tind. a this. Polyp. Querc. Mechoac. a 3iv. Cort. Rad. Frang. Nast. aquat. Becabung. a Miij. Antim. crud. in pulvere craffo & petia ligat.

Praparentur pro Sacculo & indantur Vasculo Ala ten. rec. Cong. ij. continenti ; post debitam Fermentationem bauriatur ad libitum pro potu ord.

During this Course, one Morning in a Week was set

a-part for Sweating with the Bolis following.

Ry Bezoard. Min. Sal. Vol. Viper. a gr. vj. Conf. frutt. Cynosb. 3j. Misce.

Upon which he was close cover'd and ply'd with hot Posset-Drink, or Mace-Ale, 'till the Sweat slow'd plentifully from him, which being wiped still off, and he gradually cooling, got up to his Dinner and follow'd his

Mafter's Bufiness.

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When we had thus spent a Month, and made some Progress towards the Clearing of his Skin (his Purging and Sweating intermitted for some Time) I kept him Night and Morning to the Pil. Æthiopicæ in the Pharmacop. Baseana, and the Season savouring, he went for an Hour or two every Evening by himself into the River, where with his Flesh-brush and Lather he throughly scour'd his Hide, and came home much pleased with his expected Cure.

Re Butyr. infulf. 3ij. Sulph. viv. pp. 3s. Camph. cum Ol. amygd. d. guttis aliquot in pulv. redata 3s. Sal. Nitri 3j. Ol. tart. p. deliq. 3ij. Olei laurin. q. f. ad Confiftentiam Saponis, pro usu dum flumine natat.

After some Time his Skin appear'd much amended, and he who every Morning could gather lately near a Handful of branny Scales, now very rarely found one in his Bed.

However, much fearing the lurking Snake, he was kept strictly to his alterative Bolus, and purged again several Times with Mercurials; his Diet-Drink, of which he was tyr'd, was changed for a medicated Whey, which he drank plentifully 'till he thought himself quite well.

Yet after a Month or fix Weeks disuse of Medicine, this inveterate Malady began to bud afresh; and having gotten, as he thought, a new and smooth Skin, he perceived, to his great Grief, another scaly One arising, wanting Time only to confirm it self in its former State: Upon which I advis'd his Friends to have him flux'd by Unction, before his Disease got again to a Highth.

Accordingly a Salivation was rais'd, and he spir plentifully betwixt twenty and thirty Days; came out perfectly clear of his Distemper, and remain'd so for several Months. To confirm his Cure, I would have had him sent to our Baths in Somersetshire, but by Reason of the Straitness of their Circumstances, this was lay'd aside, as hoping also that there might be no Occasion.

Before the ensuing Spring was far advanc'd, tho' he took all necessary Precaution by Way of Bleeding, Purg-

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Of the Leprofy of the Greeks.

ing, and a regular Discipline, as to the Non-naturals, yet did the scurfy Scab repullulate in several Places, tho not

ariving to the Degree it was at formerly.

He ventur'd some Years past upon Marriage, and has Children by his Wise, as yet without Appearance of inheriting the Father's Distemper; altho' it may be Time enough, some Years hence, to tell him they are his Ossessing: The Seeds of the Disease lying at present perhaps dormant, which may hereaster be (by some concurring

Cause thereto) brought into Action.

A young Gentlewoman, comely and of a stender Make, about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, was brought to me a few Years since, in Company of her Mother, who desir'd my Advice about some scattering Eruptions on her Daughter's Face, which at a Distance I perceiv'd were imperiginous, or a lesser Species of the Lepra Gracorum: She had one on her Brow, the most conspicuous, cover'd with a white Scab, which she usually pickt off every Morning to conceal the Blemish, and sound a new Squammula ingender'd by the next. She had two or three other smaller upon other Parts of her Face, and some upon the Neck.

I defir'd she would show me her Elbows, and (if she leas'd) her Knees, where I expected (having generally ound it so) the greatest Appearance: With the First she eadily comply'd, and I found the Olecranon before with a arge white and shining Scab; she told me the Tops of the Knees were rather worse, with some scattering Spors. Hand's Breadth below, and that the rest of her Body.

was perfectly free.

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I told her Mother my Thoughts of the Disease, and the great Difficulty there was in subduing the same, which I found her no Stranger to; the young Gentlewoman being but then lately discharg'd a fix Months strict Course of Medicine, prescrib'd in the Country by a bold Practitioner, who frequently gives the Prince's Pouder, and which according to her Account of its dogged Operation, she had taken, at least some other violent Preparation of Mercury, kept down by purging from affecting her Mouth, which nevertheless she said would be sometimes fore for two or three Days.

She had bathed, anointed, and strictly dieted to no purpose, the Distemper not giving way, but keeping at a Stand, unless that a new Pustle had lately risen on her

Face,

Face, which gave them fresh Alarm, and put them upon

confulting what farther was to be done.

The Gentlewoman, the Mother, told me she was advis'd to send her down to the Bath; I propos'd Salivation first, which I found the Daughter had a Mind to be at, having heard of wonderful Cures wrought thereby, and for fear it might farther blemish her Face, she was willing to undergo either that or any other Experiment, how hazardous soever.

Before any Thing was determin'd, I propos'd a Confultation with some eminent Artist, and that great and well-deserving Man Charles Bernard, Esq; was consulted. When we mer, I told the Serjeant what I had Thoughts of enterprising, which he approv'd: I propos'd raising the Flux by Unction, to which he objected the Tenderness of her Make, and his Fears that she might not so well grapple with that, as the Way of raising it with Calomel, otherwise he was clearly for the Unction: I then told him how she had been treated, and he seemed to give way.

We then consulted what was to be done after the Salivation, and he told me he had seen more Benefit from some vitriolic Medicines, in mastering these leprous Salts, than from the Sulphur Baths, or other Regimen: However he comply'd with her going to the Bath when the

Season favour'd.

Upon this all Things got ready, and an honest careful Nurse (I had for many Years used to the Employment) being fent to prepare her Chamber, and suitable Cloathing of Flannel-Shift, Muffler, Neckcloth, &c. I began without other Preparation than that of two or three Days Confinement before-hand to the House, and Abstinence from some usual Liberty in her Diet; nor do I see Occafion (unless there be Plethora) why the Body should be weakened either by purging or bleeding, which has now more than at any Time Occasion for Strength to undergo the following Course: The giving only a superfitious Clyster, where the Bowels were before in good Order, I have known has dispos'd them to let slip the following Medicine, and brought on a Diarrhaa, the chief Symptom apt to intervene and retard the Salivation: But this by Way of Caution

The Mother, upon the Serjeant's Hint, was a little dubious about the Way by Unction; but having told her

that

that by that Way the greatest Cures had been effected, that her Daughter's Case required it, that I had sent her a Nurse (on whom great Stress is laid in these Cases) I could depend on, and that my self would be doubly diligent in my Attendance to obviate any Accident, she agreed, and in the Evening I brought my Composition (the Whole containing 3i of Mercury) which I divided into four Parts, and saw the Nurse (whose Hand was armed with a Bladder ty'd about her Wrist) bestow the first Part between the Elbows and Shoulders of each Arm, and from the Gartering above Knee to the Ankles of each Leg. In turning down her Stocking by the Nurse, I prevail'd with the young Gentlewoman to let me take a View of one of her Knees, which she show'd me, covered over with several large dry Scabs, and smaller ones below.

The first Unction thus finish'd by the Fire-side, I took my Leave, having order'd her for Bed, and to dispose her self to a gentle Breathing by a Draught of Sage-

Tea, the Liquor she most coveted.

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Hearing nothing from my Nurse next Morning, I deser'd my Visit 'till Night, when the second Unction was made in like Manner as the Former, producing no manner of Alteration, as I understood, the following Day: However we had all Things in Readiness against Surprise; such as a Bottle of Liquid Laud. a Pot of Confest. Fracast. a good Cordial and stomachic Julap, burnt Wine, new-lay'd Eggs, and a good Quantity of the Decost. C. C. C.

After the third Unction the complain'd a little of her Gums in the Night, and faid the Parts of her Mouth were stiff and hot; but much more of her Belly, which produc'd feveral Stools; and before I got to her a perpetual Tenesmus: The Nurse had given her twelve Drops of the Laud. in three or four Spoonfuls of the burnt Wine.

When I came I found her much discouraged, with a low Pulse and faint Sweats, also her Gripes no whit abated; the last Stool contained much Mucus from the Guts, with some little Sprinkling of Blood: To take off those Symptoms I immediately ordered the Clyster the Nurse had got ready, made of this of the Decost. Alb. in which was dissolved the Yolk of an Egg, and its of Diascord. to be injected presently, which in less than half an Hour's Time gave her Ease.

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That Evening we forbore anointing, and kept her to Chicken-Broth boil'd with Rice, a Stick of Cinamon, a Crust of Bread, and a sew Shavings of Ivory. She rested tolerably, complaining somewhat more of her Mouth, which yet she wished was much forer, being extreamly desirous of spitting, which she had been informed would rise in Proportion to her swelled Chaps, and Tenderness of the Parts within.

Finding little Alteration, and that the was free of her Gripes and Loofness, the third Evening, from the lat Unction, we spent the remaining fourth Part, upa which she took a Dish of her burnt Wine with fifteen Drops of the Laud, to dispose her to rest, and prevent the

Return of her Dyfentery.

Next Morning the complain'd of great Sickness, and vomited, which I was not concern'd at, it often prelaging the coming on of the Flux; in the mean time we endeavour'd to keep up her Strength with Broaths, and now and then two or three Spoonfuls of the following Julap.

B. Aq. Latt. Alex. Menth. & Ziij. Theriacalu, Cinam. foreioris & Zj. Syr. Caryoph. 3vj. Tintt. Croci (Aq. Theriac. prap.) Zij. Misce. Propinentur Cochl. iij. in land

guoribus.

In the Even of this Day, waiting on her, I understood by the Nurse she had two Stools, but without Blood that she had thereupon thrown up a Glyster as before: I found her very dull that she did not spit, and looking into her Mouth I perceiv'd the Glandules under the investing Membrane of the Cheeks and Lips were much distended, over which my Finger past as over a Grater for Bread; her Gums in the same Condition, instant'd and tumid, and her Mouth (a very good Omen) began to stink, which the Nurse took Notice had smelt strong all Day.

She was retching whilft I was there, and had spit from the Morning she got up about three Quarters of a

Pint.

I left her that Night with farther Instructions to the Nurse, who was exceeding careful of her; and the Day following, coming in before she was up, she complained of nothing but the Want of a fore Mouth, which indeed, bating the Sloughs and Ulcers attending, I thought she must have much Trouble from the Instammation, Heat,

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and Tamefaction appearing: However the couragious young Gentlewoman made light of it, and regarding nothing so she might but spit; I promis'd in a Day or two to move it forward, if requifite, and her Condition would allow; accordingly perceiving the Lympha exceeding viscous, I perswaded her for farther Dilution, to drink freely of her Sack-Whey, thin Chicken-Broath, Sage-Tea, or Poffer-Drink; the being now secure and free both from her Gripes and Loofnels: After which, confidering the had been used to Mercurials in another Way, I gave her 3j. of Calomel in the Confect. Fracast. thich the Day after had made no Alteration, nor had she bit above a Pint the last twenty-four Hours; so that in he Afternoon of that Day, I ventur'd to give her leven frains of the Turbith Mineral, with 31s. of Calomel in a ole of Confect. Alkermes, and stay'd by her to see the peration; her Posser-Drink being got ready beforeand. After about half an Hour, the complain'd of great ickness, and said the should vomit, but did not till near Hour was expir'd, and then it wrought gently eough four or five Times, being each Time incouraged a large Draught of her said Posset-Drink.

fee-Dish of burnt Wine, and had also as good a Night could be expected; her Mouth in all Parts of it fenly more inflam'd, and her Gums, especially those ackwards, so swell'd as to cover the Tops of her Teeth,

hich the could nor fuffer to meer.

Coming into her Chamber the Day after, I smelt as inuraging a Stink from her Mouth as could be wisht for:
n Indication of such an Alteration in the Humours,
own putrid, as might dispose them either to be separad and thrown off by the Glands of the Mouth, or
issing that Way of Discharge by other Passages. Her
south seem'd all on Fire with the Glandules starting up
ader the Membrane, as large as great Pins Heads, but
the Slough or Excertation, unless at the Extremity of
e farthest Teeth on the lower Jaw.

Thus we continued three or four Days, never rifing gher than a Pint (altho' she drank freely) in the Day d Night; however it had produced that Effect, that e Imperigo every where scal'd off, as well from her Face her Joynts, which they had never done before in

D 2 her

her other Course, and made her hope well of a Cure

going on the more chearfully.

Being very desirous she might obtain what she so earnestly defired, and I am sure deserved, I once more gave 3i. of Calomel over Night, and the next Day her Turbith Bolus, which made her very fick, and wrought but twice: I likewise directed a Sinapism with the Rad Pyreth. Zinzib. contuf. &c. ty'd up in a Rag, and held between whiles, as the could fuffer it, on the Infide of the swelled Cheeks, to excoriate the same, and let open the Excretory Ducts of the Glandules, but all to line purpole; for tho' her Chaps were thus tumefy'd, is flam'd, and flunk; yet fuch was the Idiofyneraly of he Temperament, as to this Particular, that all Endeavour were fruitless, Nature (as we say commonly) oppus ning this Way of Discharge; I might indeed have killed her, but could never have raised a plentiful Sali vation; wherefore it was agreed, by a fecond Confula tion, that we should endeavour to make up the Deficie cy by Sweating, Purging, and strict Diet, with the He of Alteratives, and the Use of the Bath, for which

Defisting now from any further Attempt, I directed Anodyne Gargarism of Decott. Hord. with which in to Days her Mouth grew easy; and having thus spent the Weeks or upwards, the Fluxion declining, I purged with the following Draught.

R. Rad. Rhabarh. incif. 3ij. Fol. Senæ 3is. Tamarind 3 Sal. Tart. Dj. Coq. in A. F. q. f. Colaturæ 3iij ad Syr. Rof. Solut. Zj. Aq. Epid. 3ij. Misce, f. Potio Man

cum Regimine debito, Sumenda.

After this she was carefully sweated, and the Purgin again, at proper Distances, repeated three or so Times.

I then kept her firstly to the Decost. Sarsap. for not a Month, giving her therewith each Morning ten Gran of Tart. Vitriolat. with 3j. of Sal Tart. and every Even

ing the Former by it felf.

Before the Time of her going to the Bath, notwind francing all we had done, the Imperigo arose a-fresh upon her Brow, on which Account I directed the following Liniment, to be used there or wherever it should happe to break forth:

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R. Ung. & floribus Aurant. Zj. Merc. præcip. alb. 3ils. Campb. 3ls. Vitriol. alb. uft. Aj. Misæ.

With this the anointed going to rest, and the next Morning washed the Parts with a Lixivium as strong as she could bear, made by dropping the Ol. Tart. p. Deligation some Spring-Water, which kept the Pustules so under that she was little or nothing incommoded thereby.

The warm Weather approaching, she changed her Diet-Drink for that of Whey, in a Quart of which were insused over Night some Slices of the Rad. Lap. acut. with a Handful of Fumitory, drank the next Day at two or three Draughts, before each of which she took from a Knise's Point, the Quantity of a Nutmeg, of the solowing Composition.

Ry Antim. diaph. Biij. Tart. Vitriolat. Bils. Conf. fruet.

Cynosb. Bils. Syr. Viol. q. ad Elect.

She continued the Use of these 'till an Opportunity presented of sending her to the Bath, in Company with Lady of the Mother's Acquaintance, whose Affairs prevented her going along with her; she staid there two Months and upwards, drinking the Waters, and bathing the was directed.

After the first Month she sent an incouraging Letter, eing in mighty Hopes the Bath Waters would supply what was lacking from the Salivation frustrated; but desiring some of the Liniment might be sent, I fear'd Things were not right. I directed a Composition somewhat like that of the Savanetta in the Pharmacop, Bat. only instead of the Juice of Lemons order'd a Lac Sublimat.

To end my History (spun out beyond an intended Length) she return'd to London with some manifest Vestigia of this rebellious Evil in several of the old Places.

I perswaded her then to try a Solution of Vitriol, made in Imitation of that of the former Author's, in his Agua Vulneraria, of which she made tryal some sew Days, not well tim'd, and fancying thence (not without Cause) a Diminution of her menstrual Purgation, she desisted, the rather by Encouragement of a Person pretending to a Secret for this Disease, which I did not oppose, that she might see how little Regard is to be had to such Assurance.

She purfued the new Method as ineffectually as the Former, the Diftemper still budding and manifesting

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its perverie Nature, tho' not to the fame Height as for-

merly.

Thus am I not ashamed to let the Reader see, how I have been foyled in both these Cases, and could instance a Third, where a double plentiful Salivation the first raised by Calomel given by another, the last by Unction directed by my self, had no better Success.

As I had Thoughts of concluding this Chapter, the Case of Mrs. Gorden coming to Mind, under the Direction of that notable Physician Sir Theodore Mayern, and ha-· Mayerni ving great Resemblance with that last recited. I thought it convenient to give a Summary of his Proceedings, to

Op Medica. 357.

be found amongst his Observations *.

The Patient was a Virgin Lady, about 13 or 14, being much infested with a Scaly Disease on her Skin, which that learned Man call a Species of the Lepra alba, and for which he purged once in three Days with the following Pill.

Re Maf. Pil. coch. min. 3j. Calomel. gr. xvj. Fol. Auri No. vj. Ol. Anif. gut. ij. m. f. Dosis. Sumat Mane.

In the intervening Days, the took twice a Day 3v. of an Apozeme prepar'd. Ex decost. Pom. redol. Scabiof. Raf. C. C. Et Eboris edulcorated with the Syr. Viol. de Cichor. & de Fumar, and then acidulated with Spir. Vitr. Three Days after the last Purging, he orders a Bath of warm Water, in which had been decocted Fol. cum Rad. Lapathi, Scabiof. Saponar. Vitis, Salicis, Cortex Nympo. Median. Frang. Rad. Enula. Fol. Malo. Viol. Parietar. addito furfure multo, & Latte Vac. rec.

This the used for two Hours at a Time in the Morning, if the could dispense with it so long, being after laid into her Bed, where the refted some little Time; this was continued for eight Days, and when the had been in an Hour, the drank a large Draught of Whey, in which had been steeped all Night, Herb. Fumar. Cichor, Endiv. Hepatica, and at five in the Afternoon another of the

fame.

After eight Days, the Bathing and Purging were repeated, and after that the sweated each Morning in her Bed, with the following Bolus.

Re Diaph. magistralis gr. xij. Theriac. Andr. 3j. Conf.

Fl. Calendul. 31s.

Afterwards drinking freely of hot Poffet-drink prepared Ex Ulmar, Card. b. & Scabiof. being well wiped and

carefully dry'd, she lay still two Hours, before she got up to Dinner: She was kept to this for eight Days more, and then purged, when the Bath and Medicated Whey

took Place for four Days.

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When the had finish this Course, he orders the following Magistral Elect. of which she was to eat (for surely she could scarce swallow it otherways) 3vj. at least, at most 3j. four Hours every Morning before Dinner, for a Month or longer, walking gently afterwards to put her Body into a kindly Warmth, without Sweating.

Ri Pulp. Pom. redol. condit. Rad. Cichor. & Oxylap. â 3iv. Conf. fl. Viol. Buglof. & Borag. ă 3ij., Pulv. Rad. Scabiof. Veron. Mar. Fumar. ă 3ifs. Chamadr. Fl. lupul. Salv. ă 3vj. Diaph. vulg. fix. 3iij. Carnis Viperarum idoneo tempore capt. & puap. 3iv. Omnia ut decet preparata Excipiantur, q. f. Syr. de Pom. red. & de Fumar. fimp. fiasq; Elect. instar Opiata. Superbibat haustulum seri Caprini cum herbis convenientibus clarificati.

It by these Means the Scales or Branny Sours did not cast off, and her Skin became clear, she was to be anointed with a Composition prepar'd, cum Radice & Suc. Lapathi, Scabios. Cort. med. Frang. Beton. aquat. & Bryonia; Que omnia concisa, bulliant cum Axungia suilla rec. in Aq. Fabr. ad berbarum Putrilaginem. Separetur Pinguedo ut e. a. & cum Aceto Decostionis Lithargiri Auri addito Oleo Nucum sine igne extr. siat veluti Nutritum, partibus squamosis inungendum.

She was order'd to be very exact in her Diet, which was to be Cooling and Moistening, shunning every Thing sharp, salt, pepper'd or otherways spiced, or sweetned with much Sugar or Honey; as also all strong Drinks; instead of which, the following was prescribed, which she was never to be without the whole Year round.

Re Rad. Chin. per taleolas sett. thj. Rad. Scab. filicis fæm. Oxylap. ā zīij. Rad. Rub. Tintt. Cichor. Tarax. Oxalydis ā zīv. Fol. Scab. Sapon, Veron. mar. ā M iv. Fl. Fumar. Cuscw. ā M iij. Sant. cit. & alb. ā zīj. Cort. Pom. red. this. Coq. Omnia in Cerevisia parum lupulat. Galon. vj. ad Consump. ij. affundo ejusdem Cerevis. rec. fervent. Galon. iv. Sinatur sieri Insus. per Notlem Vase probe tetto. Mane siat Colatura per Setaceum, Cui Doliolo idoneo inclus. adde Suc. Pom. red. rec. Expres. thvj. Suc. Nasturt. & Becabung. ā this. Ferments Cerevis. Pint. j. Chalybis srustulatim divisi thj. Sinatur

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fiers

fieri fermentatio ad perfectam depurationem. Liquor limpidus includatur lagenis lapid. optime obturatis fervandis loco subterraneo, unde depromantur ad usum:

What the Issue of this Case was, is left undetermind, only we find Prognostic that great Hopes were placed in her growing better when she came to enjoy the usual

Benefit of the Menstrual Purgation.

The worst Species of this Distemper, and for ought I know, as bad a Lepra as has been seen in our Age, was presented to my View in a Country-man who came to London for Advice, and was recommended to me by one of his Relations; but I not caring to meddle, he went from me to others, at length to Serjeant Bernard, who understanding he had try'd no Medicine, propos'd a Salivation rather than the Bath, he had Thoughts of going to.

This Person, with about a Score more, as I was inform'd sell ill after drinking some roapy and ill brew'd Beer, which cost the greater Part of them their Lives; those surviving, in sew Months grew persectly seprous. This Man's Brother as described to me, as bad as any our Authors give Account of; his whole Body over-run with Scabby Ulcers, his Feet like the Elephants, his Fingers and Toes strutting out with Rhagades, and quite usels. his Face with unequal Tubercles, and each Morning a Shovel full of Branny Scales cast off in the Sheets.

The Person I now mention, took his leave of the Town only for some little Time, till he had settled his Affairs in Case of Death, and that the Season was more suitable, intending shortly to return and enterprize the Salivation under mine, or some others Care, if I refused

him.

But the next News I heard was of his Death, and that for far as they could diftinguish for his Scabs) of the Small Pox: a Diftemper one might have believ'd him secure of.

on Account of his Leprofy.

The Brother is still alive, eating and drinking without Government or Physical Regimen, for which Liberty he alledges, his not being better for his Abstinence, and he thinks it scarce possible he can be worse, whatever Freedom he may take.

He is abandon'd by Company, making his own House a Lazar, and has none to administer to him what he calls

for, but one or two of his own Family.

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But leaving this knotty and obstinate Distemper, we come now to treat of one more Mild, yet still something of kin, or related however at a Diftance, (viz.) that of the Itch. tatal suore handele a de dad 150 solve at 4 no solvetime and other planes of solvening

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Of the Itch.

HIS Disease is by the Greeks named Kinopiec, by the Latins, Pruritus, a prurio to itch: about which we shall spend less Time, for as much as the worst Kind of it does nearly border on the Scab or Lepra, so largely handled in our last Chapter; and at its Height requiring much the same Method of Healing, altho' usually attended with better Success: For where the flighter and more common Remedies fall short, we seldom meet with an Itch (however obstinate) that stands out against a Mercurial Salivation; nor have we often

Occasion for so great a Remedy.

In discourfing hereof, I shall distinguish this Disease, as Local, and Scorbutic, or Cacochymical: and truly if any Disease is properly Cutaneous, or a Distemper of the Skin, none claims a better Title thereto, than the Former or Local Irch: I call it Local where the Contagion or Seminal Principle of the Disease is transmitted to a Perfon-in found Health, by drawing on the Glove or Stocking, wiping on the Linen, or lying in the Sheets after Persons infected with the same Malady, which entering externally by the Pores of the Skin into the Glandules thereof, vitiates their Texture, corrupts their Juices and raileth the same Ferment with that from which it was propogated or derived.

Again, that it is truly and properly speaking a Disease of the Skin, is hence manifest; for that if recent or fresh contracted, it is often and fafely cured by Topics alone: But these are to be apply'd timely, before it has sunk deeper into the Glandules, and by the Circulating Fluid, through the Capillary Vessels, transmitted its Venom into the Blood, whose Crasis it very quickly disturbs and contaminates. The Pfora fiveSca-

Die cum Pru-

gitu Self, 3.

€. 6.

The Caufe of this Difease, whether Sympathic from 2. broad, or Protopathic ingender'd in the Blood, is laid in a Salt, serous Humour lodged in the Glandules of the Skin, which have been described in our Introduction on, raising up the Curicle into small Pustules or Pimples. with white and shining Heads, which being rub'd in scratching, ouze out a clear Water and then dry up again with a Scab; these for the most Part appear betwint the Fingers (the proper Seat and Pathognomonic of the Disease) as also under the Hams, upon the Hipps and other Parts of the Body, where the Salt Humour being detain'd by the faid outward or Scarf Skin, excites the Sensation we call Itching, which whether pleasant or painful, or a mixt Paffion, is a Controverfy not here to be determin'd.

A short and more satisfactory Account of this Disease, · Willis de I shall here present my Reader from that great Philoso-

pher and Phytician Dr. Willis in thele Words *.

As to what concerns puftulous Eruptions, as the glandulous Humour may be depraved several Ways, so especially these three; and therefore usually falls under a coagulative Disposition with the Serum, that is newly pour-

ed out of the Blood.

First of all, the Blood it self being very impure and alfo diffolved, leaves its Corruption and Recrements plentifully in the Cutaneous Glands, which there affuming the Nature of a more corruptive Ferment, do variously work up and coagulate with other Juices coming thither or palfing that Way, and so produce not only Itches, but several Sorts of Leprofies: Therefore often and constant eating of Salt-Fish or Flesh, dry'd in the Smoak or Sun, also incongruous Drinks and Poylons do commonly cause cutaneous Eruptions, and those oftentimes very horrid Ones.

Secondly, The Humour gathered in these Cutaneous Glands, fometimes by meer Stagnation becomes not only Itchy, but oftentimes Corruptive; wherefore not only they that have been long kept in Prison, but also that have lived a sedentary Life, and are used to Filth, Stink, Sluttishness or Nastiness, live obnoxious to these Diseases; in as much as the Cutaneous Liquor being not at all Eventilated, is corrupted by meer Stagnation, and so obtains the Nature of a putrefying Ferment, to which moreover an Addition is made by the Blood in like Manner depra-

ved and polluted.

Thirdly, If perhaps these Causes be wanting, so as the glandulous Humour of the Skin has contracted no Fault either from the Blood or from its own Stagnation; yet is it certain that the virulent Infection communicated from without, does nevertheless render it prolifick as to these Diseases. This is exceeding manifest from vulgar Observation, in as much as they that are best in Health, and have as good a Constitution as can be, scarce ever sleep without harm in the same Bed with an itchy Person, or where such Person has layn: not only so, but the itchy Person's Linen washed with other Mens, often impart their Insection; and certainly the morbid Taint of no one Disease is more easily and certainly propagated (the Plague only excepted) than this of the Itch.

And this shall suffice for the Description and Diagno-

flics of the Disease under present View.

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The Prognostics are taken from the benign or malign Nature of the Distemper, which is more easily overcome if recent and lately contracted from an outward Insection, than if long radicated, and arising from some Scorbutic or other Cacochymy of the Humours or Blood: it is also sooner cur'd in Children (to whom according to

Hippoc, it is more familiar) than in grown Persons.

The chief Curatory Indications consist in amending the glandulous Humour vitiated, and reducing the Skin to its right Temper; which is often effected by local Application or applying Medicines immediately to the Parts. But before these take Place, the Blood it self effectedly its deprayed serous Latex, if got thereinto, is to be freed from its Pollution, by Bleeding, Purging, and proper Alteratives; being always mindful to secure the Netvous Liquor from participating of the Taiot, by which many desperate and deadly Diseases of the Brain and noble Parts, may be, and often are occasion'd.

It will I think be needless to give Specimens of the Cure in Histories of particular Cases, every where and at all times offering of this Nature; insomuch that there is scarce an old Woman to be found without some Secret for the Itch, altho' what Sort of Cures, might be instanc'd in many they have killed by curing their Distemper in the Skin, without Heed to the purging off the malign Humours, or rectifying the Distrasy of the Blood, as also the Fluxes oftentimes arising from their Quicksilver Oyntments and Girdles, to the great Detriment of

the fuffering Patient, and no small Hazard of Life it felf. Examples of which are to be met with in feveral Writers

upon this Subject.

In the Cure of this Disease, Bleeding is generally neceffary, after which Purging by Intervals, especially with Merc, dulc, which has a fingular Property in correcting the itchy Salts.

Alteratives also, such as Whey clarify'd with Fumito-

ry, are to be taken at other Times.

Cremor Tart, with a half Part of Flof. Sulph. taken Night and Morning, has been found serviceable; the Latter by it felf, is the usual Remedy among poor People, who drink it inwardly in Milk, anointing outwardly at the fame Time with the Flower of Brimstone mixt up with

Butter or Hogs-Lard.

Now that Sulphur and its Preparations are excellent Remedies in this and all other Turpitudes of the Skin, used either in Cosmetics, or given inwardly to depurate the Juices of the Blood, is agreed on all Sides: but that Regard is to be had in its Prescription inwardly to some particular Temperaments, as the Hectic and Confumptive, is as undeniable.

The Sal. Tart. I prefer to most other Remedies for the Irch, it thoroughly Purging and Cleanfing the Blood when taken inwardly, and made into a Lixivium with Spring-Water, makes an excellent Wash for the Skin also, quickly clearing the same of the outward Filth and Pol-

lution.

Hartman proposes in the obstinate Itch, a Diaphoretic of the white Flowers of Antimony, which he gives for 20

Days together, and pretends it will do Wonders.

Sydenbam in the like Cases, sweats them every Morning for the same Number of Days, an Hour or two at a Time, with the following Bole and Draught, which is to be taken also every Night, tho' they do not then promote Sweating therewith.

Re Theriac. Ven. 31s. Elect, ex Ovo 3j. Pulv. rad. Serp. Virg. gr. xv. Bezoar. orient. gr. v. Syr. Cit. condit. q.

f. m. f. Bolus.

By Aq. Card. b. Zvj. Bpid. Theriac. a 3ij. Syr. Caryoph.

31. Mi/ce.

But this Method in many Cases and Constitutions, I should suspect for its great Heat, and Aptness to fire the Blood: and should indeed for the very Fatigue of it, prefer a gentle Salivation if nothing else would take Place. So far as concerns Topicks, Amat. Lusit. directs the following Oyntment, and says it works upon the Distemper, like an Inchantment, used only to besmear the Pusitules.

By Enul. Camp. virid. 16(s. Axung. porc. 3v. Contunde Simul & Coque supra lentum ignem & Exprimendo

fiat Unguentum.

This of Sennerus seems preserable, which might be rendred yet more efficacious, by the Addition of a little Sulphur.

Re Rad. Lapat. acut. virid. Helen. virid. a this. Axung. porc. Jiv. Contunde, Coque & fortiter Exprime ut

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Simon Pauli extolls a Bath, prepar'd of the Leaves and small Twigs of the Birch-Tree, boyl'd in Spring-Water.

In a troublesome curaneous Affection of this Kind, Hil-

danus took the Method here following *.

First of all prescribing a proper Regimen of Diet, and Object And

R. Rad. Lapat. acut. Scrophul. maj. Polypod. Cichor. Cort. Frang. & Tamaris. & 3s. Herb. Agrim. Veron. Cuscut. Scabios. Fumar. & Mj. Liquir. ras. Vvar. passul. exacinat. & 3j. Fl. genist. & iv. Cordial & p. j. Sem. anis. Fan. & 3ij. f. s. a. Decost. in s. q. Aq. F. ad consumpt. tertia partis, ut Colatura redeat ad this. in qua infundantur, Macerentur & Coquantur S. A. Fol. Sen. & stipulis expurgat. 3ij. Rhab. elest. 3iij. Agaric. recenter. trochisc. & Rad. Mechoac. alb. & 3ij. Maneant Insusione per horas xij. postea exprimantur addanturque Syr. Rosat. solut. comp. 3ij. Syr. de Fumaria 3j. Misce siat Pot. pro tribus Matutinis.

After the first Draught taken, he let him Blood, the next Day; and if the Apozeme wrought not sufficiently, he orders 3j. or 3is. of Confest. Hamsch. to be added to the following, or in Place of the former, he substitutes

this, to be taken in like Manner between whiles.

K. Rad. Polyp. querc. Sanic. fæm. Cort. int. Rad. Frang. Rad. Lap. acut. a 3ss. Herb. Veron. Fumar. Cuscut. Scabios. Scabiof. & Ms. Liquir. 31s. Coq. in f. q. Aq. ut Colatura redeat ad 3v. in quibus Infund. Macerentur & coq. Fol. 3 Senæ 33. Agar. rec. trech. Rhab. opt. & 33. Maneant Infusione boras viij. posteaque Exprimantur, Expressioni adde Syr. rof. sol. comp. 33. m. f. potio.

Instead of either, with much less Trouble, the follow-

ing Pills.

R. Maf. pil. aggreg. 3j. pil. de Fumar. 3ij. Troch. alband. gr. iv. Cum. Syr. Ref. fol. formentur pil. v. in-

volvantur pulvere liquiritia.

Having thus sufficiently purged the Patient, he directs the following Lotion, with which to bathe or wash the Parts.

B. Rad. Lap. acut. Scrophular. maj. Enul. camp. â 3j. Helleb. nig. & Sanic. fæm. â 3s. Herb. Fumar. Scabiof. Furfur. cribrat. â Mij. Salis Marini Mj. Tart. 3iij. Coq. in tribus Mensurus Aquæ ad Consumpt. tertiæ partis, Colaturæ adde Aceti Tbj. Misce pro Lavamento. And after that, this Unction here set down, (viz.)

R. Rad. Helleb. nig. Lap. acut. Scropb. maj. Enul. c. â
3j. Suc. Fumar. Lupul. Scabiof. Aceti acerrimi â Îbj.
Ping. porc. Îbij. Misce & Maneant in insusione îv. aut
vj. Dierum Spatio, postea coq. ad humiditatis fere
consumptionem, tandem coletur ad usum, servando pinguedinem, cujus. R. 3iij. Pulv. Alum. & Visriol, ust.
Cerus. Litharg. auri. Tartari. Saturni calcinat, Salis
Marini usti â 3j. Misceantur in Mortario addendo succi
Citrorum 3ls. siat Linimentum ad usum prædicum in
Vase vitreo reservandum.

In ftill more rebellious Affects of this Nature, he adds

3j. of Mercury.

The same may be likewise mixed with a suitable Quantity of our Ungt. de Oxylapatho, for this Purpose directed by the College Dispensatory, and is surely for this Endone of the best Medicines of the Shops, as I have often times experienc'd.

Paul Barbet * first Bleeding his Patient, Purges with

22. p. 293. the following Apozem:

Oper C.

By Rad. Asparag. Gram. Polypod. 23vj. Liquiris. 3119. Pol. Fumar. Cichor. 2 Mj. Senæ Blect. 31s. Rhos opt. 3ss. Tamarind 3j. Sem. Anis. 3ij. Crem. Tart. 3iij. infusaboris xxiv. in s. q. Seri lactis, Coque & cola & 15ils. adde Syr. Diacnic. 3iij. m. f. Apoz. Dosis 3iij.

When

When they have taken this for feveral Mornings, he sweats them with this Powder.

By Flor. Sulph. Antim. diaph. Sal. Card. bened. Lap. prunel. à 3j. Misse, siat pulvi in vj. Dos. aq. dividendus. After which he directs the subsequent Bath, Fotus and Liniment as there seems Occasion.

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Balneum ad Pruritum.

R. Rad. Lapat. acut. Bryon. â 3vj. Fol. Fumar. Mvj. Flor. Chamam. Miij. Furfur. tbj. Sulph. crud. 3ij. Nitri 3j. Alum. 3is. Sal. Com. 3ij. Aq. F. q. s. ad Balneum.

Fomentum.

R. Grpsi usti Jils. Calcis viv. Jij. Litharg. aur. 3ls Boli arm. Jj. Fol. Nicot. siccat Jij. Vini alb. gallic. 1bj. Aq. F. Ibij. Coquantur pariter & Colatura reservetur usui.

Linimentum.

R. Sulph. crud. 3ij. Saponis venet. 3is. Nieri pp. 3is. Lieharg. aur. 3ij. Merc. dulc 3iss. Ung. alb. Camph. 3j. Ol. lign. Rhod. gut. iv. m. f. Lin.

The same Author in the most rebellious Itch, recommends the Flesh of the Viper dry'd and pouder'd, but his Dose seems too inconsiderable to effect any great Matters, nor is the Preparation half so valuable as their Flesh boyl'd and eaten with the Broath, as directed in our Chapter of the Leprosy.

for nice People I generally order a Lac Sublimat, fomewhat like the Lac Mercurii of Dr. Bate, but with double Quantity of Water, for I think that too strong: however this must be proportion'd to the Nature of the Distemper, and the Texture of the Skin, either fine in some like Cambrick, or coarse in others like Canvas. Of Kin to this is the Lotio Mercurialis in Dr. Fuller's Pharmacop. Extemp. but still weaker.

For those who can away with an Oyntment, I usually direct this following.

By Ung. Alb. campb. 3ils. Merc. precip. alb. 3ij. Ol. vare.

Dbf. 93.

But here as a necessary Caurion, I would have it ob-ferv'd that all those Compositions wherein Mercury is an Ingredient, are to be used with great Prudence, least (as Folks (ay) while we are driving out one Devil, another gets not in : For 'ris no new Thing to find those who have been long tampering with Mercurial Cometicks, at Jength to fall into grievous Diftempers, as Tremors upon the Nerves, Palfies and Convulsions; nay, fometimes to have their Teeth grow black in their Mouths, and to fall out of their Heads, as hath been observ'd by Dr. Cont. v. Willis, and by Fab. Hild. * who gives a remarkable Account of a Woman very near to have Jost her Life. but more especially her Limbs, by wearing a Quickfilver Girdle for this Diftemper.

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Wherefore it behoves us first to try other Medicines, of which we have given some Formula's above, and of which Kind is this following, feldom or never failing to cure a common Itch, as I have experienc'd thele twenty

Years paft.

Re Pulv. Rad. Enul. Fl. Sulph. a 36s. Pulv. Bac. laur. Zinzib. a 3ij. Nitri pp. 3j. Butyri insulfi, vel loco ejut Axung. Porc. q. f. ad Confiftentiam Linimenti, feil.

Bij. vel Bij.

For those however that are minded to experiment the Girdle, a Man of Learning tells us they are prepar'd fafely (if that be possible) by beating up 3vj. of Mercury [I have known a Flux raised where the Apothecary, to justifie himself, took his Oath there was but 3iij.] with the White of One new-lay'd Egg, spreading it by Degrees upon a Piece of new Flannel, the Breadth of three or four Fingers, and after drying in the Sun, or by a moderate Fire, Sed Caveat Emptor. For if five or fit Grains of Calomel mixt with a Purgative, and given to Children for the Worms, will sometimes affect their Chaps, and flaver them, How can we be secure that the Crude Mercury, once got into the Blood, shall be more certain in operating just as we would have it, or less hazardous in such a Consequence as we have now been speaking of? If this Gentleman thinks the Quicksilver Girdle as safe as other Medicines, I must needs think him fingular in that Opinion; and if he was never difappointed by them, or other mercurial Medicine, he may (for ought I know) be the only Man who has frequently convers'd with them, and never was play'd one flippery, Trick by them; but to proceed

In the Scorbutic Itch, the primary Indications for Cure are to be taken from the Disease, whereof the itchy or cutaneous Eruptions are only a Symptom; that is by prescribing such antiscorbutic Medicines as may defiroy these saline Concretions of the Blood, and correct its Cococbymy; taking Care among these, that such as are endued with sharp, volatile, and stery-hot Particles, as the Radix Raphani sylv. Ari. Cortex Winterani, Nasturt. Perficaria, &c. are left out, and others more temperate put in their Place; some few Examples whereof here follow.

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Potus Antiscorbuticus:

Re Summit. Pini, Rad. Oxylap. a ziv. Sarsap. China, a zvj. Herb. lingua Ceroin. Hepatica, Agrim. Heder. ter. a Mij. Antim. crud. in Pulv. crasso nodulo ligati this. Praparentur ut e. a. & Doliolo indantur cum Cerevisia tenuis Galon. iv. post debitam Fermentationem depromatur pro potu ordinario.

Elect. Antifcorb. temp. ex Do. Fuller.

Re Cons. Lujulæ ziv. Frust. Cynosb. zj. Pulv. Coral. rub. zs. Eboris, C. C. a zij. Syr. è 5 Rad. q. s.m f. Elest. cujus sumat Q. N. M. majoris mane atque Vesperi per Mensem.

Expressio Antiscorbutica ex Eodem.

R. Herb. Becabung. Nasturt. aq. Tarax. Aparin. a Miv. Aurant. cum Cort. N° iv. Contusis affunde Vini alb. & Aq. Fl. Sambuci, a thj. Fiat Expressio Sacch. edulcoranda, & bibat ziv. bis indies.

Vel.

Ry Suc. Plantag. Becabung. Nast. aq: Dentis Leon. â thj. Suc. Limon. Acetosa, Vini alb. â ths. Stent frigide ad Subsidentiam: Liquori limpido adde Aq. Lumbric. Magistr. Sacc. alb. â ziv. Detur talis quantitas Mane & 4ta pomerid.

If the Disease prove stubborn, and give not Way to the foregoing Remedies, degenerating into some Species of

of the Lepra, Recourse must be had to those lay'd down

in the foregoing Chapter.

Before I quit this, I am to take Notice of a certain secb, which Fallopius terms Volatick, flying suddenly over the Body, and raising sittle Bumps under the Skin, like those from the Stinging of Nettles, producing an intolerable Itch in the Parts.

The same is taken Notice of by Dr. Sydenbam, which he says invades at any Time of the Year, and is mostly occasion'd by the too free Use of attenuating Wines, or such like spirituous Liquors: A small Fever, saith be, begins, and is presently follow'd by an Eruption of Puffules almost over the whole Body: They soon strike in and hide themselves, under the Skin, and itch exceedingly after scratching, appearing again presently.

This feems to be the same with the Arabian Effere, Sora and Sare, of which Sennerous treats Pract. lib. v.

Pars 1. Cap. 26.

As to the Cure, Bleeding premis'd, the common purging Potion is to be given next Day, and a cooling temperate Diet to be order'd, as Barley and Water-Gruels with the like; and upon Occasion both Bleeding and the Purge may be reiterated, but no local Medicines apply'd: Altho' Hartman boasts of his having cur'd infinite Numbers of People of this Disturbance, by anointing with the Blood coming away with the Secundine, or after-Burthen of a Woman.

adb

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There is yet another Sort of pustulous Itch, a Symptom of the grand Pox, when that Disease is arriv'd (as Harry expresses it it is highly necessary in all these cutaneous Eruptions, that the Artist should inform himself the best be can, whether or no there be not latent some venomous Taint of this Nature, arising from a former conceased Infection, which having the first Symptoms removed out of Sight, the Parient may be apt himself to fancy these new Ones to be scorbutick, or to arise from some Surfeit, or other Occasion, which the Real is not suspected; and for Want of being discover'd, he is barrast to little purpose, and that Disease gets Ground which might easily have been vanquish'd by proper Remedies, adapted to the venereal Venome.

This Contagion, says the foresaid Author, having sufficiently alter'd the Mass of Blood in some six, in others twelve

twelve or eighteen Months after, according to the Quality of the Infection, and Retardation by Physic, slourisheth the Skin with red or yellow Spots like Flea-bites : perhaps it may pretermit this, and forthwith diffrace the Forehead with round hard Pimples, like small Mulberries, a little crusty at Top, some dry, others moist, which are of propagated to the Ears, thence to the Neck. Arms, Shoulders, Breaft, &c. They have their Viciffitudes of appearing and vanishing, and sometimes they degenerate into adult serpiginous Ulcers: there often attends a universal Irching, and a Sense as if the Skin were prick'd with Nettles. Farther, we oft find a black hard Speck upon the Heads of fuch Pimples (a Sign of a very malign Contagion) such Kind of Pustules, viz. sticking out, black and tharp at Top, like the Points of a Ram's-Horn, imbruting the Forehead, especially if one or two emerge at the same Time within the Mouth, at the Angles of the Tonfils, we may confidently proclaim them Pocky. *

Now for the Cure of this pocky Itch, altho the Mer- many's, curial Lotion, or Lac Sublimat, the Agua Phagedenica, Ung. Neapolit. Enulat. cum Merc. or other Unction in which Mercury is an Ingredient: Tho' thele, I fay, may happen to kill the Irch, and difpose the Puttules to dry and scale off; yet the Blood being pollured, there is no depending upon these Topicks how powerful soever, bur by proper Antivenereals to Subdue the Virus, by Purging, Sweating, Diet; or if thele have not Force, to propole, as the most efficacious Remedy, a Salivation, as in the

Lepra before describ'd.

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CHAP. IV.

Of Childrens Scab, or Breakings out.

Mong the Diseases of Infants and young Children, scarce any attends more frequently than pustulary or scabby Eruptions, in several Parts of their Bodies, as the Breech, but more especially their Foreheads, Brows, and other Parts of the Face; which we find oftentimes over-run with dry and crusty Scabs; concerning which, the most excellent Hildanus gives the following Admonition, speaking of the Childrens Scal and Itch.

Let Mothers have a Care how they set about the Cure of this Malady, unless it be so virulent as to hazard Corrupting the Parts it lies upon. My Eldest Son (says he) 'rill he was seven Years Old, had not a Speck upon his Body, wherefore I often foretold that some sudden and mortal Difease would sein him; and, indeed, being taken with a Stoppage of Urine, he dy'd the seventh Day of the Difease, of a great Inflammation of the Kidnie and Parts adjoyning, which turned to a Gangrene: No ture, to wit, not being able to purge the Body of vitious Humours by the Itch, they, in the seventh Year, as by a critical Expulsion, fell suddenly from other Parts upon the Loyns. In my Practice I have met with feveral Difeafes both internal and external in young Children, in whom these Breakings out were either not naturally expel'd, or violently dry'd up. Therefore let the honel Physician abstain from Medicines; and if there be a New ceffity, let the Pain of this Itch in Children be only mieigated with fresh Butter, on with the same washed in Role-water.

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Children, saith Sim. Pauli, are often troubled with an itching Humour, by Reason of their Voraciousness of continual Feeding; which if you should go about to heal with Litharge, Quicksilver, Oil of Bays or Brimstone, as is the Custom of Empirieks, and idle Women; you may, 'tis certain, quickly cure them of their Itch, but

you will as certainly put them into Hazard of their Lives; because you thereby pollute their Blood and nervous Fluid, by driving back these Excrements into the Vessels, which Nature having separated, is endeavouring to throw

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Tis true, in this Sort of Ail, the Parents are often defiring Help either of the Phyfician, or some Pretenders to Physic: But if any one would but consider the Thing ferroully from its Cause, he finds nothing so prejudicial, or indeed needless, as an Application to the Parts, which is but to weaken the Child's Strength; and keeping in these Excrements, render them liable (as they very often do) to fall upon some more principal Part, and destroy the Infant: Wherefore certainly the Cure here must be left very much to Nature, who will alone infenfibly, and by little and little, more fecurely separate thole Recrements from the nutritious Particles, and will transmit what is amils into the ignoble Parts, that is into the Skin, nearest to where they are most prevalent; and when the has bred much good Aliment, and very little bad remains, the takes Care to dry up the Foulness transmitted to the outward Parts, which separating, and falling of it felf, the Skin remains whole and found underneath: There being nothing more left to be protruded to those Parts, or admit there be, it is either digested, or otherwise destroyed and dissipated, and makes no longer Aboad upon the same, so as to turn to an Itch as formerly: By this prudent and necessary Patience only, faith our Author, I have known feveral Children reftor'd to Health, and their former Beauty has quickly after return'd, whilest the more imparient have lost theirs, by applying Medicines dangerous, because unleasonable and ulelels.

But however the Use of Topicks, or local Remedies, are forbidden, proper Alteratives to contemperate the hot and sharp Humours, are not; neither yet are suitable Purgations at due Intervals, to abate or lessen their Quantity. It will behave the Nurse also, who suckles, to be careful how she heats or inflames her Blood, to be strictly dieted and purged betwixt Whiles; and it may be necessary at sometimes to change the Milk for that which is more agreeable.

The Infant may be purged with Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo, Syr. Viol. or the Ref. folut. or if weaned, with a

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flight Insusion of the Rad. Rhabarb. made in Aq. Lac. vel Ceras. Nigr. In the mean Time you may order the testaceous Pouders, such as the Ocul. Canc. Coral. rub.

Margarit, pp.

To a Child a Year and Half, or two Years Old, I have tuccelsfully given two or three Grains of Calonel, with a little Sugar over Night, and purged it off next Morning with Manna. Antim. Diaph. taken for some Time, has good Effect in these Breakings out; so likewise the Pulv. Milleped. pp. or the Æthiops Min. especially if the Child be somwhat farther advanced in Years.

These Things may be safely directed, with other contemperating and alterative Remedies, taken Notice of in our Chapter aforegoing of the Itch; not forgetting Bleeding with Leeches or Lancets, Issues and Blisters, especially if the Humour salling on the Lungs excites a Cough; or on other Parts of the nervous System, con-

vulfive and epilepric Paroxyfms.

Above all, let Nurses be careful how they dry up the Running behind Childrens Ears; but rather let them promote the same; if suddenly disappearing, by a Picco of the green Oil-Skin, apply'd Plaister-wise: For by these Places, as a common Emunctory or Sink, are the Brain and nervous System purged of their Recrements; which missing this glandular Secretion, or Way of Separation, the same falls often back upon the Nerves, and as suddenly, almost, as a Flash of Lightning, very frequently hurries these little Creatures out of the World, (of Life I mean) and leaves no Footsteps to be found after it; the whole Affair being transacted by such subtil Particles as escape our Sight.

There are several Sorts of these curaneous Breakings out in young Children, to which the Ancients have given Names as best pleased them; such as the Pfydracia, Phlyctana, sudamina, &c. in whose Description they differ oftentimes among themselves. By the First is understood, according to Galen, Pustula quadam in summo, rubicunda, circa totum Corpus erumpens; altho' at other Times the same Galen understands thereby, Pustula circa Album Oculi orta. Hassenresser, discoursing hereof, hath these Words: Inveniuntur etiam adbuc aliae Pustulae paulo duriores subalbida, ex quibus quod exprimitur humidum est, Psydracia appellata: Qua nibil aliud Nobis esse videntur quam Assectus ille Infantulorum Lactantium, Quem nomenuli

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nulli ex Recentioribus Lacteam crustam vel Ladumina appellant. Manardus L. 7. Epift. 2. ab bumore acri, falso & mordaci, ex impuritate Lactis, eoque vitiofo, contracto. By the Second is conceiv'd a small bladdery Pultule raifing up the Scarf-skin after the Manner of those excited by scalding-hot Water, from which the Name: These fometimes light also upon the Tunica Consta of the Eye; but generally, according to Sennertus *, they rise upon the Thighs of Infants, and sometime all over their Bo-Part. 1. Cap. dies, but seldom affect older Persons. By the Third, small Pimples, of the Bigness of the Miller-Seed, exulcerating and fretting the outward Skin : This, faith the same Author, is an Eruption chiefly infefting Infants and young Persons of a hot Constitution, and in the Summer Sealon, appearing about the Neck, Shoulders, Breaft, Arms and Thighs, but most frequently near the Anus and Pudenda (ibid).

In the Cure of these and the like, the same Method being principally to be observ'd, which we have before laid down, as to the Correcting the sharp Humours, and purging off the same, we shall not detain our Reader any longer about them; but before we finish this Chapter, lay down the same Caution (very needful to be ob-

served) as in our last, (viz.)

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That it is expedient we should inform our selves of the true Cause of these Breakings out; for if venereal Pustules contracted by sucking of a pocky Nurse, or brought hereditarily into the World from an infected Parent, should be taken for the common Scab, or red Gum, as the good Women call it, it must needs be very unlikely the poor Infant should be better'd by any Medicines, unless those which, having a peculiar Regard to the Venereal Ferment the Blood is polluted with, are taken from the common Specific and Mercurial Remedies.

Now after all that has been faid against the outward Application to the Scab, we are not to think that there is no Time when we may more fecurely apply Things to the nichy Parts, by which the faid Scab, may be either ripen'd or loofned, and the Humours underneath more freely breathed forth; especially when apply'd towards the Declention of the Diseale, or when no more fresh Matter is supply'd out of the Blood : In the Use of which however it must be observ'd, that we fingle out such Medicaments as neither repel nor draw, but only

foften

soften the Scab, cleanse the Skin, and gently heal the Ulceration left behind.

CHAP. V.

Of the Herpes.

HE Herpes (by the Greeks some and resepting Nature) is a cholerick Pustule breaking forth of the Skin diversely, and accordingly receiving a diverse Denomination.

If they appear fingle, as they do often in the Face, they rife with a sharp Top and inflamed Base; and having discharged a Drop of Matter they contain, the Redness and Pain go off, and they dry away of themselves.

There is another Sort partaking of greater Corrosion and Malignity, arising several of them in a round Ring, as it were, with smart and sometimes great stching: This being usually termed Serpigo, by the common People, a Tetter or Ringworm: Some of the Ancients call this and the following Vermis repens & mordicans, Formica Miliaris, or (as Mr. Wiseman) ambulativa: By Celfu, Ignis Sacer, altho by this latter I rather think is meant the Erysipelas, an Off-spring of the same choleric Humour.

The Tetter is a small Cluster of Pustules, seising the Face, Hands, or other Parts, of a rebellious, sometimes, and obstinate Nature, eating in the Skin and spreading its Taint frequently to a larger Compass, for sking the old Place, and seising the adjacent Parts. It neither matters, nor comes to Digestion; but being rubbed, will somtimes gleet a thin sharp Water, the oftner not, only exciting Smart, Heat and Itching of the Place it affects, to the Patient's great Disturbance, and from its Continuance, Trouble and Vexation.

There is another Species of this Disease, appearing in larger Heaps of small Pustules, upon several Parts of the Body; as the Neck, Breast, Loyns, Hips and Thighs; these are usually attended with a light Fever, and Inflammation round about, and rising up with white mathematical statements.

tery

TIEN FRANK

bling the Millet seed, from which the Disease it self hath borrow'd the Name of Herpes Miliaris, being the same

withthat our People call the Shingles.

Again there is yet another Sort, which from its greater Degree of Virulency and Corrolion, is by the Greeks termed Epons in the Greeks that the Greeks that the Greeks that the Greeks to the Greeks to the Greeks to the Greeks and Greeks to the Gr

The simple Choleric Pustule which ariseth commonly in the Face, requires little Help from Medicine; for the it burn, smart or itch for a Day or two, yet rising of it

felf to a Head, it foon dries and vanisheth away.

The Serpigo, Tetter or Ring-worm, is a Disease creating greater Trouble, and sometimes much Difficulty to exterminate; nay after it appears dead, it will sprout again at certain Seasons of the Year, dissiguring the Hands and Face, and standing out against Medicines apply'd of

fundry Kinds.

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In the Beginning, before the Use of Topics, altho' Bleeding is of some condemn'd, yet Purging is approv'd of all, especially with the Cholagogue Medicines, and those frequently repeated; which not succeeding, we must have recourse to Mercurials, especially if there be the least Suspicion of any venereal Taint in the Blood, from any old Insection. Having remov'd the Cacochymy, we may venture upon Topics, some of which, as recommended by good Authors, I shall here set down, together with my own Experiments.

Ambrose Parey * after general Evacuation prescribes

the following.

R. Pulv. Gallarum, Malicor. Balauft. Boli arm. à 3s. Aq. Ros. 3s. Acet. acerrimi 3s. Axung. Ans. & Ol. Myrtil. à 3vj. Ierebinth. 3s. m. f. Ung. ad usum.

R. Sulph. Calcant. & Alum. a 3j. Macerentur in Aceto. of forti, & trajice per Pan. lineum pro lotione ad Serpi-

gines. Or thus,

Ri Aq. Rof. Alum à Bij. Calcis Bij. Alum. Bij. Pulv. Sublimat. Div. fiat lenis Ebullitio in B. M. & filtretur pro Lotione ut prior.

R. Ol. Tare. Bij. Sapon, com. Biv. Misce pro Linimento.

Lib. 7. C 14. & Lib. 19. C. 29. Re Ung. Enulat. 3ij: Cerus 3s. Argent. viv. 3iij. Suc. Citri & Lapat. acuti, à 3s. incorporentur pro Litu. Galen commends the Juice of Plantane and Nightshade mixt with Oxycrate.

† De Prax. Med. admiranda Lib. 1. Obf. 96.

+ Chyrurg.

P. 124. and

219.

Zacut. Lusit. † propounds this, which he denominates, Celebre Auxilium. Accipe Lanam albam quam Tonsores ex pannis tondere solent.

Accipe Lanam albam quam Tonsores ex pannis tondere solent, bac usta in testa, Nigerrimum acquirit Colorem: trita & rosacea vel Plantaginis Aqua permixta, Atramentum Scriptorium reprasentat: Hoc liquore Ulcus circumcirca illine, mirabilem Experieris Utilitatem, nam Ulcus sensim Exic-

catur & non amplius serpit.

Barber ‡, that famous Practitioner of Amsterdam, in describing the Herpes, lays the Fault upon the Lympha, rather than the Bile and salt Phlegm, cry'd out upon by the Ancients: He orders the Patient to be first well purged and kept to a Decost. China; to the Part he directs fasting Spittle, which has certainly a detersive and mundifying Property as well as Urine. Some, saith he, use Mustard, to which others add Gunpowder, on Account of its Ingredients, not improper in such Cases. He commends also, as a singular Remedy, the Unquentum susception of old Felix Wurtz, and for a pertinacious Herpes, this following.

R Ung. Felicis Wurtzij 3iij. Alb. campb. 3ils. Ceruf. Sulph. Myr. & 3j. Litharg. 3ils. Merc. dul. Brug. Eris,

à 31s. Ol. rof. q. f.

R. Lap. prunel. 3j. Flor. Sulph. 3ss. Sal. Satur. 3iss. Ol. Rapar. vet. g. f.

Among the Simples uleful in these Cases, he reckons

up these, (viz.)

Plantane, Nightshade, Red Roses, Balaustians, Cypress Nuts, Pomegranate Rinds, Frankincense, Mastick, Tutty, Ceruse, Litharge, Red-Lead, Burnt-Lead, Sulphur, Pepper, Ginger, Mercury, to which I shall take the Liberty to add, Vitriol, Alum, Tartar, Niter; the Compositions he enumerates are these, Ung. Egypt. suscembility of Plumbo, de Minio, Gryseum, de Ranis cum Mercurio.

Among Remedies also for this Malady, the common People make use of Ink, which by reason of its Composition, very probably may succeed well. In some Cases of extraordinary Virulency and spreading Corrosion, some have adventur'd lightly to touch the Parts with Aquafortis or Oyl of Vitriol, which has given a Check to the Increase.

Increase, when others less effectual, could do nothing a but these are by no means to be used unless with great Caution and artful Prudence.

The following Water from Dr. Bates's Pharmacop. (Universals first premis'd) I have used successfully in these

Cases, dabbing the Part often therewith hot.

Re Alum, & Vitriol. alb. a p. æ. Comixt. Coq. in Vase figulial dento Igne, donec instar lapido indurescant: Injice coblear bujus pulo. in Aq. bullientis Bij. donec

folutus eft, dein filtra pro ufu.

The Acetum Lithargirites, and the Aluminatum of the faid Author, are useful Remedies; as are also his Aq. Herpetica, and Ung. ad Herpet. But this latter cautiously, and in stubborn Cases, on Account of the Arsenie and Calx viva.

A young Gentlewoman long troubled with a Serpigo on her Arm, especially towards the Summer Solftice, had used many Remedies ineffectually: Having gone through a Course of the testaceous Pouders, with some other temperate Antiscorbutics, Decoctions of the Woods, also medicated Whey all the Summer long! Whom after I had purged two or three Times with Calomel, she went down to Epsome for the Waters, taking with her a Pot of the tollowing Liniment, which she rubbed upon the Part every Night at Bed-time, and after about a Fortnight, it dry'd away, having never yet return'd, altho' some Years since.

R. Ung. Rosat. 3j. Merc. pracip. alb. 3j Arcan. Corallin.

31s. Ol. Lign. Rhod. Gut. ij. Mifce.

A Gentlewoman had been fometime infested with a Tetter under her Chin, unto whom (having purged her well before hand, and making flow Progress with the Liniment above mention'd) I gave a little Vial of the Lac Sublimat mention'd in the Chapter of the Itch, which quickly checkt the Malignity and intirely freed her.

A Relation of the same Person's, over-run with a Serpigo on her Knuckles, and spreading to the Back of one of her Hands, being minded to make an Experiment, carry'd the Vial unknown to me, to her Apothecary, and asked him if he could not prepare some of the same for her: Guessing right at the Medicine, he surnish her therewith, but overproportioning the Sublimate, upon the first using of it, having soundly bathed the Parts, before the next Day a violent Fluxion sell down upon the whole Arm,

with

with great Inflammation and Vesications upon the Parts she had bathed; observing which, the fent in great Hafte for me, and when I came, she told me her Apothecary had poison'd her by a Mistake in the Medicine; and excus'd her felf in not having first of all apply'd her felf to me. I perceiv'd how it was, and comforted her with Hopes, that altho' she might go through some Pain, from the Excoriation, yet I hop'd we shou'd secure her from further Danger: And thereupon applying Lenients, after I had fnipt the Bladders, I embrocated the whole Arm with Ol. Rof. applying an Anodyne Cataplasm of white Bread and Milk, with some Unguent. Sambucinum mixt therein : the next Day the Tumour somewhat subsided: I let her Blood and gave her a gentle Purge upon its Declention, leaving off the Cataplasm in two or three Days, I anointed only with Unguent. Sambucin. and healed the Excoriations with my Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari, of which I fhall fay more hereafter.

She did indeed undergo much Pain, which threw her into a Fever; but the Symptoms going off, and the Parts all healed, she had this for her Recompence, that her Distemper was quite vanquisht, and has never return'd since: And thus much for the Tetter or Ring-worm, as to the Cure whereof, 'tis necessary to be noted that whilst these sharp and drying Medicines are apply'd, to kill and destroy them, others more mild and softening are, between whiles, to be used to the Skin, to keep it supple

or plyable, and to heal the Excoriation.

Those Miliary Eruptions which go by the Name of Shingles, are to be somewhat differently treated, as not bearing such sharp and exiccating Applications: Greater Care is likewise to be taken before the Application of Topicks, to see that the bilious Cacochymy is purged off, the sharp Humours contemperated, and the noble Parts secur'd from the Recrements of the same, or from the striking in of that, which seems already coming forth of the Skin, but happening to be resorbed by the Capillary Vessels, is sometimes returned into the Blood.

The internal Prescriptions for this Purpose, are the same with those for the Erysipelas, to be treated of in the

next Chapter.

When the Pustules are all out and ripened, the Heads of them may be snipt with a Pair of sine Scissars, and the Humours suckt up with a fine soft Rag, to prevent sale

ther

ther Erosion: After which a Cerate of Oyl and Wax may be apply'd over the Parts, and kept on with Bandage, to prevent the Pustules sticking to the dry Linen: And in the more Declension, Ung. Diapompholygos, de Minio, de Calce, Album Camph. altho' the two last from their great Refrigeration are somewhat to be suspected: My Cerat. de Lap. Calam. I prefer to any of them, being moderately digesting, and healing at the same Time.

Some Authors have delivered a Prognostic from which the Vulgar have borrow'd the Hint, that when the Disease is got round the Body, it proves mortal: The contrary of which I have observed more than once, who measure the Danger more by the Malignity of the Humour, and its retroceding, than by the Number of the Pustules, or their particular Site and Position to the Parts

of the Body.

A Merchant's Man, after freet drinking over Night than usual, complain'd next Day of a Smart and Tingling upon one of his Shoulders, which neglecting for a Day or two, and going to thift himself, he found his Linnen to flick in some Places, and having got it off, perceiv'd it stained with a certain Humour and wetted also with the same. The Itching, Smart and Burning increasing, and beginning to stretch it self to other Parts of his Back, I was fent for, and perceiv'd a large Cluster of Puffules, some of them already burft and drying up with a Scab; whilst in others the Skin was thick fet with Pimples of the same Kind, arising near unto : I clipt off the Heads of those which were full of Matter, and whilft a Servant went to his Apothecary for a Gally-Pot of Diapomphol. I let him Blood, and after dreffed the Parts with some of the same spread on a Ragg, and apply'd plaister-wise: Next Day I purged him with the common Potion of Rhubarb, Sena, Tamarinds, Sal. Tart. &c. and other Days he took 3ij. of Crem. Tart. in his Water-gruel: After the second Purge, they ceased to come out in any new Places, and those which were first out, began to dry away , the others I order'd to be snipt in like Manner as they arose, and gave him a Box of my Unquent. de Lap. Cal. with which he was dreft dayly, 'till they were all healed.

A Servant-Maid, of a fine Skin, and clear Complexion (being red hair'd) was, after walking in the Heat of the Day, from her Mafter's Country-House, to London,

feized with a burning Heat and Tingling in her Thigh, in which discovering a Cluster of Pimples in the Skin, the acquainted her Mistrels with her Fears of the Small-Pox, which she said were very thick in one of her Thighs (a Place unusual for their first Appearance); however, the Sack and Saffron were administer'd to throw them out, and next Day the Apothecary call'd in, who perceiving nothing on her Face and Neck, and not being permitted to view the Thigh, gave his Opinion that it was not that Distemper, but some Surfeit from overheating her Blood: The Pustules increasing, spread themselves all over the Limb, with Feaver, Restlessels, great Pain and Instammation, insomuch that the could not bear to set her Foot upon the Ground, when taken out of Bed, upon Assurance now that it was not the Small-Pox.

Being apprehensive of Danger, I was called in, and admitted to view the Thigh, which I found overspread with miliary Ernptions, discharging great Plenty of purulent Matter: When I told her Mistress it was the Shingles, the said she was willing to satisfie me for my Visit, and accordingly did so, saying, now she knew the Distemper, she had a Remedy which she doubted not would cure her. I hid her be advised in what she did, since by improper Application the young Woman might be indan-

per'd.

The Experiment, as I after understood, was made with the Blood of a black Cat (for it must be of no other Colour) which was smeared on the Parts. I should have told you also, that it was taken from the Car's Tail, being cut off for this Purpole: Which was try'd only once; for hardening upon the Place, and thurting in the Matter, the Anguish was so increased that the poor Wench would not fuffer them to go to Work again: The Limb looking also black, and smelling strong, they were frightned, as believing the same mortifyed; and by a Friend they made Interest to me, that I would not resent their Usage of me, but come to them again, which I did and perceiving what had been done, with some warm Milk I gently bath'd the Parts, and got off the Blood, incompasfing the whole Limb with my Cerate, letting her Blood, and ordering a Bolus of Lenitive Elect. with Pulo, Rhab. and Crem Tart, to be taken the next Morning. we from the anterpress we all

In about a Week's Time, the Tumour and Inflammation were funk confiderably, and the Excorations healed

foon after, with the same Medicine.

the definite agreement at

Through the whole Course, she was kept to Oatmeal and Barly Gruels, and once in two or three Days took her purging Bolus, or a Whey made from the Epsome-Waters turned with Milk, and sweeten'd with the Syr. Ros. Sol.

CHAP. VI. doi:

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Of St. Anthony's Fire.

HE Ancients conceited four diffinct Humours in the Veins, separable from each other, to which, giving the Names of Blood, Phlegm, Choler and Melancholy, they ascribed to each a separate Tumour; to the First, the Phlegmon or Inslammation: To the Second, Oedema: To the Third, Erysipelas: And to the Fourth, Cancen, Again, as they hapned to be diversely mixt, they denominated them accordingly; always giving Preference to the predominant Humour: Thus if Blood presided over Choler, there arose the Phlegmon Erysipelatodes: If Choler over Blood, Erysipelas Phlegmonodes; and so of the rest.

The Moderns, on the other Hand, look upon the Blood (made up of Lymph and Globules) in its natural State to be as it were one homogene ballamic Fluid, continually circulating round the Body for the Support of Life, or Nourishment of the vital Flame; from which however, by Means of the several Colatures of the Glands, diverse Juices are perpetually secreted; the Chief of which are the Salival, Pancreatic and Bilious; from the Disorders and depraved Mixtures of which (according to the celebrated De Le Roe Sylvius) most of our Diseases happen to arise, and upon which Triumvirate, he generally lays the Blame.

The Chymists cry out upon the Sulphurs and Sales of the said Mass, unequally blended or some how degenerated; thus from the latter, viriated or having contracted a muriatic, acid or lixivous Taint, they deduce the Scurby Scab, Leprofy, Cancer, &c. from the former, too much inkindled by the Mixture of some heterogene Particles, arise the Feaver, or that Intestine Motion of the Blood, by which great Endeavours are used to throw off the Enemy; and by which Nisus, the offending Matter is very often put off by the capillary Vessels, to the Surface of the

Body, as in the Case now to be discourst off.

The Erysipelas, by which we understand the same with the St. Anthony's Fire, may be defin'd a preternatural Assection of the Skin, taking Rise from a bilious Effervescence of the Blood, throwing forth those Particles which are no longer sit to be assimilated, to the Surface of the Skin; there producing a small Tumour and Tension upon the Part, accompany'd with Feaver, Heat, pricking Pain, with a Redness inclining to Yellow: Which presently recedes upon a gentle Impression of the Finger, and as quickly returns after the same is removed. It is named by some Authors Rosa, from its Colour; by the Latins, Ignis Sacer, and Ignis Santi Antonij, for which probably the Legendais the best Expositor.

But leaving the Name, 'tis on all Sides agreed to be produced of Choler or Blood mixed therewith, the Former being the true and Exquifite, the Latter Spurious

and Counterfeit.

It differs from the Phlegmon or common Inflammation, in its yellower Colour, greater Heat and Pricking, with

less of Tumefaction and Pulsarion.

Altho' this Disease may happen to all Parts of the Body, yet most usually it assails the Face: Possibly from the Fineness and Rarity of the Skin there, rather than the Lightness and Subtility of the Choleric Humour, slying

upwards according to some of the Antients.

Thus much for the Description and Diagnostics. For what concerns the Prognostic, this Disease is never absolutely void of Danger, especially affecting the Head and Face, on Account of its Nearness to, and therefore Hazard of salling back upon the Brain and Nerves: Especially if great Care be not taken to prevent the same; for according to the Aphorism of the Divine old Man, Erysipelas forus quidem introverti, Malum: Intus vero forus, bonum. And truly the Disease is never to be made light of, being commonly attended with Sickness, Shiverings and light Rigours, as in other malignant Feavers, of which it is a lesser Species.

The

The Cure confifts in regular Diet, proper Pharmacy,

and some Help also from Surgery.

The Diet is to be moderately cooling and moistening; Barley-gruel, Water-gruel, a small Chicken-Broath: The Drink Sack-whey, Milk and Water boil'd together, Almond Milk, or Emulfions of the cold Seeds, unless in great Malignity, where warmer Drinks must be allow'd, to secure the Heart from being oppress'd by the same: However the Patient must abstain from Flesh, strong Drinks, Spices and Pickles, or whatever may exasperate

and farther inflame the Blood.

Gentle Purgation after Bleeding (which last Galen forbids in the exquisite Erysipelas) with the Rad. Rhab. Tamarind. Cassia, Manna, Lenit. Elect. Cremor Tart. also cooling Glyfters between whiles, with whatever may contemperate and bridle the outragious Bile: In Case of Sickness, or where there is Apprehension of the Falling back of the malign Matter, a Diaphoresis is to be promoted, with a Morfel of Theriaca, Rob Sambuci, Antimon. Diaph, to which a few Grains of Saffron, or the Cordial Species are added, also cordial Epithems may be directed.

As for Topicks, they are of fundry Kinds, altho' very often it is the fafer Way to abstain from any, 'till the Humour has somwhat abated of its Rage and Fervour, being spent or carry'd off by Bleeding, Purging, and gentle Sweats, if the Case require them : Yet if the Inflammation spread and render the Patient very unealy, the following may be prescrib'd, forbearing all extreme cold, greafy and over relaxing Medicines.

Sennertus commends this Epithem, in which Rags dipt, and after dry'd in the Shade, are apply'd warm two or

three Times a Day.

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19 Lixivii facti ex Cineribus Fagi fbij. Alb. Ov. No. ij.

Camph. 31. Misce.

Yet for Fear of Adhesion, Bliftering, or Exulceration, this Form does not please me so well as the Forus, Liniment or Cerate, wherefore

19. Saponis alb. 3j. Aq. F. vel melius Sambuc. Thiij. Ebulliat ad Solutionem; in boc imbuantur Panni linei, tepide parti affecte applicentur, ac quotiescunque fuerint Exiccati, renoventur.

Of Kin to this, is that of Riverius his Decott. Salvie cum Sapone veneto, much extolled by some for the most excellent Remedy.

Vel. R. Theriac. And. 3j. Aq. Samb. 3v. Misce utetur ut

prior.

Venturing upon the more cooling Topicks, he prescribes AND THE SHIP OF

B. Fol. Solan. Sempero. a Part. j. Dentis Leonis, Fabaria, a Partes ij. Contundantur cum Pauculo Aceti, Aq. Plantag. & Solan. at fuccus Exprimatur, Quo Linteamina imbuantur & frequenter Mutentur.

Some use in like Manner the Water distill'd, ex Fol.

Querc. mixt with the Suc. Lactuce.

But in the Use of these (as before noted) great Care is to be had, least the Inflammation, thereby repelled, fall back upon the principal Parts, or suffocate the native Heat of the fame, as happned to the Country-Man Hilent. 1. danus takes Notice of *, who by anointing his Arm, by the Advice of a Barber, with a cooling and repelling Oil, the same was suddenly seised with a Gangrene.

fp. C. 3.

Obf. 82.

Barbet + commends this following, out of which, I think, the Opium is better left.

R. Pulo. Myrr. Rub. 3ij fac, Saturn. 3j. Campb. 3j. Opii Gr. xxv. Vin. alb. gallic. 3vj. Misce. Madefiant Es lintea calide & applicentur Parti affecta, fapius reno-

vanda ubi exiccata aut refrigerata.

Or this, which I prefer, and he allows as more excelling.

By Troch. alb. Rhaf. 3j. Camph. 3j. Sp. Vini 3j. Aq.

Samb. 3vj. misce & modo dicto usurpetur.

Where there is Ulceration joyned, B. Troch. alb. Rhaf. 3if. Myrr. Rub. Litharg. Aur. a 3i. Fl. Sulph. 31s. Sarcocol. Dij. Alb. Ov. q. f. m. f. Linimentum.

± Lib. 3. Obf. xx.

Greg. Horst. + gives first a Sudorific, thus:

Re Rob. Sambuci 3ij. Theriac. Andr. 3j. Aq. Fl. Samb. 311. Mi/ce.

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He also, with Sennertus and others, on this Occasion, commend the Nutmeg wrapt up in a wet Rag and roafted in hot Embers, after being pouder'd given in a Glass of small Wine, or Scabious Water, and applying to the Part this Fotus which here follows.

Bl Oliban. Myrrhe, â 3ss. Campb. 3ij. Croci 3ss. Aceti & Vini, a toj. Coque tecto vase, in quo postea Linteamina bumedentur & apponantur. Both'

Both Galen and Avicema direct common Oxycrate, which for Reafons above, I must needs think dangerous, and not to be follow'd but with extreme Caution; neither yet the Following of Ambrofe Parey , unless the Disease lie remote from the Head, the Pulse strong, and 6.13. Years not too much declining.

R. Suc. Solan. Plantag. & Semperv. a 3ij. Aceti 3is. Mucag. Sem. Psyl. 3ij. Suc. Hyosciami 3j. Misce.

To the Face he applies this,

R. Ung. Rofat. 31j. Suo. Plantag. & Sempero. a 36s. Troch. de Campb. 3j. Aceti parum. Misce. pro Litu.

Atius commends the Pouder of the Swallow's Neft

with Honey, mention'd also by Mr. Wiseman.

Towards the Declenfion, or going off, for Brengthening the Parts, and wasting the Reliques of the Humour. fuch as thele conduce.

R Farina Hordei & Orobi, a 3ij. Farina Sem. Lini 3ifs. Cog. in Hydromel. vel Oxycrato, addendo Pulo. Rof. rub: & Fl. Chamem, a 318. Ol. Aneth. & Chamom, a 31. Fiat Cataplasma, vel.

R Rad, Alth. 3ij. Malv. Pariet. Absynth. Salv. a Mj. FL Cham. Melil, Raf. rub. a Mij. Coq. in aquis part. Vini & Aq. & Fiat forus cum Spongia Partibus affectis TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

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Dr. Sydenham, after Bleeding and repeated Purging.

commends thele ensuing Fotus and Mixture.

Re Rad. Alth. & Lil. alb. a 3ij. Fol. Malv. Samb. Verbas. a Mij. Fl. Melilot. Hyper. Centaur. min. a Mj. Sem. Lin. & Fanug. a Zis. Coq. in A. F. q.f. ad thiii. Coletur & tempore usus cuilibet this adde Spir. Vini Zije Misce pro foru, pannis laneis calidu, imbutis, & expreffis, parti applicando.

After which he lays upon the fame a brown Paper

dipr in the Mixture.

Re Spir. Vini this. Theriac. And. Bij. Carroph. aromatic.

& Riper. long. pulver. a 311. Mifce.

But if in some of the Former (as there is Reason) we may fear Harm on account of their intense Coldness; so on the other Side, in an exquisite Erysipelas, where the Skin is tender, and Phlythena, or little Blifters, from the hot Serum are wont to arile, a troublesome Excoriationand Ulceration may be occasion'd, to the farther Difturbance of the Places affected, by the Use of this latter.

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Wherefore, in this Case I have generally obtain'd my End, with these sew simple or less compounded Medicines, I mean such as the Ol. Sambucinum shook up with Aq. Calcis, adding sometimes a small Quantity of the Spiritus Vin. camph. The Unguent. Samb. is also an excellent Medicine; as also a Fotus or Cataplasm, made from the Decoction of the Fol. Ros. rub. Flor. Sambuc. & Chamam. in Aq. F. vel Fabrorum, adding a little Wine; the one Half of this Decoction may be thickned with Farin. Fab. or with the Crumbs of white Bread as a Pulcis; the other Half being strained may be reserved for the Fotus, pouring in each Time of using, as there shall seem Occasion, a small Quantity of the Spirit camphorated as before-mention'd; and when the Parts are ulcerated, after somenting, I apply my Cerat. de Lap. Calaminari.

A young Man, an Upholsterer, was taken (after some light Shivering) with a Fever, the Matter of which, in few Days, being put off upon both his Legs, produced an Erysipelas upon each of them, extending from the

Knee to the Toes.

I immediately let him Blood, and sent him a Box of Unguent. Sambucin. to embrocate, laying over a soft Linnen, and rolling them gently up; and order'd at the same Time, the sollowing purging Potion for the next Morning.

Ry Fol. Sena 3iss. Rad. Rhab. incis. 3ij. Tamarind. 3ss. Crem. Tare. 3j. Coque in Aq. F. q. s. ad 3iij. Colatura

adde Syr. Rof. folut. 3x. Mifce, fiat Potio.

The Inflammation increasing, especially on the right Leg, and vesicating, I snipt the Bladders, and dabbing the Parts with a Solution of Troch, alb. Rhas. in Aq. Fl. Samb. drest up that Leg with a Cerate of Bmpl. de Minio and Ung. Sambuc. the other I embrocated with Ol. Samb. and Aq. Calcis mixt and shook up, which kept the Skin from blistering, and scatter'd the Inflammation: Whilst meeting with more Trouble to heal the Excoriations on the right Leg, I changed the Cerat. de Minio for that of my Ceratum de Lap. Cal. with which in sew Days I accomplish'd the Cure; through the Course of which, once in two or three Days, he either took the purging Potion, or the Epsome Salt, sometimes Cremor Tartar. alone in his Water-gruel.

A young Woman taking Cold at the Time of her Menstrual Flux, perceiv'd in the Night her Eye-lids swell'd so that she could scarce open them to see; her Forehead also tingling and burning, and the rest of her Face partaking of the same Heat: In the Morning being surprised, as also very sick at her Stomach, with Shiverings and Retchings to vomit, I was sent for; and having inform'd my self of her Circumstances, I order'd first a gentle Vomit of a simple Insusion of Cardum; after which, going into her Bed again, she took the following Draught, whilst a blistering Plaister, at the same Time, was laid betwixt her Shoulders.

By Theriac. And. 31s. Pulo. E. Chel. Cano. C. Dj Croci angl. Gr. v. Confest. Alkerm. Dj. Aq. Card. b. 3ij.

Syr. Acetof. Citri 31s. Mifce.

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The next Morning finding her Sickness worn off, in Regard of the Inflammation spreading farther upon her Head, notwithstanding a plentiful Discharge from the Blifter, I let her Blood, and order'd a Clyfter the same Day, with a gentle Anodyne in the Evening: The Day following the Humour feeming past the Height, and the Symptoms of Heat, Thirst, and Restlesness remitting; I purged her with an Infusion of Rhub. Tamarind. &c. in Aq. Fl. Samb. sweetned with the Syr. Rof. & de Cichor. cum Rhoo. All this Time I forbore any other Topic than a little Aq. Fl. Samb. & Sp. Vin. camp. mix'd together, and (in the going away of the Humour) dab'd upon the Parts. To smooth and soften her Skin, which had peeled all over her Face, and was a little rough, in Compliance with her Defires, this following Liniment was directed, or rather Pomatum.

R. Unge. Pomati odorifert 3j. E Flor. Auranti. 3ij. Sperm. Ceti 3j. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. 3ls. Misce pro litu

At the usual Time her Menses returning, the enjoy'd

her Health as formerly.

I forbear more Instances of Kin to the former, and treated the same Way; and shall finish this Chapter, when I have said a sew Words concerning the Phlegmon, or common Instammation, which may be also defin'd a preternatural Affection of the Skin (or subjacent Parts, we shall not meddle with) attended as the Former, with Heat, Redness more than the Errsipelas: Pain, greater Tension and Pulsation; if from Blood, properly F 2

speaking, it is a true Phlegmon; if mixt with the other Humours, it borrows, as the Other, a mixt Epither, as

Phlegmon Eryfipelatodes, &c.

The Indications of Cure are much like the Former, the same Care being to be taken in repelling it, when near the Brain, or other noble Parts, when the Humour seems malign, or is critically discharged.

The same Diet also, viz. cooling and moistening, are here necessary; also Bleeding and lenient Purgation.

As to local Medicines, we must observe, that in the common Inslammation, the same are to differ according to the differing Times of its Access or Appearance, thus in the Beginning, those which repel; (unless in the Cases excepted before) after which to the State and Declention, those which withall partake of a discutient Quality. Again, as to this Mixture of Astringents with Discutients, it must also be noted, that the First are to exceed the Last, generally speaking, through the whole Course of their Application.

Among the simple Repellents are numbred these, viz.

Rad. Bistort. Tormentil. Fol. Cupres. Myrt. Plantag. Querc. Flor. Balaust. Ros. rub. Sem. Cydon. Gal. Acacia, Sang. Drac. Alb. Ov. Acetum. Vin. rub. Alum. Bolus, Ol. Ros. Myrtil Lap. Hamat. Acet. Ros. Suc. Semperv. Portulac. Plantag. out of which the Attist may chuse what he best appoveth.

Among Discutients or Resolvents these, (viz.)

Rad. Galang. Isid. Herb. Aneth. Abrot. Rut. Flor. Chamam. Melilot. Sambuci. Sem. Carvi, Cumini, Ammoniacum, Bdellium, Sagapen. Tacamahac. Ol. Aneth. Nard. Rut. Laurin. Chamamel. &c.

When the Phlegmon tends to Suppuration, it commonly lies deeper than the Skin, and is not properly a cutaneous Disease, but rather falls in with a Discourse of Tremours and Apostems, whither the Reader is refer'd for farther Satisfaction.

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Of the Small-Pox, and other cutaneous Eruptions from malignant Fevers.

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E shall not think our selves oblig'd to write any large Account of this Distemper, whose Description and Method of Cure (either of the distinct or confluent Kind) is already so accurately lay'd down and handled by our modern Hippocrates, the judicious Sydenham; to whose Works we can do no less than recommend our Reader.

As a curaneous Disease, it falls indeed under our Cognizance, with Regard to the Exanthemata or pustulary Eruptions, which of what Kind or Nature soever, or howsoever they may appear, are little if at all furthered by local Medicine; nor ought they to be meddled with

'rill they have passed their several Stages. It sales and to

Whether this Disease was known to the Ancients, is warmly controverted; and the Difference seems to be at length concluded in the Affirmative, against the several Opponents, as may be seen in Zacue. Lusitanus, as also in Sennertus, treating of the said Malady; which indeed considering the Cause generally supposed, can scarce be otherwise; which is reckon'd to be hereditarily transmitted from the Parent to the Child, by means of the menstrual Blood, which is commonly look'd on as the material Cause, brought into Act, by some hidden Constitution or peculiar Diathesis of the Air, planetary Insuence, Irregularities in some of the Non-naturals, or perhaps all together.

The Disposition, saith Willis *, which inclines human *D. Kind to this Disease, seems to be a certain evil Impurity c. 15. of the Blood conceiv'd in the Womb, amongst the first Rudiments of Generation: Almost all would have this ascribed to the menstruous Blood; which Opinion seems not altogether improbable, because in a Woman's Womb (otherwise than in most other living Creatures) there is generated a certain Ferment, which being communicated

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to the Mass of Blood, affords to it Vigour and Spirit, and at set Periods procures a Swelling up and an Excretion of what is superfluous: But at the Time of Conception, when the Mestrua wholly cease, very much of this Ferment is bestow'd upon the Fætus or Child; and its Particles being beterogeneous to all the rest, as something extraneous, are yet consused with the Mass of Blood and Humours, which being thus involved, lurk or lie hid sometimes for a long While; yet after stirred up or moved by some evident Cause, as any peculiar Constitution forwarding the same, they serment with the Blood, inducing sirst an Ebullition and Coagulation, or rather (as Sydenham expressent it) a Despumation from whence

the Symptoms of the Difease arise.

Those who cannot acquiesce with this Account, but deny all Ferments whatfoever or wherefoever placed, may please themselves with some later Hypotheses; particularly as to the mentitrual Purgation, if what the learned Charlton formerly advanced, does not fatisfie : Let them peruse what the ingenious Dr. Friend has fince offer'd to the World upon that Subject, whilst we go on a little farther with our Author before quoted, in his Sentiments of that other Eruption, our People call the Measles, which are (that I may use his Words, altho' in another, I-mean our English, Tongue) so much of Kin to the Former, that with the greater Number of Authors, they have not deferved to be handled a-part from them, but that either Diftemper have been usually treated of together after the like Manner and Method : The Effence or Cure differing at least accidentally, or as they are greater or leffer : because in the Measles the Whelks rise not up to fo great a Bulk, nor are they suppurated ; wherefore the Sickness is sooner ended, and with less Danger usually.

This Diffemper is wont mostly to spread upon Children, more rarely amongst those of Years or old People: Also those who have first of all had the Small-Pox, are not after so obnoxious to the Measles; but in most Things the Distempers are of Kin, to wit, the Evil being contracted in the Womb, disposes Mankind only, and those but once to either Distemper; such as a malign Constitution of the Air, and sometimes a Surfeit, bringing the hidden Disposition into Act; there are usually present certain Marks of Malignity, and the Sickness oftentimes becomes

epidemical with contagious Mortality.

So that it feems the Meafles are a certain lighter Flowering of an extraneous Ferment, contracted also from the Womb, by which some Particles being stirred up into Motion, make the Blood lightly to grow hor, and to be a little coagulated; wherefore the Marks from hence do spread abroad and diffipare, without any Breaking of the Cuticula, or outward Skin, by Evaporation only, whilft the Small-Pox are a more full and strong Agitation, according to all the Particles of the same Ferment, which causing a greater Ebullition and Coagulation of the Blood produces far more full Puttules, and greater in Bulk, and no otherwise to be dispersed than by Suppuration, or turning into Matter.

When the Small-Pox precede, they are not only exempt from the same Dileale any more, but for the most Part alto from the Meastes; because these latter consuming only some Parts of the faid Ferment, leave still a Disposition to the Small-Pox: Wherefore it is observable, that old Men, or those advanced in Years, are not so readily infected with the Meastes, because they are either freed from the Contagion, by having before had the Small-Pox. or elfe the Infection of this more light Difease is eafily

relifted by their more ftrong Spirits.

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We have before remark'd, that both these Diftempers have been by the Greeks termed egardinuara, vel exfuиата ab Earth Effloresco, quod ab avt G Flos; under which Appellation they comprehend also other cutaneous Eruptions. The Latin Authors mention them under those of Puftula & Papula, of later Years, Variola, quafi parvi Vari, or as others, Quod Cutem varient; this Name has been apply'd promiscuously by some to both Distempers, 'till afterwards the Meafles received that of Morbilli, quasi parvi Morbi, vel parvorum Morbi, as chiefly afflicting Children: Others, among whom Sennertus, Quasi parva Pestis: Il Morbo among the Italians, implying the fame with Pestis; and thus much for the Historical Part of these Diseases, in which as we have before noted, outward Application may do much Harm, but little Service.

To preferve the Face, faith Riverius *, some wash it with Rofe-water, or some other more aftringent; which Sett. 3, C. 2. I can by no means approve, because the greater Share of the Impurities is driven to it, by Reason its Skin is lax and loft, and so firtest to receive the Excrements thrown

forth'

forth of the Blood: Wherefore if the said Corruption naturally sent hither, should by any Means be repelled or driven back into the Blood, and there retained, it must doubtless be mischievous, and perhaps destructive by be-

ing put afide its natural Tendency.

Nor must I omit, saith he, what several teach, that the Small-Pox when they are brought to Maturity, must be pricked with a Golden or Silver Needle, least the Pus abiding longer, should leave Scars upon the Parts; which nevertheless is now in a Manner out of Use, since Experience has shown that the Small-Pox when prickt, are cured more slowly and keep their Scabs longer on, by reason of the Weakness of the Heat thus diminish by letting out the Matter, whereby souler Scars are left by much, than if they had been left to themselves.

This Practice (how pernicious soever it hath been sound since) was recommended by Avicema and the greater Part of the Arabians, who so soon as the Pustules turned white, order them to be prickt with the Needle, as we may read in Mercurialis, who highly disapproves the Custom as both needless and very troublesome: The Latter, because at this Time the Patients are grievously tormented: The Former, because it is agreed and certain they must not be prickt 'till they are turned white, at which time 'tis clear the Humour has done all the Hurt it can: For when the Whiteness appears, the putrid Heat abates as well as the Corrosion: Wherefore 'tis much better to abstain from this ridiculous and mischievous Operation, as among us has deservedly been laid aside long since, unless in Cases of extraordinary Malignity, where

fion'd by the malign Nature of the Humour.

An other Practice to get quickly rid of this Diftemper, and hasten the drying away of the Pustules, was that the Arabians called Salting, the Manner of which you may

there arise Phystene instead of, or intersperst with, the other Pustules, full of a virulent and corroding Sanies, which ought to be let out, and the Parts underneath defended from a Necrosis or Mortification, sometimes occa-

find mentioned by Bonet.

Mercurialis, when they come not kindly to Suppuration, or ripen not fast enough, proposes the touching of them with a soft Rag, or a Piece of Cotton dipt in a Decoction of Figs and Mallows, which being apply'd warm will (he saith) both asswage Pain and hasten Maturation.

Fro-

Fromanus takes Notice of a Way to preserve the Miss. cm. Face, which is by holding the Feet over the Steam of a 4n. 76.04. Decoction of some of the Emollient Herbs, at the Appearance of the Disease, by which, Revulsion is made of the fermenting Blood to the lower Parts: For the Feet and Legs will not only be heated by the Vapour, but fosten'd likewise and their Vessels dilated, by which Means having great Store of Blood gathered to them, there will be consequently lesser Quantity of the ebullient Blood carried to the upper Parts.

Of Kin to this Experiment for the Preservation of the Face, is that taken Notice of by F. de le Boe Sylv. + (viz.) + Prax. dipping the Feet in warm Cows Milk, when first the Med Appending the Feet in warm Cows Milk, when first the Traft. 1. Cap. Small-Pox begin to come out: which tho' it want not is. Success, in our Author's Words, yet cannot it be done without great Detriment to the lower Parts, on Account of the Humours flowing down thus plentifully upon

them.

But indeed all these Projects, whether of repelling from the Face by cold Restringents, or drawing to the Feet by the Heat of Steams or Bath, are too hazardous and full of Danger to be enterpris'd: Not only for the Reasons given, but for that when the Despumation is once begun, and the noxious Particles Separated from the Blood, and fitted to be cast out upon these or other Parts of the Body; should their Course be inverted, inflead of being called off to other Parts we defign, 'tis more likely, getting again into the Blood they will hinder the great Work begun, encrease the putrid Heat of the Feaver, and render the same malignant and mortal, which had been otherwise benign or mild, and accompany'd also with a falutary Crisis.

The fatal Infrances of these Kinds of Tamperings, are frequently to be met withal. About three Years fince, when this Disease was more than usually Epidemical 2mong us here at London, I knew a young Gentlewoman whose Death was justly imputable to the wearing a Defensative upon her Face, in the Nature of a Mask, for the securing her Beauty, which would have been sadly recompenced (had the lived) by the Loss of Sight in both her Eyes, the Pupil of each of which being cover'd by a large Pustule, but the rest of them hinder'd in their Eruption upon the other Parts of the Face, by the Coldness and Stipticity of the Application binding up the Pores,

fell back upon the Pracordia and destroy'd the Patient, in despight of the best Helps used after for her Recovery.

4 Pet. Borel. Cent. I. Obf. 64.

A Beautiful Noble Woman, recorded by Borellus ‡, being likely to be much disfigur'd by the Small-Pox, was defirous to have a Remedy that might either prevent or get out the Marks: To comply with her Request, an imprudent Physician orders a certain cold Cataplasm, by which the Remains of the Disease being driven in upon the Brain, she soon receiv'd her Death instead of her ex-

pected Beauty.

Fr. Hoffman tells us, he knew a Man whom he calls a true Votary to Medicine (and so indeed he must be if he could truly perform what is pretended, and which I conceive the greatest Folly to pretend to) who by a certain secret Powder, could hinder the coming out of the Small-Pox, by stopping the sermenting Motion of the Humours, altho Spots already appear'd, without any prejudice to Health: Whether this was to be done by reconciling the Particles about to be separated to the Mass of Blood again, or disposing them to be carry'd off some other Ways, is lest as uncertain, as in my Opinion unworthy to be regarded; not so much for the absolute Impossibility of the Thing, as the affirming it may be effected without the least Danger.

And therefore with the famous Practitioner, we took Notice of in the Beginning of this Chapter, the best Way is to do nothing at all to the Face to keep it from pitting: Because Oyls, Liniments, &c. only make the white Scurff longer in coming off: One Part whereof following another, when the Patient rises from his Bed, and is indifferently well, these Scars begin to come into Sight: Which they will have less Reason to fear, who by Reason of a moderate Regimen have not had the Pustules exasperated, whereby they are less lyable to contract any

caustic Quality.

For those however, who are minded to use any Medicine when the Scabs are all off, to smooth the Skin and recover the Complexion, these following Cometics are

recommended.

Riverius praiseth the Ol. ex Vitel. Ovorum; also the Aq. Millestorum seu è Stercore Vaccino, Mense Maio destituta, with which the Face is to be washed, and after anointed with Axungia bumana.

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R. Ol. Amygd. d. Lil. alb. a 3j. Pingued. Capi 3iij. Pulv. Rad. Paon. Ireos flor. & Litharg. Auri a 3ls. Sacc. cand. 3j. His omnibus in calido mortario bene Mixtis, & per linteum expressis, inunge dicta loca Manè & Serò: Postea laventur Aqua è pedibus vitulinis destillata, vel Aqua Millestorum.

Ceratum Album Bateanum.

Re Cera albissima 3ij. Ol. Amygd. am. 3iis. Sperm. Cera purif. 3is. Cerus. in Aq. Ros. lot. 3vj. Campb. 3ij. m. s. a.

Aqua Venustatis Ejusdem Authoris.

R. Aq. Menth. Ibj. Salis puris. 3iss. Coque & despuma pro Lotione.

This likewise from the same Author, is what I generally prescribe for this Use, (viz.)

R. Ol. Amygd. d. 3j. Sperm. Cet. 3iss. Ol. Rhod. gut. ij. m. f. Lin. f. a.

Other Forms for this Purpose our Reader will meet with in the fourth Chapter of the second Part of this Treatise.

Spotted Feavers of any Kind, however secondarily affecting the Skin and Cuticle, the pestilent or contagious Particles, being by the seaverish Effervescence separated from the rest of the Blood, and by the Capillary Vessels there laid aside; Yet is the Disease here likewise primarily in the Blood some how contaminated, and falls under its proper Head of Pestilential, or Spotted Feavers; the Skin it self being in the common Eruptions no ways hurr, or needing local Remedies.

We shall therefore remit our Reader, for surther Instructions about these Diseases, to such Authors as have particularly handled the Plague and Spotted-Feavers, after we have laid down some short Notes of Distinction, whereby the Petechia or Spots themselves, may be distinguish from other Marks of the Skin, and said a Word or two of the Manner of their Eruption.

First, They are different from other Stigmata, thus. From Tubercles or Bumps, they are known by their Equality, never rising above the Surface. From other e-

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qual or smooth Marks, as the Lentigines or the like, they are sufficiently known by the Feaver that produc'd them, being neither long nor spread, but round like the Fleabite, from which they are also known by the want of that Punctum or Point, always sound in the Middle of the Fleabite, as a Vestige left by the Proboscis of that Insect, which upon Compression remains, altho' the Redness round about disappear for a Moment; otherwise in the Patechia where no such Punctum is observable, nor to be found. Again the Feaver spots are generally observable in the Arms; Thighs, Breast and Back, rarely or never in the Face.

As to their Nature and Manner of their Production we affert in general, faith Dr. Willis, that all these Spots are Productions of the Blood and nervous Inice, Imitten, as it were by the pestilential Venom, and divided into grumous Parts, as it happens in its Circuit to be feized on of the faid Venom; for as much as the animal Spirits refiding in both Liquors, especially the Blood, are no sooner put to flight by the malign Aura, or putrid Atoms; but a Coagulation is induced on the now dispirited Liquor: Even as Milk growing four, or curdled by the Admixtion of some acid Juice: Upon which Account certain Portions of the same thus alter'd by the Venome, separate into Clots or Grumi, in like Manner as Blood extravasate or let forth of the Vessels, soon turneth black, whence presently the Motion of the rest of the Blood is hinder'd, not only in the Veffels adjoyning, but also in the Heart it felf, and by Reason of the putrid Ferment other Parts are still lyable to the same Coagulum. Now whatfoever is thus turned into grumous Clodders, unless the same presently be thrown out, by giving a Check to the Circulation, must prefently cause Death : But being thrown forth to the Circumference of the Body, deprived of all Spirit, and lodged in the Interffices of the Veffels or their Angustia, it appears on the Surface perfectly mortify'd, representing Spots at sometimes black, at others purple; or elfe having the Salt and Sulphur exalted by the malign and pestiferous Ferment, it effects some new Production, and formeth Humours or Swellings of a diverse Kind; thus the Carbuncle, Bubo, Exanthemata pestilentialia, &c. are deduced from this Hypothesis; whole several Ways of being brought into Act, the Reathe Cap. 13. der will meet with all in our Author's Treatife *.

Simon

Having

Simon Pauli † in his Discourse upon this Subject, ex-

preffeth himself in Manner following.

Having a Mind to lay down in what Manner Spots 1gn. Sed. 523 break out in our Skin, either by the Motion of Nature alone, or when helped by Alexipbarmacks and Sudorifics. and how our Skin comes to be befet with them, and again clear of them; I conceive thus; that Nature either provoked or helped by Alexipharmacs, endeavours to expel the Blood that is hurtful to her, and more or less corrupted in its whole Substance, which whilst she is doing, 'tis very probable the same Thing happens to the Mass of Blood, especially at the Anastomoses of the Veins, and Arteries of the Hands and Feet, which befalls a frozen River when the Frost is broke: For as then the Ice is melted with the kindly and gentle Heat of the Sun, fo Nature being about to conquer the Disease, by the Benefit of the animal Fire or innate Heat, cooling especially after the State of the Disease, and burning no more so preternaturally as before, melts the Blood thickned and made tough by the febrile Heat in the Veins, and as it were congealing because of Abundance of Salt in the Extremities: And as a Torrent or River carries Fragments of Ice rapidly down the Stream, so the Blood in the Veins, throws off small Portions of the preternaturally fixed Salt, which are themselves the Spors, or at least make them: Wherefore no Wonder if Nature upon the Use of Alexipharmacs or Sudorifics, made of the Mineral. Vegetable, and especially of the Animal Kind, abounding more or less with volatile Salts, does sooner or later, gradually or at once, according to the differing Temper of the Subjects, throw off Spots to the Skin, varying in Colour, Magnitude and Number, which indeed Rulandus observed, were fixed to the Extremities of the Capillary Veins. But they are nothing else but the Salt of the Serum and mass of Blood made volatile, which Sweating through the Pores of the Skin, is the proximate and only Cause of all Spots in malignant Feavers, be they small and lenticular or larger, thrust out into the Skin and there fixed, 'till upon the Patient's Amendment the fame gradually vanish by insensible Transpiration, or even while the Disease or Feaver lasts, the same are refolved into Atoms fo small that they cannot be seen, which we call the magnara or infectious Particles, and are the proximate Cause of the Contagion.

Having given our Reader his Choice of two Hypotheses, for they are neither of them more, as to the Nature and Manner of these cutaneous Eruptions, we shall only hint thus much, that the Cure of all these Feavers consists in the due Use of Alexipharmacs, Cardiacs, Sudorifies, and Contemperatives, to be met withal in practical Writers.

Of Freekles and pustulary Eruptions, consult the sourth Chapter of the second Part of this Treatise, as before di-

rected.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Carbuncle and Cancer.

E have placed these together, nor so much for Affinity sake, altho' both seem to partake of the highest Degree of Corrosson, but for that neither is so properly a Cutaneous Disease, as some others we have already, and shall hereafter treat of: It being seldom that these affect the Skin only, without taking hold of the other Membranes and musculous Flesh; however we shall speak briefly to either.

The Carbuncle Gr. Lylert, implying the same with Carbo, a burning Coal, so denominated from its burning Nature, is the Product (as those in the foregoing Chapter)

of a Pestilential Feaver or Plague it self.

It is defined a fiery Tumour, arifing in several Parts of the Body, attended with sharp, corrosive and burning Pustules round about, and exceeding painful. It hath this as a Pathognomonic, that it never suppurates, but spreads abroad and eats into the Skin and Flesh, producing a Sort of Eschar as it made by a Caustick, which casting off, there remains a hollow Ulcer. The Cause is said to be a certain Malign and highly corrosive Acid that immediately coagulates whatever Portions of the Blood it salls upon, which being after cast forth as noxious to the Superficies, destroys the Texture of the Parts, almost in the same Manner as a Piece of corrosive Sublimate laid upon them, by which the Spirits being subdued, and the native Heat of the Parts extinguish, there is no more

more Wonder that there should be no Suppuration, which is holpen forward by both, than in the real Necrosis (and

fuch is this) or Mortification.

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The Carbuncle is never without Danger, but is faid to have more or less, as it is larger or smaller; or as the Colour is more intensly livid or black, and reddish or inflam'd; as also according to the Parts affected, their Use and Nobility: But the greatest Danger is from the retroceding of the Venome back again to the Blood.

As to the Cure, there have been great Disputes among the Antients as well as Moderns, concerning letting Blood and purging in these Cases, and all others Pestilential: And since the common People have been sure to lay the Death of the Person upon either of these Operations, where they were administer'd, Physicians have been perhaps the rather cautious, and endeavour to eradicate the Virus of the Disease, by proper Antidotes, and do now generally insist upon Sudorisics, taking Care also to sortify the Heart and Animal Spirits by suitable Cordials against the Insection, and to encourage the coming forth of any critical Translation to the Skin: Thus in the Disease before us, it is usual to apply the strongest Medicines, such as this of Spigelius, accounted a great Secret, which Mr. Wiseman has also borrowed, (viz.)

R. Sal. Com. 36s. Piper. 3j. Ficuum ping. No. iij. Fol. Rut. vir. contus. Mj. Fermenti veteris acid. 3j. Misce in Mortario & applicetur, renovanas bis in Die.

Scultetus orders this, which he calls Ung. Citrinum.

Re Suc. Tabac. virid. 3vj. Cera nova cit. 3iv. Refin. Pin.

Biij. Tereb. Bij. Ol. Myreil. q. f. pro Ung.

If the Carbuncle yield not to Medicines, but the Corruption and Blackness still get Ground, an actual Cautery is doubtless the best Application to prevent the farther Spreading, and resist the contagious Malignity. But after burning to the Quick, the Eschar must be hasten'd off, either by cutting it out, or deep into it, least the Venom be kept in thereby: And Medicines that deterge and resist Putrifaction are to be apply'd.

Fab. Hild. recommends the following.

Ry Farin. Orobi, Rad. Aristol. rotund. Irid. Flor. Aslepiadis, & 3(s Theriac. Andr. 3ij. Mal. Ros. q. f. p. Ung.

To hasten Separation, Barbet directs this *.

Ri Theriac. vee. Mithrid. & 3ls. Ferment. Terebinth. & 3ij. Mel. Ros. 3ils. Butgr. rec. 3ij. Vitriol. alb. 3j. Fulig.

lig. Camin. Biifs. Saponis nig. Biij. Croci Biij. Vitel.

Ovor. No. iij. Mifce.

Another excellent Remedy to ftop the Malignity, is the Butter of Antimony, anoisted round the Place; and when the Venome is checkt, Sylvius adviseth the Balf. Sulph. Anifat. or (which may do better) the Terebinthinate, mixt with Ung. Egyptiac. to cleanse the Part: After which the said Balfam added to the common Plaiters, will perform the Cure.

* Cent. 4. Obs. 9.

+ Cent. 2.

Obs. 12. ‡ Pract. lib.

2. P. 714.

Riverius * gives the following Instance.

A Boy of 4 Years old had been afficted for three Days with a Carbuncle in his Fore-head, being a red Swelling, black in the Middle, with his whole Face puffed up; to ftop it (laith he) I order'd presently a Caustic to be apply'd to the black Part, and Ung. Basilic. with Theriaca Ol. Scorpionum Matth. cum Vitel. Ov. to the Eschar, with a Cataplasm of the Folia Plantag, to the whole Tumour. Besides repeated Bloodletting and Cordials, I apply'd a Vesscatory to his Neck; next Day I sound the Fever much abated, the Inslammation of the Tumour remitted, and all the Symptoms asswaged. The Benefit of the Vessicatory was here observable, for by deriving great Part of the virulent Humours, it must be believed to have performed the greatest Part of the Cure.

Borellus † forbids sleeping, least the Poyson sooner creep to the Heart, which Platerus † opposes, saying, is unnecessary to keep the Patient from his natural Rest, by doing which he must be still more weaken'd and afflict-

ed.

The Carbuncle saith Clossaw (in his Letter to Greg. Horst.) is distinguisht from the Gangrene, not by Sense of the Part, for that is lost in both, but by scarifying the Place: For if when the Flesh is cut deep, it be black, and meither Froth, Ichor nor Corruption come out, but that it remains dry with inward Hardness, it is a Carbuncle: And to be treated as such, circumscribing or limiting it either with Medicine or Instruments. Yet a Gangrene requires a somewhat other Cure, because it often happens that the same is corrected, and the Part again restored to its former State, by applying such Things as have Force sufficient to vindicate the same from the beginning Putresaction.

There are several other Tumours of the pestilential Kind, such as the Phygesblon, Bubo and Parotis, which

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are both malign and benign; but having their Seat in the Glands, rather than the Skin it self. I shall wave their Description here, with this only Remark, that they seem all ingendred of the same venene and pestilent Miasms, infinuating themselves, or getting into the Blood, where if they happen to joyn their Forces they knock down the Spirits, and coagulate larger Portions of the sanguineous Mass, as in the Carbuncle, or continuing separate, and differninating their Poison all over the said purple Fluid; they strike only some certain and smaller Particles, as in the Exanthemata, Petechia, or purple Spots.

The Cancer is a fierce and indomitable Diffement, but it scarce ever affecting the Skin (as we have before noticed) without taking in the musculous and glandulous

Parts round about, we shall say the less to it.

It hath its Name of the Greek, Kagulo, from Likenels (lay some) in its Veins to the Claws of the Crab,
in Latin Cancer; or rather (with some others) Quod sicut
Cancri, Animalia sunt aspera, & suis Chelis que apprehendunt,
firmiter stringunt: Pariter & Cancer Morbus agre tractabilis existit, atque ubi semel in parte aliqua Corporis radices egerit, difficulter inde avelli tollique potest, sed seu clavo

quodam firmatus effe videtur.

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ntial hich When this Disease appearing like a small round pointed Tubercle, affects the Parts of the Face, as the Chin (according to Sennertus the Cheek and Nose) and being enraged by the Application of any, even the mildest Medicament, it is for that Reason named Nose me tangere, or don't meddle with me. Mr. Wiseman says he hath seen one of them on the Arm, of which the Reader may see the Account in his practical Observations; which however some critical Gentlemen (who have stood upon his Shoulders, and think they can see farther) may viruperate; I must believe the best Treatise of Surgery which was ever set forth in the English Tongue, and will be had in good Esteem, till some Gentleman of the Fraternity (of more Judgment, and the same Industry) shall supply his Defects.

If it seize upon the Legs and Thighs, it is termed Lupus, the Wolf; for that it is, say some, of a ravenous Nature, and like that sierce Creature, not satisfy d but

with Flesh.

· Com.

Hipp.

of the Carbuncle and Cancer.

Ingraffias laughs (as who could forbear) at the Con? ceits spread abroad in his Time, and confirm'd by the 7. Story of Mauritius Corden *, concerning a Noble Woin Lib. I. de man, the right Side of whole Face was overspread with Morb. Mul. a true Cancer; having try'd the French, Italian, Spanish and German Phylicians, without Benefit, at length, by the Advice of a Barber she was perfectly cured, by applying the Flesh of young Chickens cut into thin Slices

to the Part, frequently renewing them.

From such like Reports, together with the Observation of the large Sloughs, and Loss of Flesh in some of these Ulcers produced in one Night's Time, it is doubtless, that our People have spread the same Story with farther Improvement: Such an one I was not long fince inform'd of, by a Woman who vow'd, that in Time of Dreffing, one of thele Ulcers, by a villainous Empiric (a famous Cancer Doctor) when they held a Piece of raw Flesh at a Distance from the Sore, the Wolf peeps out, discovering his Head, and gaping to receive it.

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Tam facile decipitur Vulgus.

As to the Cure of a true Cancer, I know of no other than what is palliative, notwithstanding the proud Boastings of some, and the five (but filly) Pretences of

others to the contrary.

By palliating, I mean very little more than keeping the Parts, so far as possibly, sweet and clean, with easie and gentle Topicks, such as the Diapompin. Aq. Plantag. Sperm. Ran. with Sacch. Saturni, &c. and having Recourse to Opiates upon Occasion, without which there is seldom

any Truce to be obtain'd.

Thole who have them not yet alcerate fare best by keeping their Hands of, and giving themselves Liberty in their Apparel, or taking heed that nothing oppress, or any ways offend the Part; at the same Time admitting no external Application, nor (as they value the Quiet of their Lives) liftening after a promised Cure by cosening Quacks, or Cancer-curing Pretenders, who, to my Knowledge, have haften'd great Numbers of People miferably to their Graves, who might otherwise (and that very tolerably) have foun out a much longer Thread, and have kept under this really (so far as I know of Surgery) incurable Distemper. CHAP

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Of some other more truly cutaneous Eruptions,

HE Defign of this Treatile being chiefly to take Notice of those Diseases, wherein the Skin it self is more particularly and principally affected; we have upon this Account, over-look'd feveral Tumours, especially the glandulous and encysted, together with Abfceffes, whole Source lies deeper than the outward Toguments: It remains, however, that we take Notice of two or three other Breakings out, such I mean as the Furunculus, or common Boyle, with these two lesser inflammatory Pustules, called Epinistis and Terminthus.

The Boyle, in Latin Furunculus, of the Greeks termed ASon, is reckon'd among the inflammatory Tumours. and describ'd by Celsus, as a pointed Tubercle attended with Redness and great Pain (whence the Proverb) when coming to a Head. It is faid to arise from Blood corrupt and extravalate, which in feven or eight Days commonly ripens or mens to Matter, arriving in its State to the Bigness of a small Egg; and after Discharge of its Matter, frequently heals with little Help from Surgery: It differs from the Carbancle, in that, this latter lies hard and black like a Crust in the Flesh, whilst the Former riseth with a Cone, inflames and turns to Matter.

There are two Kinds of the Furuncle; the One mild and gentle, affecting only the Skin; the Other malign, spreading deeper into the Flesh, and partaking of some Infection, from whence the Prognostic is to be made accordingly.

The Cure of the common Boyle confifts in forwarding and ripening the Matter into Pus, which is effected by the common Suppuratives, such as the Fici and Rad. Lil. boil'd in Milk to a Pulsis, or according to Sennert.

19 Farin. Sem. Lini, Pulv. Rad. Alth. a 31s. Caric. ping. No. iv. Pafful. execin. 3j. Coque & adde Butyr, infulf.

rec. Zij. m.f. Cataplasma.

If the Pain be exceeding great,

R. Rad. Lil. alb. 3j. Fol. Malv. Viol. a Mj. Coque ad Mollitiem & per Setaceum trajiciantur, addendo Far: Hord. Tritic, Sem. Lin. a 31s. Vitel. Ov. No. ij. Ping.

Gallin, Butyr. rec. a 3/s. Mifce.

The common People apply Shoe-makers Wax, (a very uneafie Application upon fo tender a Part): Melilot Emplaister, or Basilicon, used by others, are much preferable, which both suppurate and often heal; however, after the Matter is let out, the following will finish the Work, from the same Author.

R. Suc. Apii 36s. Farin. Hord. 3ij. Thuris 3ifs. Terebinth. 3i. Vitel. Ov. No. i. Mel. Rof. q. f. p. Linimento.

A Clergy-Man, much lubject to vernal Eruptions on the Skin, from a full Diet and little Exercise, had inflead of his usual Puffules, a large Swelling arose upon his Shoulder, with great Induration, Inflammation, Pain and Fever: Being view'd by a Pretender to Surgery, he was frighten'd with a Judgment paft, that it was a true Carbuncle, or Plague-fore. When I was fent for, I encourag'd him with a Prospect of good Success after a few Days, telling him it was come to supply the Place of a great many of those smaller Eruptions he was always subject to about this Season of the Year.

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In Regard to his Fever and costive Body, I order'd a Clyfter, and the same Day took away some Blood, he being Plethoric and Feeding heartily; in the mean Time I halten'd Suppuration, to which it tended, with a Cataplafm, En Rad. Lil. fic. & Sem. Lin. in latte Cott. and fe-

cur'd the fame by Bandage.

It was indeed the largest Boyle I had ever seen, and might in Time of Infection have passed well enough for

a malignant Swelling, or pestilent Eruption.

When it was arrived to a Cone, and I perceiv'd the Matter made, I paffed in a Lancer, and discharged a confiderable Quantity of well concocted Pus, under which, after two or three Days Time, I found a large Coar, or Slough, extending under the Lips the whole Compass of the Tumour; to come at which, I was under Necessity to dilate both upwards and downwards, then filling up the Ulcer with Pracip. Rub. and a Pledgit spread with Basilicon over all, I dres'd him up, and lest this Dressing on for two Days; after removing which there came out therewith about one half of the faid Slough: I continu'd

tinu'd this Way of Dreffing 'till the Ulcer was mundify'd, and being incarn'd with a Mixture of the same Basilicon and Precipitate, cicatriled with dry Lint, and my Cerat.

de Lap. Cal. more Examples I think needless.

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Επινυκτίς, lo called, ότι νύκτως εχώνετο, Quoniam noctu or tur, as Galen and Celsus, as also Paulus and Ætias. It is commonly taken Notice of among the Ancients, in the Number of those Eruptions which infest the Skin, and reckon'd by Galen, with other preternatural Affections of this Part, being defined a small red and angry Pustule, arifing from a bilious hot Blood, of Kin to the Herpes, and Off-spring of such a like Humour, thrown out upon this Part. Celfus describes it as an angry Pustule, of the Bignels of a little Bean, of a dark Red, or livid Complexion, chiefly disturbing, rather than rising, in the Night Season, upon which account the Name; it difchargeth a bloody Sanies, and heals with the common Digestive and Epulotic.

Tepurd , i. e. faith Hoffman * Terebinthus, meaning either the whole Tree or its Fruit, from the Likenels to Lib. 3. Cap. which Fruit he will have the Denomination: Others, 154. with more Reason, read it beschoo, Cicer, which in fomewhat refembles, being a small and blackish Pustule, breaking forth the Skin, which after separating its Slough,

dries up with little or no Trouble.

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In the Cure the same Method may be observed with the Epinyclis as is mention'd for the Furuncle, altho many times both this and the Terminthus, which is fill of less Regard, and a smaller Pustule, have no other Surgery administer'd than some old Wives Salve, or a Piece of Melilot Plaister.

Mr. Wiseman describes them as more usually seated upon the Arms and Thighs; but I remember to have feen them very commonly under the Wrift bands and Coller of the Shirr, the Wast-band of the Breeches, and Gartering-place above the Knee.

er Chancoll habitens.

Of the twofold Perspiration, insensible and sensible; with some Faults arising thence.

HAT the Body of Man (that admirable and Divine Machine) is made up of Tubes and Vessels, the some of them exceedingly minute and fine, is now, by the Improvement of anatomical Dissection, and the Help of Glasses, made plain beyond Contradiction.

That there is no Part impermeable even to that Vital Nectar the Blood, is conspicuous from the Transuding of this purple Fluid, upon rasping the outward Cortex of Lamina even of the Bones themselves, in the living Body.

That it is every where perspirable, is as plain from the Steams and Vapours in all Parts of it Exhaling, and often appearing sensibly in the Form of Dew, upon the Surface of the same.

We have before taken Notice of the Fabrick of the Skin, in which we mention d its Papillæ Pyramidales, the Glandules composing the same, the Sweat Vessels or excretory Ducks thence arising, the Hairs springing up by the Sides of the sweat Vessels; together with the Plexus or Net of Arteries, Veins, Nerves and Lympheducks: Besides all which are its innumerable Pores, of which we are at present to discourse, and whose curious Mechanism we cannot better describe than has been already, by the Deceased Dr. Grew, in his Discourse before the Royal Society, upon this Subject, whose Words are these *:

Phil Trans- these *:

all abridged, By Po

By Pores (saith that learned Man) Physicians mean no more than certain permeable Spaces, between the Parts of a Body; wherefore, that there are Pores in the Skin of every Man's Body, is no more to be question'd than whether Mendo ever sweat or perspire; but in the Hands and Feet these Pores are very remarkable; for if one will, with an indifferent Glass, survey the Palm of his Hand, very well washed, he may perceive innumerable little

where running parallel one with another, and every where running parallel one with another, and especially upon the Ends and first Joynts of the Fingers and Thumb, upon the Top of the Ball, and near the Root of the Thumb, a little above the Wrist. In all which Places they are very regularly disposed into spherical Triangles and Elliptics: Upon these Ridges stand the Pores, all in even Rows, and of that Magnitude as to be visible to a very good Eye even without a Glass: But being view'd with one, the Pore looks like a little Fountain, and the Sweat may be seen to stand therein as clear as Rock-Water, and as often as it is wiped off to spring up within

them again.

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That which Nature intends in the Polition of these Ridges, is, that they may the better fuit with the Use and Motion of the Hand; those of the lower Side of every Triangle, to the Bending in or Clutching of the Fingers: And those of the other two Sides, and of the Elliptics, to the Pressure of the Hand or Fingers Ends, against any Body requiring them to yield to the Right and Left. And the Pores are placed upon these Ridges, and not in the Furrows which lye between them, that so their Structure might be the more flurdy, and less liable to be depraved by Compression; whereby only the Furrows are dilated or contracted, the Ridges confrantly maintaining themselves, and so the Pores unalter'd. And for the same Reason the Pores are also very large, that they may still be the better preserved, tho' the Skin be never so much compressed and condensed by the constant Use and Laboar of the Hand; and so those of the Feet, notwithflanding the Compression of the Skin by the Weight of the whole Body.

These Pores are a very convenient and open Passage for the Discharge of the more noxious and perspirable Parts of the Blood, which by the continual Use of the Hands and Feet, are plentifully brought into them; whence it is that many hypochondriacal Men, and hysterical Women, have almost a continual Burning in the Soles of their Feet and Palms of their Hands, yet not on the Top of their Feet, or Back of their Hands; which being less disposed to receive the noxious Parts, are

therefore unfurnish'd with this Kind of Pores.

Now if the same Contrivance be wanting in Regard to the Site and Position of these Pores in other Parts of the

the Body, it is for that, being less liable to be comprest on the Surface of the Body, a less regular Range or Order

was thought needful.

Having done with the Description of these Pores, and briefly touch'd upon their Use, which is to ventilate the circulating Blood, and to discharge its suliginous Recrements, with the Steams arising from the subjacent Parts, we are to proceed to some Benefits and Advantages hence

arifing.

That the Body doth by these Passages continually (tho insensibly) perspire, is manisest by the Sanctorian Experiment; from which it appears plain, that the insensible Perspiration is double to all the Sensible put together; or that we lose as much more in Weight by these little Port-holes of the Skin, as we do by Stool, Urine, Spirtle, &c. and that it is as Mr. Wainwright * observes, to that particularly by Stool, as forty to four; or which is the same Thing, that it is ten Times greater than that by Stool

aric Account of the Nonmat.

> Now when the Texture or Frame of the Blood is no way alter'd by an Admixtion of beterogeneous Particles. and the Pores at the same Time are duly and rightly conflittled; this infensible Perspiration is regurlarly carry'd on, and the Welfare of the whole Animal Occonomy preferv'd: But if on the one Hand the Compages thereof be broken, its Ballam deftroy'd, and all Parts of it put into Fusion; the watery and serous Particles either pass away by the Kidnies, as in the Diabetes, or at the Pores of the Skin fet now wide open, as happens in the profuse Sweats of some hectical and other milaffected Constitutions, as well as on the Exhibition of some Diaphoretick Medicine. On the other Hand, from the too ftrict Combination of the Salts and Sulphurs, together with a general Lentour or Viscosity of the Fluids, the Perspiration is much abated.

> Farther, from the Constriction or Constipation of these cutaneous Pores by the ambient Air, especially when the Body, before-hand put into a Hear, is suddenly exposed thereunto, the serous Particles, which used to sly off continually in Vapour, being now pent in, excite an intestine and severish Effervescence; till studing some other Passage either by the Kidnies, or by the Glandules of the Nose and Windpipe, they are discharged in Urine, or by Way of a Catarth; or missing this Separation still keep

up

ap the Ebullition very often to the Hazard of Life, by Suffocating the Vital Flame. And this is the natural Confequence of obstructed insensible Perspiration, which in the vulgar Phrase, is the same with what they mean by catching Cold; and of which give me Leave to remark, that as Fevers make two Thirds of Diseases insesting Mankind, according to the Computation of the judicious Sydenham; so two Thirds of Fevers, very probably, may take their Rise from Perspiration hindred.

The Effects of taking Cold are thus explain'd by Dr.

Willis, in his Account of Fevers.

When Transpiration is hindred by the Constriction of the Pores from the cold Air, hence the Blood growing hot by Reason of the Effluvia retained, and also too much abounding with the serous Latex, which was wont to be carry'd off by the Passages now obstructed; vomiting as it were very much of the same from the Arteries terminating in the Larynx, there is generally brought on the Sense of a suffocating Catarrh: For this Kind of Diftemper, as also the Cough usually attending with great Spitting, arises not for that the watery Humour (as commonly suppos'd) falls from the Head into the Throat and Lungs; but because the Serous or watery Latex is now more than before poured out from the pneumonic Vessels, immediately into the Lungs, distilling from the Arteries opening into the glandulous Coat of the Larynx. and thence dropping down upon the Breaft, where it produceth fundry Diftempers, according to the Parts it lights upon, and to which it becomes burthensome: Thus on the Muscles of the Windpipe it frameth the Angina; on the Pleura, the Pleuritis; on the Membranes of the Muscles themselves, the Rheumatism,

Of the Properties and Effects of the Atmosphere upon the Pores, and outward Surface of our Bodies, the Reader may consult Sanctorious his Medicina Statica, as also the 'foresaid Wainewright's Hist. of Nonnaturals; and this shall suffice for the insensible Perspiration: For that we call sensible, being the same with Sweating, we are to take Notice that this Affect depends rather on the viriated Texture or Colliquation of the Blood, when it is a Disease or Symptom thereof, than on the Pores of the Skin, set too wide open; and in remedying the same, great Regard must be had to the Removal of the several Diseases, or Indispositions, from whence this, as a Sym-

prom,

prom, shall happen to arise. Thus in the Scurvy, Hectic-Fever. &c. the chief Indication must be taken from the particular Dyleraly of the Juices in the Blood, or other Humours, before the Skin or its Pores fall under Confideration.

For Instance, if there be too great Redundancy of Serum, Hydragogues take Place, by which the same may be diverted to other more proper Passages, and by them convey'd away: Thus Sylvius speaks of one he cur'd by giving 3fs. of Crem. Tare, with as much Pulo. Rad. 34-

lap.

Prax. Med. Lib. I. Cap. 18.

Immoderate Sweats faith the fame Author * will abate by keeping the Patient thin clothed, shunning all Volatile Salts, or Spirituous Acids as Vinegar; by taking fuch Things as fix the Acid in the Blood, as Chalk, Coral, &c. or this following, by which he took off the profuse Sweats of several labouring under an Epidemic Fever, exceedingly wasting them.

R Conf. Rof. rub. 3ij. Conf. Hyacintb. 3j. Fracast. 3ij. Coral. rub. pp. 3ij. Syr. Myrt. q. f. m. f. Elect, cujus

Sumat Quant. N. M. bis terve in Die.

In Consumptive and Scorbutic Sweats (faith Willis) the whole Confideration is to be had to the Diftempers whereof these Sweats are the Production. In Particular as to the Course of Diet, Milk, Oatmeal-gruel, Barly, Cream, and the like afford Help, if nothing contraindicate: And indeed the Indications of Cure are especially these Three. 1. To remove and correct the Dyscraft of the Blood. 2. To contract moderately the Pores that are too open, and 3. To derive the Serum and wateriff Recrements to the Kidneys. The first of these is perform'd by fuch Things as destroy the Prepollency of an acid Salt in the Blood, and promote or exalt the Sulphur, if it be deficient, to which purpole Antiscor. butics, Chalybiats and Medicines indow'd with a volatile, Nitrous and Alcalifate Salt, conduce. The fecond Intention confifting in a due Constitution of the Pores, is commonly performed only by outward Administration: The Third by proper Medicine taken from the Tribe of Diuretics. Of all which fee our Author's Pharmaceutice Rationalis.

Hoffman makes mention of a very old Man, subject to continual Sweating, so that his whole Nourishment pasfed through the Pores : The Cause he imputed to a Re-

dundancy

Sundancy of ferons Humour, complicated with a foorbutic Dyfcrafy, from whence a depraved and vicious Fermentation in the Organs of Sanguilication did arife, and on which Account the acid Salts of his Meat were no longer transmuted as they ought, into a more Benign and Volatile.

This Difease of 3 Months flanding, he tells us that he quickly cured with the Powder of Ivory prepar'd without Fire, together with Emulfions of the cold Seeds, made in Cichory and Buglols Water, ordering betwint whiles the Pulv. Rad. Jalap. with Christal. Tart, to derive the serous

Illuvies by other Paffages.

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Riverius for this Intention, prescribes refrigerating Lib. 8. Cap. i. Juleps, ex Syr. Acetof. Violac. Limon. cum. Aquis aliquibus refrigerantibus & Sal. Prunelle. At the same Time he anoints the Body, cum Ol. Ref. Myrtin. Mastich. He forbids Wine and all Frictions of the Parts, as well as wiping off the Sweat, which makes way for a farther Difcharge; and sprinkles the Bed with this following Powder.

Re Pl. Nymph. & Rof. Rub. a 3iij. Lad. puri 31s. Styrac. 3ij. Myrtil. & Gran. Sumach. a 3ij. m. f. Pulvis quo

Lectus Sinapizetur.

Alexander Massaria + directs the following, both Unction and Lotion, as topical Remedies to confiringe the de Feb. Cap. Pores, and preclude the farther breaking forth of Sweat.

K Ol. Rof. Omph. 311. Citoneorum Myrtin. 2 31. Mifce

& frigide utatur instar livus.

Ry Fol. Salicis, Plantag. Portulac. & Mij. Polygon. Mj. Rof. rub. Balauft. Cort. Granat. Mirtil. & Mis. Acacia Hypocist. a 3ij. Bulliant in Aq. pro Lavamento.

Hoffman, in the Declension of the Disease (but then alfo with Circumspection) directs the Use of Alume externally, as a Shirt dipt in a Solution thereof, then dry'd and worn: But this may prove a dangerous Remedy as

will appear prefently.

Willis, among others, adviseth to Change of Air, in these profuse habitual Sweats, where the whole Body feems in danger, as it were of being diffolved: But then it must be for that of some colder Climate, by which not only the loft Tone of the Blood may be redintegrate, but the external Fabrick of the Pores fo fortify'd, as to pre- pher nimia & vent such immoderate Diaphoresis. The Case of that La- depravata dy he takes Notice of * whole Sweats were to prodigi- Seat. v. C. 3.

Prax. Med.

ous, as that Basons were set between her Thighs to receive the trickling Humour seems very remarkable: And having try'd several Remedies prescribed by noted Physicians, without any Advantage, she at length went over to France, and return'd without Benefit: Whereas saith our Author, had she visited the Countries of Sweden or Denmark, in all probability she had made a more prosperous Peregrination.

See the Philof. Trans. abridg'd, Vol. 3. P. 10. An Instance of the contrary Extreme, we have in that Gentleman near Leyden * who being much addicted to the Study of Astronomy, and spending very many Nights in Star-gazing; had by the nocturnal Wet and cold Temper of the Air, in such Manner obstructed the Pores of his Skin, that little or nothing exhaled from his Body; which appeared hence, because that the Shirt he had worn 5 or 6 Weeks, was then as white as if he had worn the same but one Day. In the mean while he gathered a subcutaneous Water, of which yet he was afterwards well cured:

Thus it is evident that the Faults of Perspiration, as Affects of the Skin, are either too plentisul, from the Rareness of its Texture, or over Laxity: Or a Deficiency from its Density, Closeness or Compactness: The former saith Hippoc. Alvi densitatem Efficit: The latter, Carnium audionem, Ventris torporem, Omnium conturbationem. The first is remedy'd by cold Bathing, and astringent Lotions. The Latter, by such as are warm and relaxing, gentle Friction, and Flannel next the Skin.

As for the Internals, where the Fault lies more in the Blood: The Pores are set open by raising the Motion of the same, from Exercise, or the exhibiting some volatile or kindly Diaphoretic Medicines; such as the Theriaca Mitbridatium, Bezoardicum Minerale, Rad. Contray. Serpent. Virg. &c. as also by large and hot Draughts of Posset-Drink, or other thin attenuating Liquors, whilst the Body is at the same time close cover'd up.

They are disposed for Contraction, by diverting the serous Illuvies another Way, with Diureticks and Purgatives, as we have before remarkt: Also by Absorbents, such are the Ocul. Cancr. Coral. Creta, Gum. Arabic: Furthermore to this End conduce Emulsions of the cold Seeds, also Niter. Sal. Prunel. Vitriol, and whatever refrigerates, incrassates or thickens the Blood.

It remains that we take Notice of some particular Affects relating to the sensible Perspiration: Such I mean as flinking

flinking Sweats from the whole Body or Parts of the fame, as the Arm-pits and Groyns, also sweaty Hands and Feet; in fetting about the Removal of which, the same Cautions are to be used as in the drying up of Issues. or old running Sores, as also repelling the Humour of a Scald-Head, or the Discharge from behind the Ears of Infants: For in all these Cases, the Evacuation is, as I may fay, depuratory to the Blood, and not only the Glandules behind the Ears, in the Arm-pits and Groyns, but each Pore of the Skin, is an Emunstery or little Sink to drain away some Peculency or other deposited therein : So that whoever goes about to hinder this cultomary Difcharge, 'till he hath either alter'd the Habit of the Body.' amended the Vices of the Fluids, or fet open some other Sluice whereby they may with less Offence be discharged, tis more than odds (and those great ones too) if he kills

not his Patient so soon as ever he has cur'd him.

When I was consulted by a curious young Work-woman, very dexterous at her Needle, but extremely incommoded, especially in warm Weather, with sweaty Hands; my Advice was, that the would try fome Hydragogue and Diuretick Medicines, which the did with little Advantage: I then perswaded her to an Issue, before the meddled with any aftringing Wash, least by stopping that wonted Discharge, and having no other Vent for its Passage, she might rue the Experiment: But this she thought a Remedy worse than her Distemper, and rashly pursued her Wash of Alum and Lime-Water, but (as I am apt to think) very luckily mift her Expectation, the Sweat still continuing so soon as ever she left washing, if it were but for one Day: And when it seem'd to slacken, she complain'd of Giddiness in her Head, with a Sort of a Catarrh: Upon which the comply'd and had an Iffue cut in her Arm, which foon discharged great Plenty of an Ichorish Humour, and had almost wholly intercepted the Sweat from that Hand in a Forenight's Time : After which the, who just before was so averse to one Issue, concluded upon another in 'tother Arm : Both which the still continues with good Advantage, being little or nothing molested with her sweaty Hands, and injoying a good State of Health.

Zacut. Lufit. * gives an Account of a Person afflicted not . Pray only with a continual Sweating from all Parts of his Bo- mir. Lib. 3. dy, but extremely ferid also: For which when he had off 74-

been well purged, and had taken what other Remedies were thought proper, a Wash was prepar'd of the following Aromatics, with which he bathed his whole Body frequently: Viz. Lign-aloes, Fl. Aurant. Rof. Fol. Macis, Myrtil. Cort. Cinamomi, Caryophyl. N. Moschat. Fol. Majo-ran. Salv. Roris-mar. These were steeped in Orange. Flower and Rofe-Water, adding the most odoriferous Wine thereto. (A coftly Wash indeed to little Purpose.) After which his Body was sprinkled with Musk, Ambergrife, Cloves, &c. But these effecting nothing, Baths, both Natural and Artificial were directed, alike fruitless, his stinking Sweats continuing: Endeavours were then used to divert this offensive Humour by the Urinary Palfages, but the Diuretics effected no more than his other Prescriptions: Upon which it was at length concluded to make him a Couple of Iffnes in his Legs, which together with a Purge he took twice a Month, drein'd away the putrid Humour and freed him from his troublesome Diftemper.

For the stinking Sweat of the Arm-pits and Groyns, I find the following Lotion recommended by a famous Pra-

Critioner.

R. Roris m. Mj. Majoran. Ozimi, Garyophyl. a Mils. Abfynch. Artemif. Ros. rub. a Mij. Myrtil. Mis. Schan. Stac. arab. a 3iij. Nuc. Cupr. No. vj. Coriand. pp. 3j. Sem. Maratri 3is. Mellis 3vj. Aluminis crudi, 3iils. Salis 3is. Vin. Cret. 16iv. Acet. ros. 16is. A. F. 16xiv. Cog. ad Consumpt. Dimidij pro Lotione sive Balneo.

For stinking and sweaty Feet, the Author of the Hercules Medicus, says, The best Remedy is to sprinkle the Socks with the Pulv. Turie, Pumicis Cin. Cupri five Mar-

tis, Scorie ferri ejifdemque limature.

But let those who want to be trying these Experiments, observe diligently what has been premised, as well as

what here follows,

† Pent. 2.

Obs. 16.

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Sometime (laith Panarolus †) sweating of the Feet doth very much torment People, for which I can tell them a speedy Remedy; namely, if they put some Powder of Myrtle into their Linnen Socks, but let them have a Care they fall not into worse Diseases, by the Cure of this: As I have often seen; for this Excretion preserves from many Diseases, and should rather be promoted than any ways checked.

A Noble German in the Court of our ferene Prince, adviled with a Physician about the Sweating and Stinking.

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of his Feet, who orders for him Socks dipr in red Wine wherein Alum was diffolved; and prescribes bim Pills of Aloes, and other Medicaments to divert the Humour otherways; also an Electuary of drying and sometimes diaphoretic Medicines, which might keep his Body fecure of the Putrifaction, or any superfluous Humidity. The Socks gave great and present Help, for the Soles of his Feet were so thicken'd and indurate, that no Sweat could get out afterwards; But the Pills and the Electuary did not answer the Physicians End : In few Months, some fmall Faintings and unufual Giddiness follow'd: The Noble-Man came after to Geneva, in the Year 1674, and he defired a Remedy of me (laith our Author) for these troublesome and dangerous Symptoms. This Noble Perfon was not against such Things as might reduce him to his former State: Univerfals being premis d, two Issues were made in his Legs: His Feet were washed for a Month in a Lixivium made of some deterfive and mollifying Medicines: I order'd him to walk much, and by these Means the former Effluvia being recalled to their wonted Outlets, his threatning Symptoms cealed and he was restored to Health.

Galen takes Notice of a Physician in his Time, so offensive by the Smell of his Arm-pits, that his Patients could not bear to come nigh him *. Lustranus of ano Epid. Sec. 41 ther, afflicted with the like Indisposition, which the La- com. 9. tins call Hireffmus, from the Goat-like Stinking, who having the outward Skin eaten through in these Parts, there came forth great Numbers of Worms, much larger than those our Authors Treat of under the Name of Sirones, mention'd in the other Part of this Treatife, Chap. When he had destroy'd these with an Unguent prepar'd of Quickfilver, the Stink still continuing, he try'd Vacuation of feveral Kinds, perfum'd Oils, Lotions, Baths, Diaphoretics, continual Change of Linen and Apparel; but nothing would correct this habitual Intempe- + Zac. Luft. ries, till he made a Couple of Issues, which after some de Pran Med.

Time, freed him from the Inconvenience t.

I shall conclude this present Chapter with some few obs. 102. Aphorisms taken from the Father of Physick, relating to the sensible Perspiration, such are these following.

Quibus arida & dura Cutir obtenditur, fine Sudore mori-

untur. Hipp. Lib. 5. Aph. 71.

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Frigidi Sudores, cum febre quidem acuta, Mortem : cum mitiore vero, Morbi longitudinem significant. Lib. 4. Aph. 37:

Obi in Corpore Sudor, ibi Morbus. Lib. 4. Aph. 38.
Sudor Multus, citra Manifestam causam, ortus: Copiosiore Alimento Corpus uti Significat; quod si Nutrimentum band assumenti, id accidat, vacuatione indigere significat.
Lib. 4. Aph. 41.

Sudor multus, frigidus, calidusve semper fluens: Prigidus, graviorem, Calidus, minorem Morbum significat. Lib.

4. Aph. 42.

A Sudore, Horror; non bonum. Lib. 7. Aph. 4.

Sudor multus, calidus aut frigidus, semper fluens, bumiditatem robusto quidem supernè: Imbecilli vero infernè vacuandum esse significat. Lib. 7. Aph. 61.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Colour of the Skin Changed.

MONG Diseases which induce a Change of Colour upon the whole Surface of the Body, we have chose to discourse somewhat of the Two insuing, as most usual or common, viz. the Green Sickness and Tellow-Jaundice: Under the Former, comprehending such as arise, or some how depend upon Obstructions of the Viscera and Blood Vessels, or from a cold pituitous or phlegmatic Constitution: First then

Of the Green-Sickness, so called:

This with the other, as preternatural Affections of the Skin, are not properly Diseases but Symptoms only, confifting (as Physicians speak) in Corporis qualitatibus alient, seu mutatis quoad Visum: Which when the Cause is removed, that is the Obstruction, the Effect quickly cealerth of it self.

The Green (or rather give me leave to call it, the Pale or White) Sickness (since in its worst State the Complexion is rarely if ever a true Green, the bordering on that Hue) is called otherwise by diverse Appellations, (viz.) Morbus virgineus, as more particular to young Women in the single State of life: By the Greeks wirls, lat. Pica, a variety

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gato colore, instar istius avis; sic Pica, quasi pièta dist. or from the depraved Appetite, exeo, quod ut Pica, terram mandant, says Galen. It is also termed of the Greeks χλόφωσε, αχλό Θευ χλύς Viror sive Pallor, & μαλοκία, Malacia Ventriculi; but this Latter is rather appropriate to the Longings of Women with Child, who crave Things rather disticult sometimes to be obtain'd, than Things absur'd or unnatural, as in the Virgins Distemper; it hath also received some other Denominations from some Affects or Properties, as the Febris Alba, Amatoria, Virginea; also Icteritia alba from its rendering the Skin pale and wan, as the other yellow.

The Disease may be desin'd an ill Habit of Body, arising either from Obstructions, particularly of the menstrual Purgation, or from a Congestion of crude Humours in the Viscera, vitiating the Ferments of the Bowels, especially those of Concoction, and placing therein a deprayed Appetite of Things directly preternatural, as

Chalk, Cinders, Earth, Sand, &c.

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The Diagnostic Signs, are a pale greenish Colour of the Face, an Inflation of the Eye-lyds, chiefly in a Morning after Sleep, a Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, white and pitting, a general Laffitude and Unaptness to Motion of the whole Body, a small and quick Pusse, difficult Breathing, with a Palpitation at Heart, and discernable beating of the Arteries of the Neck and Temples, upon the slightest Motion up Hill or a Pair of Stairs, a Pain in the Back and Stomach, with a decay'd Appetite, desiring nothing so much as Things unnatural, attended with Suppression of the Menses, murmuring and swelling of the Hypochondres, plenty of crude, pale and waterish Urine, sometimes letting down a thick, white, and phlegmatic Sediment.

The Prognosticks are to be taken from the Obstructions, more or less deeply radicated, and the State of the Viscera, as yet sound or rainted by the Continuance of the Disease, and threatning either Dropsy or Consumption.

Disease, and threatning either Dropsy or Consumption.

If the Obstructions are only about the Uterne Vessels, and of light Continuance, the comoting the due Course of Nature, or bringing down that Flux, puts an End to the Disease and recovers the Complexion.

The Case in general confiles (after universal Evacuation by Vomiting and Purging repeated as there is Occasion) in deobstruent or opening Medicines, of inciding,

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warm and tenuious Parts, together with all such as give a Spring to the effete and languid Mass of Blood, and due Tension to the Fibres, by which being invigorate, they may be better able to incounter the Disease, and free themselves of the Load of pituitous Matter heaped up, and insesting them in their ordinary Functions: Among which the seasonable Use of Steel and its Preparations carry away the Preference: some Forms of all which I have for the Readers Benefit hereunder placed.

Forms of Aperient Medicines.

R. Rad. 5. aper. à 3(s. Rub. Tinc. Eryng. Ireos, Helenij, Cort. Cit. sic. à 3(s. Herb. Artemis. Agrim. Chamedr: à Mís. Sem. Cartham. excort. Fol. Sene, à 3j. Mechoac. Agaric. alb. à 3(s. Fl. Stac. arab. p. ij. Rad. Galang. Sem. Anis. Fan. à 3ij. Coq. in A. F. q. s. ad shij. Colature clare adde Syr, è 5 Rad. Aq. Gent. C. à 3ij. m. p. Apozemate.

R. Spec. Hier. pic. 3ij. Agaric. troch. Pil. de Rhab. a 3j. Pil. Tart. Querc. de Ammoniaco, a 3s. Spica 3j. Ext. Absmtb. 3s. Ol. Cin. gut. iv. Misce f. P. Mediocres

quarum sumat iv. Hora Somni. Vel.

R. Tinct. Sacre ab Bij. ad Biv. Sumas alternis Diebus primo Mane pro ijis vicibus.

Forms of Chalybiates and Cachectics.

Re Chalybis pp. 3[s. N. Mose. 3ij. Macis pp. 3j. Sacch. albis. 3is. Misee. Detur 3j. plus, minusve Mane acque Vesperi, postbibendo 3iv. Insus. Seq.

R. Helenij rec. incif. 3iv. Vin. alb. Lib. iv. Stent Infufione tepid per Horas iv. Colatura adde Syr. e 5 Rad

Biv. Mifce.

Vinum Chalybiatum Bateanum,

By Limet. Martis W. Rad. Eryng. Enul. à 36. Sant. cit. 3ij. Caryophil. Maris, Cinnam. Zinzib. 3j. fl. Genist. Rorism. Ceterach, à Pj. Vin. alb. ffuls. Digers in Balneo per viij Dies Sape agitando, dein siltra 910 use. Dentur. Cochl. iij, iv. ad vj. Mane Martino per Mensem.

P Tind.

R. Tinet. Mart. Mynspet. Elix, prop. tartar, a 3ss. Misce sumat a Gove xx. ad xxx. Mane & quarta pomerid, in Cochl. Win. alb. oum Rad. Gent. amari, fatti.

Bl. Pil. Stomach, cum Gum. Alophang. Pulv. Rhab. Gum.: Guaj. Sal. Chalybis, à Div. Sal. Absynth. Ext. Gent. à Dij. Elix. Prop. q. f. m. f. m. pro xvj Dosibus al-

ternis Noctibus per Mensem sumendis.

Re Conf. Absynth. Cochl. Hore. & 3iss. Zinz. condit. 3vj... Rubiginis &. in Pulv. subt. redact. 3iij. Ol. Caryoph. Sassaf. chym. & gut. iij. Syr. è 5 Rad. q. s. m. f. Elett. Dosis 3ij. Mane & 4 Pomeridiana.

R. Gum. Ammon. Aloes Iucid. a Ziij. Chalybis cum Sulph. pp. Ziis. Ol. Caryoph. & Anis. a gut. v. Elix. Prop. q. s. Misce. Detur a Zj. ad Zs. Singulis vel

Alternis Noctibus.

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Forms of Emmenagogues, in Case of Menstrual Suppression.

B. Rad. Apij 3j. Calam. arom. Bac. Laur. à 3j. Zedoar. Cubeb. à 3ils. Rad. Galang. Gran. Paradij. à 3j. Macis Cinnam. à 3ls. Herb. Dict. Cret. Puleg. à Mj. Coq. in A. F. Hiij. ad Hils. Sub finem addendo Vin. alb. Hils. Colature adde Tinct. Croci 3j. Syr. de Stech. 3iij. Mifce. Pragressa Catharsi debita, sumat ab 3iv. ad 3vj. vel. Hils. Bis in Die probè so Exercendo, pracipue instanti tempore sluxus menstrui.

Re Boracis ven. 31. Myrr. gr. xv. Croci pp. gr. vj. Ol. Caryopb. gut. j. m. f. Pulvis, detur instantibus Mensi-

bus & postbibae 3lij. Mistura Seq.

R. Aq. Rut. Puley a 3vj. Bryon. C. 3iij. Ol. Caryoph.

gut. vj. Sacc. Alb. 3j. Mifce.

R. Pulo, Fol. Sabin. Dist. cret. â 3j. Myrr. Galb. Castor. â 3ij. Cum Syr. de Artemis. q. s. m. s. P. Detur â 3j. ad 3s tempore proprio. Prodest quoque ad parturiendi Conatus desicientes revocandos: ad Secund. retent. & Loch. Subsist. Expulsionem.

By Gum. ammon. (acet. Solut.) 3ij. Aloes 3is. Pulv. Myr. 3j. Croci, Sal. Absmtb. & Chalybis a 3is. Syr. de

Arcomif. q. f. m. Dofis à 3j. ad 3s.

The Bitters and Aromaticks, also the common bitter Decoction and Insusion both Allerative and Purgative, are here useful unless the Disease is too far gone and the Patient grown Hectical.

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Among

Among many others I could instance, I shall only take

Notice of two Cases.

A Girl of eleven Years old was brought by her Mother to me for Advice, extremely short-breath'd, pale or rather of a leaden Complexion, a quick and low Pulse, Pain at her Stomach, and constant Palpitation; she had for a Year past fallen gradually from a lovely, florid and

beautiful Complexion, into this of a Ghoft.

I inquir'd of the Mother, whether she had ever observ'd her meddling with any Trash, which they generally
do who labour under that Indisposition; and she being
before desirous to know what I would say; took out of
her Apron a Piece of a Scotch Cole of about two Pound
Weight, which she said about six Months before, when
'twas carry'd into the Cellar, could not be less than a
Quarter of a hundred Weight; and that the Girl own'd
she had at several Times (taking her Opportunity) eat
up all to that Remainder, which she had soon finish'd had
not the Mother (upon another Occasion searching her
Pockets) sound one of them full of Pieces she had broke
off with a Hammer from the said Cole.

The Cafe thus put out of Doubt, and the Girl promising to meddle no more with her delicious Morfel, being frighten'd with the Thoughts of Death; I began her Cure with a Vomit of the Rad. Epicocuanna, which I repeated at two or three Days Distance: I then prescrib'd an opening Apozem, of Kin to that above mention'd, and pured her twice a Week with the Tina. Sacra; after which she took a Tincture of Steel with Elix. Prop. in White-wine, and mended very confiderably in three Weeks or a Month's Time; not only recovering her natural Appetite, and breathing tolerably, but beginning also to change her Tallow Complexion for a more healthy Aspect. Being tir'd with Medicine, the rather, as fancying her self perfectly well, I directed only a little Bottle of Bates's Effentia dis. which the took with her into the Country, and drank in her common Drink, returning in three Months fat and lufty, and fresh colour'd as ever.

A young Woman inadvertently putting on a damp Shift, at the Approach of her Menses, the same immediately staid; and from the insensible Perspiration stopt, she sell into a Fever, out of which being recover'd by proper Remedies. The next Period coming on, she was advis'd to bleed in her Foot, but without answering her

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Rnd: She daily growing worfe, complaining of her Head, Back and Stomach; and beginning also to swell in her Legs, I was consulted, and finding her Cachedick, order'd her a Vomit first of all to empty the Prime Via, which somewhat ruffled her, and brought on Hysteric Firs, to which she had been formerly subject; but these were taken off by a gentle Anodyne administred after the Operation. When I found her unable to bear any firong Evacuation, on Account of the Weakings of her Nerves, and the Orgasm of the Spirits excited thereby: I contented my felf with Purging her at due Intervals with an Infusion of Rhubarb, and a little Saffron, sweetn'd with the Syr. Rof. fol. She could neither bear Chalybiats of any Kind, without great Hurry, and universal Perturbation: Upon which Confideration, I order'd a Bole of Conf. Ruta with Sal. Vol. Succin. and Pulv. Caftor. a Gr. v. taking three Spoonfuls Night and Morning of the following Julap after each Bolus.

Ky Aq. Ruta, Puleg. a Bij. Bryon. C. Bij. Syr. Paon. C. Bj.

Sal. Vol. oleof. 31. Mifce.

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After which, being freed from her Hysteric Paroxysms, and recovering in some Measure her Complexion, she gain'd her loft Appetite, by taking a bitter fromachick Infusion, and after three lunar Stages, her Menfes came down, which I imputed to the following Mixture the had taken for three Days successively before.

K. Aq. Puleg. 3iv. Bryon. C. 3ij. Tinct. Caftor, 3ij. Troch. de Myr. pulv. Jiv. Syr. Artemif. 3ij. Misce. Sumat

quartam partem Mane primo & Vesperi h. f.

The other Diftemper altering the Colour of the Skin is

The Yellow-Jaundice.

This Difease is by the Greeks named "Inlease was of Infi-&G, i. e. Viverra, the Ferret, whole Eyes are tinged of this Colour, vel ab Istero Ave, a Bird of that Colour, called likewise Galbulus; of whom Rliny among other (perhaps fabulous) Stories, reports, that being feen by an icterical Person, the Bird dies, and the Patient recovers *; * Nat. His. it is called Morbin Arquatis, a colore Arciis calefti, from Lib. 30. C. 3. the Colour of the Rain-bow: Aurigo ab aureo Colore; allo Morbus Regius, quoniam hic molliter celfa curatur in Aula, inquit Serenus. Malim ego ita ab auro Metallo regio + Prast. fatuere diffum, faith Sennersun t, but leaving the Name, Lib. 3. Par. 6.

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the Faundice may be likewise defin'd an ill Habit or Caschexy, dying the Superfice of the Skin of a yellow Colour, and taking Rife from an Obstruction of the Gall or bilious Juice, which either not being rightly separated by the Glandules of the Liver, or being separated, yet its Paffage into the Duolemm, by the common Meatus, being somehow obstructed, the same returns into the Blood, and by the capillary Veffels transuding into the Skin, tinges the fame of this golden or yellow Complexion.

t Difput. Med. vi.

Ictero.

Sylvius his Hypothefis + of the bilious Secretion is different who discharging the Liver of that Office, will have the Bile separated in the Bladder of Gall it self, by the Arteries there inferted; the greater Part of which being carry'd upwards by the Porus bilarius, is discharged into the Blood for special Uses, whilst another Part descends into the Guts for others; and upon shutting up this Sluice by viscous Humours, Sand or Stones, the whole is transmitted into the purple Ocean, where it quickly per-

verts its genuine Temper into an Icterical.

But not to spend Time in this Controversy, which · Set. 2. the Reader may find debated by our learned Willis!*. who espous'd the Former of these Opinions: We shall proceed to the Signs Diagnostic, which are felf-evident as to the yellow Colour, more conspicuous at the Approach of the Diftemper, in the White of the Eye, beginning to look yellow: In the farther Progress accompany'd with an Itching, Sloath or Lazines, a bitter Tafte on the Tongue, and fometimes bilious Vomitings; the Stools often white, from a Want of Choler, which gives their deeper Complexion, obstructed in its Passage to the Guts, whilft the Urine is highly tinged with the same got into the Blood, and polluting all the Fluids thence separated.

> The Prognoficks are to be taken chiefly from the good or bad State of the Viscera, also from the Degrees of the Obstruction, and Recency or long standing, with the Obstinacy of the Difease. If the Gall-bladder, or common Passage be entirely filled up with a stony Concretion, the Case is deplorable: If the Liver be schirrous or rotten, the Diffemper ends generally in a Dropsy, having first degenerated into a deeper Colour, called the Black Faundice, On the other Side, if it be recent and the Bowels found, if critical after a Cholick or intermitting Fever, the Cure is hopeful: In order to which,

if the Pulse be strong and will bear it, Physicians usually begin with Blood-letting and Vomiting; after which Purging takes Place, especially with the Cholagogue Medicines; and through the whole Course, deobstruent of aperient Remedies, as in the Former or Virgins Difease was mention'd, however with some Variation in Regard to those we call Select and Specific Remedies, some of which I shall here infert, preserib'd by Authors of good Repute.

Repute.

After Bleeding and Vomiting Riverius of gives this fol- the Lib. xi. C. iv.

lowing purging Bolus.

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R. Elett. è Suc. Rof. Diapr. folut. a Biij. Pulv. Rhab. 3j.

Croci 3/s. Mifce.

De Ide Willis + first vomits with the enluing; in the Use of which Regard is to be had to the Strength and Age of the C. I. Patient.

R. Sulph, Antim. Gr. vij. Scammon. Sulphurat. Gr. viij. Crem. Tart. 3fs. m. f. Pulv. detur e cochlear j. Pana-

Bl Gum. gut. pp. Gr. viij. Tart. vitriolat. Gr. vij. f.

After which his Purge somewhat like the Former, is

Re Elect. & Succo Rof. Bij. Pulv. Rbab. 3j. Sal. Abfynth. Crem. Tare a Dis. Syr. e Rhab. q. f. m. f. B.

In weaker Conftitutions thus:

Ky Rhei elect. Bij. Agaric, troch. 3ls. Cinnam. Zinz. a 3ls. Fiat Infufio in Vin. alb. & Aq. Cichor. à Ziij. claufe & calide per tres Horas. Colatura adde Syr. Rhab. 31. Aq. Lumbric. 3ij. Misce, fiat Potio.

K Pulv. Rhab. a 31s. ad 31. Sal. Absynth. Di. m. f. Pulvis. Ry Pil, Ruf. 3j. Ext. Rud. 3fs. Misce pro iv. Pilulis. Sumantur Mane cum Regimine repetendo intra iv. vel v. Dies.

Forms of Deobstruent Apozems to be taken through the whole Course, at sometimes mixt with Purgatives.

K. Rad. Onylap. 31. Summit. Centaur. men. Absynth. rom. a P. ij. Rad. Gent. Curcuma, a 3ij. Sant. cit. 3j. Coq. in A. F. Toils. ad toj. addendo sub finem Sena 3vi. Rad. Rhab. Biij. Agaric. Bils. Sem. Coriand. Bij. Vin. alle. Zij. Coq. clause pro duabus Horis. Colatura depuretur per subsidentiam. Dosis Ziv. ad 3vj. cum Syr. e Rhabarb, 31. Aq. Lumb. 3111. Fiat Potio, repetenda

per tres vel iv Dies continuos, vel alternat. Willie

After universal Evacuation, this of Riverius takes Place. being taken for a Week together, by which if recent, the

Disease he fays is overcome.

R Rad, Rub. Tinet. Els. Fol, Chelid. maj. Mj. Summ. Absynth. pontic. Centaur, min. a Pj. Cinnam. Croci, a 3ls. Infunde per noctem cum Vin, alb. 3viii. Colatura adde Syr. e v. Rad. 3j. Capiat omni Mane. Vel

Ky Chelid. cum toto Mj. Fol. & Flor. Hyperic. a Mis. Raf. Eboris, Pulv. Sterc. Anferis, a 3iij. Croci 36s. Stercus & Crocus nonantur in nodulo, & omnia caq. in p.a. Vin. alb. & Aq. Absynth, ad thi. Solv. in Colatura Sacc. alb. 3j. Mifce pro tribus Dofibus matutinis.

Quercetan, Fonseca and Parey, with many others, highly extol the Stercus Anseris gather'd up in the Spring Time, and taken from 3fs. to 3j. Parey gives 3ij. diffolv'd

in White-wine, and strain'd for a Potion.

Also the Pouder of the Millepeds and Earthworms are commended.

Likewise Steel, and some of its Preparations, are freouently directed with Advantage in this Diftemper.

Gefner crys up the Roots of the stinging Nettle bruifed. to thi, with 3j. of Saffron, to which he adds White-wine, and gives the clear expresed Tincture, to siv. for iv or The same of the personal de

v Days.

The Chymists, not without good Reason, praise their Tort. Vitriolat. Sal. Tart. and Crem. Tart. which they administer with a Chalybiar Wine for some Days: For the same Purpole their Elix. Propriet tartar, and the Tincture of o

A Form of Elect from Willis, is prepar'd in Manner following.

R. Conf. Absynth. rom. Flaved. Aurant. & Limon. a Zij. Speciei Diacurcuma 3ils. Pulv. Eboris sant. cit. Lign. Aloes, à 3fs. Troch. de Cappar. 3j. Pulv. Rhei 3fs. Sal. Absynth. 3ij. Syr. & Cichor. cum Rheo g. f. m. f. E. fumat Q. N. Castanea bis in Die, superbibendo 3iij. Julap. Seq.

R. Aq. Chelid. maj. Fumar. Absynth. Fl. Samb. 43v. Aq.

Limac, Lumbr. C. a 3ij. Sacch. 3ls. Mifce.

The common Remedy is a Lemon roafted under hot Embers, or before a gentle Fire, with Saffron which is after steeped in, or press'd into a Glass of white-

Sylvins's Medicine in some Cases of this Nature, is a Decoction of Hemp-feed and Caftle-foap, which he believes very fit to blunt the Edge of that raging volatile Salt, that (according to his Hypothefis) renders the Bile. ar these Times, immiscible with the bloody Mass.

Dioscorides directs to the Juice and Decoction of the white Horehound, others the Decoctions of the Barberra STANSON DOMESTIC

and Caper Bark.

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Sennertus the Seeds of the Columbine, which he gives in Pouder to 31s. with 3j. of the Pouder of Earthworms. and 9ss. of Saffron in a Glass of Wine; as also a Decoction of red Veiches with Afparagus Root for common Drink.

When the Taundice, faith Sylvins , comes upon the poisonous Bite of a Viper, or other venomous Creature, Med. Lib. 1. as is not unufual; the Cure is to be fet about by giving Sudorificks, abounding with a volatile Salt, to which End conduce the Sal. Vol. C. C. Bezoard. Min. also Antim. Diaph. Theriaca, and the viperine Preparations.

Augenius faith, that 3j. of Cum-Ammoniac diffoly'd in Bij. or Bij. of Oxymel or Hydromel, given four or five Days or more together, in the Morning fafting, cures

the Jaundice to a Miracle.

The Decoction of the Fol. Bragaria is counted like-

wife a great Anti-icterick.

The Vulgar, at sometimes to cure this Disease, swallow five, seven, or nine Lice, (for there must be an odd One) and pretend to have had Relief thereby: Whatever Effects succeed are doubtlesso be ascribed to their volatile Salt: However, fince many less ingrateful, and more potent Remedies are found out, I see not why this loathsome empirical One should be directed; for fear the same Consequence attend, as is recited in the Alla Danica, for the Year 1675 t, to have befallen a Boy fick of a Droply, who devouring some certain Number of Lice, 23. his Disease, by degrees, disappear'd; and in the Place of it followed Palenels, excessive Appetite, Atrophy and Death: When his Body was open'd there appear'd an unufual Cluster of Lice of monstrous Bignels.

And let this suffice for our History and Cure of the Faundice, one or rather a double Instance of which I

shall lay down and conclude this Chapter.

A young Gentlewoman, a Merchant's Wife, much subject to an hysterick Cholick, and from thence often falling into a Jaundice, was as often reliev'd by the following gentle Potion and Apozem.

Ry Rad. Rhab. incif. 3ij. Tamarind, Z(s. Sal. Tart. Croci, a Gr. x. Infunde tepide in Aq. Chelid. 3iij. Gent. C. 3j. perHoras duas. Colatura dulcoretur cum Syr. Rof. Sol. 3j.

m. f. Potio. mane sumenda.

This being three Times repeated every other Day, the drank conftantly of the following Apozem 'till the grew

well.

By Rad. Rub. Tin.R. Raf. Eboris, a 3j. Flaved. Aurant. condit. 3s. Herb. Chelidon. Marrub. alb. Summit. Cent. min. a Mj. Bac. Junip. contus. 3ij. Coq. in A. F. Hiij, ad His. Sub finem addendo Vin. Rhenan. His. Colature per subsidentiam admodum depurate adde Tin.R. Croci (Aq. theriac. pp.) 3s. Aq. Lumbric. Mag. 3ij. Syr. e v Rad. 3iv. Musce. Bibat 3iv. ter in Die Horis medicinalibus.

It hap ned when the was near her Reckoning with her fecond Child, the fell into this Jaundice; her Skin being of a Saffron Colour, attended with the usual Symptoms of the Diseale : to keep which somewhat under at least, I ventur'd to purge her with Manna, and sometimes the Syr. Rof. fol. Being tired with the Apozem she had formerly taken, the contented her felf with some empirical Remedies recommended by the Ladies of her Acquaintance, yet without Success, the Distemper rather increasing ; at length falling in Labour the was delivered of a poor rawny Infant, over-spread with the Distemper like her felf, which by gentle Purging with the Syr. de Cichor: cum Rheo, and taking the diffil'd Waters of Strawberry and Celandine (weet'ned with the Syr. de 5. Rad. was after some little Time removed, and the Child got Cure before the Mother; who towards the latter End of her Month; purging with her former Draught of the Infusion of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, &c. and being averse to the Taking of any other Medicine, I perswaded her to the Use of the Spaw-water, which passing kindly with her and pleasing her Palate; she took them constantly for a Month, drinking a little Wine with them at her Meals, and emptyemptying a Flask a Day; upon which the perfectly recover'd her Complexion, and a better Habit than the had enjoy'd some Years before, tho the is still after a Cholick Fit, sometimes inclining to turn yellowish, which she finds presently removed upon Recourse to the Spam-waters.

Instead of this, Dr. Sydenbam was wont to send his Patients to the Tunbridge-wells for an obstinate Jaundice, where they were to drink the Water at the Foun-

tain Head.

But after all, there are some who affirm the best Cures of this Nature have been performed by Acids, such as are the Tare. Vitriolat. Chalphiat. and the Sal. Diuretic.

mention'd in the Pharmacop. Bat.

Now in Respect to the yellow Colour of the Skin. there is little Need of physical Prescription, since upon opening the Obstructions, and recovering a former State of Health, this yellow Complexion quickly wasts infen-Gbly by the Help of the native Heat, through the Pores. in like manner as Spots, black or blue, imprest upon the Skin by external Contusion and Extravalation: However, to promote or haften the Disappearance, Hippocrates, Galen, and other Practitioners of Note, propose Bathing either in warm Water, or in the natural Baths, both nitrous and sulphureous. De le Boe Sylvim, for this End. prescribes Sudorificks endued especially with a volatile Salt, which he fays are profitable whether Sweating follows or not. Paulus and others, according to Maffaria *, gives Sulphur inwardly to 3j. for this Use: But this, as too bezardous a Remedy, especially if taken by Hectics, and such as are of a hot and dry Temperament, is better omitted.

The Yellowness remaining on the Tunica adnata of the Eye, is dispersed by receiving into the same, at convenient Distance, the Fume of Vinegar, after the Manner

of a Suffitus.

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The Black Jaundice, so called from the deeper Dye upon the Skin, is of Kin to the Former, or rather the fame Distemper farther degenerated, inducing a Schirrus upon the Liver, and a putrid Rottenness upon the rest of the Viscera, from whence the Crass of the Blood being spoiled, and a Dropsy coming on, the whole Constitution, as I may say, is quickly after broken up, and the Fabrick demolish'd; however the Cure may be attempted after

* Lib. 3.

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Of Fancy Marks and Force of Imagination.

after the same Manner with the Former, or with some little Variation, according as the Symptoms may happen

to indicate.

CHAP. XIL

Of Spots and Marks of a diverse Resemblance, imprest upon the Skin of the Foctus, by the Force of the Mother's Fancy: With some Things premis'd of the strange and almost incredible Power of Imagination, more especially in Pregnant Women.

F before we treat upon this Subject, we say somewhat of the Passions of the Soul in general, the Difsertation I hope will be the more excusable, since it may give some Light to our Conceptions how these

Effects are brought to pals.

Such then is the Condition of human Nature, in the present State of Life, and such the mutual Tye and Commerce betwint the fenfitive Part of Man or that Corporeal Soul common to him with Brutes (for of the Superior called Rational, we have nothing to fay here) that according to the Presentment of outward Objects, it is variously affected: The Modus of which is best resolved into the Divine Will and Pleasure, which hath so formed it. For if it be demanded why, for Instance, at the Approach of a long absent and dearly beloved Friend, my Scal is thus elated, my Spirits flying as it were naturally into those Muscles of my Face which frame the smiling and joyful Aspect: On the other Side, how it comes to pals upon the Sight of a Thief or Ruffian, the same Spirits retire and leave me pale and fad, or frame a quite different Countenance, haftning as if voluntarily into the Muscles of the lower Limbs, and stirring up the locomotive Powers, by which to fly and avoid the Danger! I fay if it be demanded how all this is to speedily brought about, my felf confcious all the while of no more than willing willing the Effect, and scarce that, sometimes? I must fill Answer, that such was the good Will and Pleasure of my Creator, to establish this strict Union 'twint the fenfrive Soul and nervous Fluid or Spirits, its Infruments. that for the Preservation of its Structure, it should be at all Times ready to embrace the appearing Good, and to thun or fly from the approaching Evil: And this as readily, as if some intelligent Being called Nature, was ever at Hand to open the little Doors of the Nerves, and conduct by the Hand some certain Spirits to these, and others. through some other nervous Channels, to be fent on a different Errant

Now that all this is transacted by Mechanic Laws, at first settled by the most Adorable and Supreme Being! and continu'd ftill by his general concurring Power and Providence, may and ought to be granted, without any fuch vigilant Coadjurnix or Vicegerent, which many (both Philosophers and Divines, with almost all others) have in a Manner Deify'd, and ascrib'd the whole Oeconomy to her, as to some real and knowing Agent,

In some curious Piece of Mechanism, when the Artist has given the finishing Stroak, and wound up the Machine : we find it capable of performing various Motions, and of delighting our Eye with Variety of strange Appearances. whilst it hath no Consciousness of its own Performance. brought to pass by the due Order of its Springs and Wheels, adapted and wifely connected according to the Idea the Maker of it had conceived, as necessary and fubservient to the Uses he expected and intended it should perform : unaffifted by other Helps, when once fet a going, than its own Structure or the Parts of its Fabrick.

In like Manner, if Physicians would not overlook the First (and as bad as they are represented, I know some of them do not) I fee not why they should be reproacht as Atheistical, because they do not substitute a second Caule called Nature, if they mean other or more thereby than the Motion of the Blood and Spirits, rogether with a due Conformation of the Parts of the Body, as to its Porces Veffels, Fibres, &c. which of themselves so excellently constituted at first by their Omniscient Architect, and endow'd with a Power of propagating their Species, . See Boyt's are able to answer the Ends appointed them, without Re- Enquiry into course to subordinate or sichtions Beings *; but to pro- the valgarly ceed.

on of Nature.

Of Fancy, Marks, and Force of Imagination.

Altho' we are for the most Part ignorant of the internal Transaction, and cannot perfectly demonstrate how it comes to pass; yet are we sufficiently sensible of the great Change and Alterations our Bodies undergo by those new Modifications of the Soul, which from its Suffering thereby, have received the Name of Passions: Some of the Principal of which, for our better Insight into what follows, I have here thought fit to explicate, from a learned Foreigner and Physick Professor, and for a larger Account of which, I shall refer the Reader to what Cartes hath deliver'd in his Discourse of the Passions and in that De Homine: As well as to what that great Physician and Philosopher Willis hath taken Notice of in his Discourse De Anima Brutorum.

pa Rud. Mid. Reform-Part 2. Alt. 7.

To begin with Joy, which may be defined a certain Delight or Pleasure of Mind, on Account of some great Good we reckon our selves possest of. 'Tis here we find our Spirits as it were tickled, and moving pleasantly both in the Brain and thence into the Cardiac Nerves, from whence a regular and pleasant Circulation of the Blood, through all Parts of the Body, enjoying a kindly Warmth or Heat, and partaking, if we may so say, of the Exultation.

Sorrow or Sadness, may be defin'd a Grief of Mind, on Account of some Evil which bath happed (at least we apprehend it such) unto us. 'Tis here that our Spirits move flow and dully, both in the Brain and into the Pracordia, hence from their languid Influx, the Circuit of the Blood is retarded through the Ventricles of the Heart; hence a Weight upon the viral Parts, and as it were a Suffocation, a flow Pulle, Columns and Paleness of the Face and extreme Tarts, a Deadness of the Eyes, and loss of their usual Vivacity, and sometimes from the entire Stagnation, Death it self. I might have remarke that the Extreme of the other Passion, has sometimes been also fatal, upon a differing Occasion, explicated by our Author.

Anger, I define a Defire of Revenge, on Occasion of some Injury we think we have received. In this our Spirits being violently moved in the Brain are by turns impelled with like Violence, or exploded as a were into the Nerves: Hence the Eyes sparkle and look red, the Pulse is quick and strong nom the rapid Motion of the sanguineous Fluid: There are some who in this Passion.

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on the Contrary look pale, are cold and tremble: And these among angry Persons are the worst, being concern'd that they cannot have Revenge in their own Way, or fearful that by taking the same, they may hazard their

own Lives and Fortunes.

The last of the Passions we shall here take Notice of, is that of Fear, which is a certain Abasement or Sinking down of the Soul, at the Apprehension of some approaching Evil; tis here the Blood moves very abruptly, and as it were by Stops, on Account of the Animal Spirits being retarded in their Motion from the Brain to the nervous Fibres: Hence a slow Pulse, cold Sweats, Paleness and Trembling, Inability to move, Fainting and often Death.

We have instanc'd in these sew, among others, to shew the great Instuence of those Passions over our Blood and Nervous Fluid, or Animal Spirits, and consequently the whole Body: Or the mutual Commerce it hath pleas'd our Maker to eastblish between outward Objects and the said Spirits; that at the mere Beck of the Will, or Nutus Anima, they should straight flow into these or those Muscles of the Body, by which we may best prosecute the desired Good or avoid the seared Danger: Nay. so ready are these Outlets of the Nerves to the Passages of the said Spirits, that having often before travel'd the same Tracts or Vestigia, they of themselves after, even without our Knowledg or Observation, readily run thereinto at the Appearance of the said Objects.

Hence I say it appears that the Brain and Animal Spirits are put into great Disorders, by Reason of those Affections of the Soul, as also the Blood in its Circulation, carry'd on by Means of the Impetus from the said Ner-

vous Fluid.

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Hence also the Reason, why the Soul it self cannot govern and observe good Discipline at sometimes in those Cases, which so much depend on the Motion of the Heart and purple Stream: Because these have their commanding Energy from the Instrux of Spirits separated and slowing from the Cerebellum, more especially the Nerves of the Par Vagum, under no Direction from the Soul, but all whose Motions are supposed to be involuntary.

I come now particularly to treat of that Faculty of the fensitive Soul called Phansy or Imagination, which I define a Power inherent in the said Soul, and which she ex-

ercifeth

erciseth in some Part of the Brain (Dr. Willis faith the Middle) and by Means of which she receives the sensible Species, first only imprest upon the outward Organs. and thence by a most quick Irradiation of the Nervous Fluid deliver'd inwards, and apprehending all the feveral corporeal Things according to their external Appearance! I fay their external (which is not always true) Appearance, the Obliquities of which are left to be, and fometimes are corrected by the superiour Power or Rational, which however has nothing to do in this Difcourse of simple Apprehension or mere Phantaly and Imagination.

The Phanfy once excited at the Appearance of the Object, presently ftirs up the Appetite, and this Latter, local Motion, by which to approach or shun the said Object, as it appears circumstantiated or related to us.

If it be desirable the whole Bent of the Soul is carry'd forth to court and embrace it, earnestly endeavouring to be united thereunto, the is (as Willis has it) stretched forth in Pleasure to the utmost Irradiation, while the Animal Spirits in a Kind of Ovation being carry'd within the Brain, are constantly exciting the most pleasing Idea's of the same, and livelily acting the nervous System, cause the Eyes, Face, Hands and all the Members to shine and leap for Joy; farther, more fully also shaking the Pracordia by the Influence of the Brain, deliver'd by Means of the Nerves, they thrust forth the Blood more rapidly, and as a Flame more brightly inkindled pour forth the

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same with Vigour into all Parts of the Body.

On the Contrary, if it appear dreadful or grievous to the Imagination, whilft the Soul finks down contracted into a narrower Space, the Spirits inhabiting the Brain, as if ftruck down by Flight and troubled, put on only fad and fearful Looks as we may fay, and hence the Countenance is dejected or cast down, the Limbs grow feeble, and the Pracordia being contracted and bound together, by Reason of the Nerves carrying the same Affection from the Brain, reftrain the Blood from its due Excursion, as was before hinted in our Discourse of the Passions, which being thus heaped up in the same Place, with a Weight, brings in a troublesome Oppression at the Heart; whilst in the mean Time the exteriour Parts, deprived of their wonted Influx, languish and grow disorder'd: So that the Changes and Alterations wrought upon our Bodies especially the Fluids

Fluids therein moving, by this Power of Imagination are almost incredible, which is thought by some of the Learned to have sufficient Efficacy, as it happens to be set on Work, either to renovate or raise up, or to ruinate and

demolish the human Structure.

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Prodigious are the Feats alcrib'd thereto by Aristotle. Avicen, Marfil. Ficinus, Pomponatius, Paracelsus, Cornelius Agrippa, Celius Rhodiginns, Elian, Pliny, Hippoc. Empedocles, Plutarch, Soranus as well as St. Auftine, St. Ferome and others of the Fathers; among which are reckon'd the Lineaments of the Embryo of Fatus, with the various Stigmata, if I may so call them, imprest upon its Body, at the Time of Conception, as well as afterwards, by the sole Vertue of the Mother's Phansy . Again, to this are ascribed a Sort of Transanimation or Eastaly, Transformation of Body, Transplantation of Diseases, the strange Alterations wrought in the Bodies of fundry Persons, by virtue of Reliques, Intercession and Invocation of Saints: In a Word, Sickness and Health, Recovery and Death it felf, and calling down even the Planets (if possible) and the Stars out of the Firmamenr. But before we proceed farther in our History of some strange Effects therefrom, it may be necessary to acquaint our Reader that by Phansy or Imagination doing this or that, we mean not that this Faculty as an immediate Efficient, by a direct Property in it felf, or Power of its own, workerh any Effect: But mediately by the Interposition of the Blood and nervous Fluid, set at work by the Appetite first excited, which occasions or brings about the lame.

Among common Accidents we reckon the standing on a Precipice or going over a narrow Bridge, at the same Time looking down upon the vast Distance below us, or the deep River under us: Both these are apt to make us tremble and grow giddy, by the Power of Phansy. The seeing of one Person eating some austere or crabbed Fruit, will cause a Kind of Stuper on the Teeth of a By-stander; of another devouring some dainty Food we much delight in, brings a real Flux of Spittle to our Mouths, or makes our Chaps (as the People say) to water. Again, the Sight of some miserably afflicted or tortur'd Person, sadly lamenting before us, will make the more Compassionate at least, to shrug, and fancy that he teels a Pain like that of the poor Sufferer. The longing Desire of suckling a

poor destitute Infant, has had Force sufficient to bring Milk into the Breafts of an old Woman: A Hiftory well attested by Diemerbroeck and others. Nor is any Thing more common than for a grating or jarring Noile to fer the Teeth on Edge, or the beholding a Person yawning

to put us upon the same Action.

Thus also the Imagination of a joyful Matter causeth a pleasant and serene Countenance; of any Thing shameful, feen or thought of, Bluthing. I need not fay what Inftful Thoughts produce, or how foon and ftrangely this Faculty employ'd about them, does affect the Genitals: But more remarkable have been the Effects of some terrible and fearful Apprehensions of an approaching Execution or being put to Death, which has had sufficient Force not only to make the Face turn pale, the Limbs grow cold and stiff, the Hairs to stand an End, but the same also to be changed Grey, even in one Night's Time, as appears by the two following Relations (among others might be) recited.

Don Diego Osorius, a Spaniard of a noble Family, being in Love with a young Lady of the Court, had prevail'd with her for a private Conference under the shady Boughs of a Tree within the Gardens of the King of Spain: But by the unfortunate Barking of a little Dog, their Privacy was betray'd, the young Gentleman seiz'd by some of the King's Guard and imprison'd: It was capital to be found in that Place, and therefore he was condemn'd to die. He was so terrify'd at the hearing of his Sentence, that one and the same Night saw the same Perfon Young and Old, being turned grey as in those stricken in Years: The Jaylor moved at the Sight, related the Accident to King Ferdinand as a Prodigy, who thereupon pardon'd him, faying, He had been sufficiently punish for his Fault *.

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· Schenk. lib. I. P 2.

In the Emperour's Court there was a young Noble-man who had violated a Ladies Chaftity, tho' by the small Refistance she made, she seem'd racitly to consent: Yet he was cast into Prison, and on the Morrow after order'd to loose his Head: He passed the Night in such fearful Apprehensions of Death, that the next Day Casar fitting on the Tribunal, he appear'd so unlike himself, that he was known to none that were present, no not to Cafar himfelf, the Comline's and Beauty of his Face being vanisht, his Countenance like a dead Man's, his Hair and Beard turn d

tured in his Room: He caus'd him therefore to be examin'd, if he were the same, and Tryal to be made if his Hair and Beard were not thus changed by Art: But sinding nothing counterfeit, astonish at the Countenance and strange Visage of the Man, he was moved to Pity, and mercifully gave him Pardon for the Crime he committed *.

Schenk.
ibid.
† Exp Phylof c. 14.
p. 246.

Somewhat like this, is that Relation of Esquire Boyles †, who tells us, That when he was in the County of Cork in Ireland, there was an Irish Captain, who coming to deliver himself up to my Lord Broghil, Commander of the English Forces in those Parts, according to a Pardon proclaim'd to those Irish that were willing to surrender themselves, and lay down their Arms; he was casually met, with some of his Followers, by a Party of English, and intercepted, the Governour being then absent; upon which the poor Captain was so apprehensive that he should be put to Death, before my Lord's Return, that the very Fear and Anxiety of his Mind quickly chang'd the Colour of his Hair, in a peculiar Manner, not uniformly, but interspersedly among some of his Locks, which were persectly turn'd white, the rest of them re-

taining their wonted reddift Colour.

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The bare Imagination of a purging Potion, I am credibly inform'd, has wrought fuch an Alteration on the Blood and Humours of fundry Persons, as to bring on feveral Scools like those which have been truly what they call Physical: And as to the Evacuation by Vomit, I know a young Gentleman, of a tender Make, oftentimes my Patient, who having had Occasion, upon a secret Indisposition, to take several Vomits, and those none of the mildest Sort, from the dogged and rough working of the Phyfick, took such Antipathy or natural Disgust, that ever fince he can vomit as strongly by the Force of Imagination as most can do by Medicine, as I was once a Witness to; for coming one Morning into his Chamber, he was defirous I should stay and see the Working of his Fancy rather than his Phylick, for he had taken none. But having provided a good Quantity of plain Poffetdrink, and ferting it by him, he defir'd I would show him his Bolus, which 'till then he durst not look on. I had no sooner open'd it before him, but he began to heave and

and retch as if he would have brought his Guts up, and begging for God's fake I would carry it out of the Room. 'till he had recover'd himself, which I was forc'd to, seeing its Effects: He then took a good Draught of Pofferdrink which was follow'd in few Minutes with a Second. neither of them returning, he defired just a Sight of his Bolus, with which, before I enter'd the Room half Way, casting but his Eye towards it, he said he was fick to Death, and began to vomit plentifully, so continuing 'fill upon his earnest Importunity I made him believe it was again removed out of the Chamber: I then perswaded him to drink more Poffer-drink, which he had no fooner done, and I pulling the Bolus out of my Pocket, but he threw up again and continued retching, faying he should bring his Heart up if I did not remove it out of his Sight. for he was quite spent : I perswaded him only to drink the Remainder of his Poffer-drink, with which he comply'd, and laying down the Bolus on the Table that food behind him, whilft I went to the Fire-fide to fetch it, he hastily went to the Window having before seized on the Bolus, and flung it into the Street, returning vomiting as if he would have made good his Word. He faid he had thus vomited with several of the last Bolus's I had fent him, and found as good Effect and as ffrong an Operation as from the First of them he had taken into his Stomach: Nay, so great and admirable the Idiosyncrasy of this Gentleman, that if at Meals or in Company, tho' never so well before, other Persons talkt but of a Bolus, or himself casually thought upon the same, it was odds if he was not forced to rife from Table, and fall a

Trait de viribus Imag.

The Phanfy, saith Fienus*, (to whom we here profess our selves for many Things of this Nature indebted) by causing a Motion of the Humours and Spirits in the Bodies of Men, is capable of producing almost every Disease therein; for as the same is of sufficient Power to determine the said Humours to any Part thereof, it is able therein to produce the Indisposition incident thereunto; thus some have contracted both Squinting and Struttering meerly by Imitation, and where one has been taken fick of the Small-Pox or Plague by meer Contagion, there has been another contracting the same by Fear and Force of Imagination, some putrid Humours in their Bodies together with a Pestilent Atmosphere, predisposing, althou

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Of Fancy, Marks and Force of Imagination.

not otherwise brought into Act, or which without these Fears had been subjugated and brought under: Nor will this seem strange, viz. that Sickness should be hereby induced, when Death it self has often had no other visible Occasion: To illustrate this, the said Author takes Notice of a condemn'd Malesactor, who being carry'd out to Execution, as he thought, and in order thereto his Cap pull'd over his Eyes, having a cold wet Cloth struck hastily about his Neck, sell down dead on a Conceipt of his Decollation.

The wild Conceipts of some Hypochondriacks, and the strange Force of Imagination in them, the curious Reader may find mention'd among others by Zac. Lust. Prax. admir. Lib. 1. Obs. 44. and 45. Nic. Tulp. Obs. Med. Lib. 1. C. 18. Roderic. Fonseca de Sanit. tuend. C. 24. Bartholine. Hist. Anat. Cent. 1. Hist. 79. Lemn. de Complex. L. 2. C. 6. Trallian. L. 1. C. 16. Zuing. Theat. Vol. 1. Lib. 1, P. 18. Laert. Lib. 2. C. 18. Cælius Rhodig. Antiq. Lib. 17. C. 2. Girald. Hist. Poet. Dialog. 3. Reynolds of the Passions, Chap. 21. p. 213.

For the Reader's Diversion I have thought fit to insert the two following Histories at large: The First from Heywood in his History of Angels, lib. 8. p. 551, taken Notice of by Mr. Wanlye in his Wonders of the little

World, lib. 2. C. 1.

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A young Hypochondriack had a strong Imagination that he was dead, and did not only abitain from Meat and Drink, but importun'd his Parents that he might be carry'd to his Grave, and buried before his Flesh was quite putrify'd. By the Counsel of Physicians, he was wrapped in a winding Sheet, laid upon a Bier, and to carry'd on Mens Shoulders towards the Church; but on the Way two or three pleasant Fellows (hired for the Purpose) meeting the Herle, demanded a-loud of them that follow'd it, whose Body it was that was there coffin'd and carry'd to Burial: They faid it was a young Man's, and told them his Name: Surely, reply'd one of them, the World is well rid of him, for he was a Man of a very bad and vicious Life, and his Friends have Caufe to rejoyce that he hath rather ended his Days thus, than at the Gallows. The young Man hearing this, and not able to bear fuch Injury, roused himself up on the Bier, and told them they were wicked Men to do him that Wrong he had never deserved; that if he were alive again, he

\$12 Of Fancy, Marks and Force of Imagination.

would teach them to speak better of the Dead: But they proceeding to desame him, and to give him much more disgraceful and contemptuous Language: He not able to suffer it, leapt from the Bier, and sell about their Ears with such Rage and Fury, that he ceased not buffeting with them till quite wearied; and by the violent Agitation of the Humours, his Body being altered, he returned to his right Mind, as one awaken'd out of a Trance; and being after brought Home and resresh'd with wholesome Diet, within sew Days he recovered both his

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Health and Understanding.

The Second from Lemnius de Complex. Lib. 2. C. 6. who faith, that in his Remembrance a Noble Person fell into this Fancy, that he verily believ'd he was dead, and departed out of this Life, infomuch that when his Friends and Familiars belought him to eat, or urged him with Threats; he still refus'd all, faying it was in vain to the Dead: but when they doubted not but that this Obstinacy would prove his Death, and this being the seventh Day from whence he had continued it, they bethought themselves of this Device: They brought into his Room, which on purpole was made dark, some personated Fellows wrapped in their winding Sheets, and fuch grave Cloaths as the Dead are apparel'd with: These bringing in Meat and Drink, began liberally to treat themfelves .- The fick Man feeing this, asks them who they are, and what about? They told him they were dead Persons: What then, said he, do the Dead eat? Yes, Yes, say they, and if you will fit down with us, you shall find it so: Straight he springs from out of his Bed; and falls to with the Reft. Supper ended he falls into a Sleep, by Vertue of a Liquor given him for that Purpole: Nor are such Persons restor'd by any Thing sooner than Sleep, as was this Melancholic.

But leaving these, we shall take Notice of some monstrous Births, or otherways desorm'd and blemish'd by Marks from the strong Imagination or disappointed Longings of the Mother; which have had not only Power sufficient to pervert and disturb, what the Ancients called the Plastick, or formative Faculty, in drawing forth the prima Stamina, or sits Lines from the then ductile and pliable Matter, but to stamp its Characters, to dismember and dislocate, and to make large and bloody Wounds upon the Body

of the Fatus, conceiv'd long fince and form'd com-

pleatly.

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The Defire, faith Hippocrates of the pregnant Woman, is able to mark the tender Infant with the Thing defir'd. And St. Jerome, in his Lectures upon Gen. takes Notice that the same Hippocrates did once deliver a Noble Woman, like to suffer as an Adult ress; for that the Husband and the being white, her Child was born of the Ethiopic Complexion, which the fage old Man imputed readily to a Picture he had observed hanging in her Chamber, exactly refembling the Infant, and which he found the had been often very intently viewing.

Soranus, as St. Austine takes Notice *, has deliver'd, that the Tyrant Dionyfius, (however deform'd and hard cout. Julian. favour'd himself) that he might have comely Issue, would c. 9. always have a beautiful Picture fet before his Wife in the Bed-chamber, that by Strength of Fancy she might con-

ceive that Likenels.

Of the same Opinion we find Galen t, where he obferves, that the Sight of a Picture is sufficient to alter Theriac. ad and change the Fatus into the same Likeness; and sure Pison. C. 14. enough the Patriarch in facred Writ, was no Stranger to thele Effects, as appears by his Subtilty in placing the streaked Rods before the Eyes of the Cattle at the Time of their Conjunction +.

Heliodorus, an ancient Author, having delivered the Gen. History of Cariclea, who was born white, of Ethiopian Parents, from the Queen Mother's often beholding a Picture of Andromeda pencil'd with a white Face, subjoyns that the Gymnosophists or Sages, very easily ascrib'd

it to the Force of Fancy of Imagination.

Calius Rhod. * relates how Fabius Quintil. freed a Wo- . Antiglett. man after like Manner from Sulpicion, who had brought L. 20, C. 15. forth a little Negroe, only from her often taking Delight in viewing the Picture of an Ethiop in her Apartment; the Story of Alcibiades is to the same Purpose.

Tis on this Account the Poet Hefiod exhorts his Friends. that they by no means fet about this Work after their Return from Funerals, or thinking of any Calamity befallen them, least the forrowful Idea they have just thought on, be transmitted to the Conception, and the tender Fatus mark'd with some frightful Character.

שול אות לשים ועסום דמפו מחסים באים שול אות Ememaires sueles, dis abard tor in fartes.

Hefiod. Lib. 2. de Op. & Dieb. pracip.

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Lib. Left. Pet. Messias * reports from M. Damasc. that upon the Trar. 6. 7, Confines of Pifa, at a Place called the Holy Rock, a Git was born all over hairy, from the Mother's unhappy ruminating and often beholding the Picture of St. John Baptift, hanging by her Bed Side, drawn in his hairy Vesture; which Child, as Montagne relates, was presented to Ch. K. of Bohemia: The like Case is taken Notice of by Schenkius, and Amb. Parey.

Bartholine + fays, that at Leyden, in the Year 1628, con. 3. Woman of the meaner Sort, who lived near the Church of St. Peter, was delivered of a Child well shaped in every respect, but had the Head of a Cat: Imagination was that which had given Occasion for this Montter, for being big with Child, the was frighten'd exceedingly by

a Cat gotten into her Bed.

Gulielm. Paradin. in his History of Savoy +, declares. that a Niece of Pope Nich, 3, of the Family of the Urfini, had a monstrous Birth all over hairy; armed, as it were, with Bears Claws, instead of Toes and Fingers, which the ascribed to her looking on the Picture of that Creature, every where hung up in the Dwellings of the faid Family: Upon which his Holinels gave Order for Destroying all the Pictures of Bears throughout the City of Rome. Lycostenes, in his Book of Prodigies, says it hapned in the first Year of the Pontificate of Pope Martin the 4th.

Lib. 7. C. 3.

Epilog.

et Cap. 46.

Anno Dom. 1610, whilft (faith our Author *) I attended on my Prince at Prague, as his Physician, it fell out that upon the 18th of July there was born a Boy, whole Liver, Intestines, Stomach, Spleen, with great Part of the Melentery, hung out all naked below his Navel; he lived but a few Hours, and then with Misery enough exchang'd that Life for Death which he had newly begun: If any demand the Realon of so monstrous a Deformity, be shall find no other than the Imagination of the Parent, who being ask'd, by Dr. Mayor and my felf, whether haply the had given some Occasion to such Birth: She answered with Tears, that three Months before her Delivery, the was forced by some Souldiers to be present

Of Fancy, Marks and Horse of Imam

at the Killing of a Calf; at the Opening of felt an extraordinary Motion in her felf, who how the Bowels came tumbling from the Belle

In the same City, and much about the lane Time; there was the like, if not a greater Miracle of Nature; a Woman was deliver'd of a Son, who was born with his Foreskin cut and inverted; and this came to passification of the Mother, who three Weeks before the fact in Travel, had liftened very attentively to a Guest in her House, who discoursed and exactly described the Manner of the Jewish Circumcifion, at one of which had that Morning been present: reof, being brought by kepler I was an Eye the great Mathe stician to behold and view the Child. Idem, ibidem.

shable fill is the Relation of Ludov. Vives *, More rema upon St. Austin's City of God, where C.25. in his Commen he mentions a line Fellow of Brabant, who having per-fonated the Devil in a Play acted; upon returning Home in his Devil's II. would needs have to do with his in his Devil's H Wife, faying he would beget on her a young Devil; the poor Woman frighten'd, did conceive however thereupon, and after brought forth a Child of the fame dia-

bolical Figure the Man was dress'd in.

Schenkius † tells of a Woman very big, who among other Discourse with her Neighbours, Mention being lib. 4made of her great Belly, the told them that the reckon'd about the Time of the Epiphany or Festival of the three Kings; upon which the good Women wishing she might bring forth three Kings, the merrily answer'd, with all her Heart; and accordingly at the Time the bore three Sons, one of them an Echiopian, or of a black Colour, as usually one of those Kings are painted. The same Relation is confirm'd by Cornel. Gemma +, being feen, as he fays, by great Multitudes in the City of Lovain, and cit. Lib. 1. confirm'd as Truth by undoubted Testimony. The same Cap. 6. Person reports of another, who near the Time of her Labour, being pursu'd by her Husband with his drawn Sword, threatning to cut her over the Forehead; she from the Fright not long after fell in Travel, brought forth her Infant, having a large Wound on its Forehead, from which such Abundance of Blood flowed that it could not be ftopt, fo that the Child died presently.

116 Of Fancy, Marks and Force of Imagination."

There liveth among us at Bern in Switserland, says Guil. Fabricius, an honest Woman, who about ten Years since being great with Child, and quarrelling with another Woman, put her self into such a Passion that she was unable to contain her self; after which falling into Labour she was brought to Bed of a Daughter, of a couragious and heroick Mind, but her Feet and Hands contracted as if ready to sight, and her whole Body in continual Motion, to that she walks as it were dancing, and in a trembling Posture, after the Manner of angry People unable to govern their Passion.

† 06f. Cent.

A young and lusty Woman (from the same Author †) big with Child, walking the Street upon some Occasion, a Person just by her happned to fall down in a Fit of m Epilepsy, crying out strangely, and throwing about his Limbs, upon which the young Woman was much frightened; however, at the Expiration, safely delivered of a Son, soon after he was born seised with Epileptick Paroxysins, which opposed all our medical Help, and increasing carry'd him off before he was a Year old. The Cause, I doubt not, replies that great Man, was the Force of the Mother's Imagination at the Time of the Fright, communicated to the Brain of the Infant, in as much as the Parents are both healthy, as also their other Children, and never obnoxious to this terrible Disease.

Such another Accident, as I remember, he speaks of elsewhere befalling a Woman with Child, upon her helping to keep in order an Epileptic during the Pa-

roxylm.

The Case of a Man born without Arms, and living to a great Age, which was occasion'd by his Mother's Surprise at the Sight of a Mendicant, in the same unhappy Condition, is enter'd in Cent. 6. Obs. 66. But of this Kind we have a sad Instance at Home, I mean in this City, in a Child of Sir J. B. whose Lady frighten'd at the unexpected View of a Beggar's Stump Arm upon her Coach Door, being then with Child, was after brought to Bed of a Child yet living and wanting one of its Hands.

How these strange Alterations should be wrought, or the Farm cut, wounded and maimed, as if the same were really done with a Weapon, whilst the Mother is unburt, and merely by the Force of her Imagination, is, I must consess ingenuously, saith this learned and able Artist, Supra Capium, i. e. above my Undera Fact is undeniable, among others, from these Infrances here specify'd, to which he refers his Reader, thus

Of an Hydrocephalus contracted by the Morher's Imagination, you have an Example, Cent. 2. Obf. 17. and Cent. s. Obs. 2. of the Infant's Head pierced quite through by Reason of an Affright of the Mother: See the Answer to Mich. Doringius, as also Obs. 3. Cent. 5. of the Small-Pox this Way communicated, Cent. 4. Obf. 55. and 56. of a Child born with the Leg broken or differred by the Mother's looking on a Crucifix, and viewing the broken Limbs of one of the Malefactors on the Side of our Saviour: See Cent. 3. Obs. 56. of a Noble Virgin born with a Prolapsin Uteri & Vesica by the Mother's beholding a poor Woman under that Mif-

fortune. Idem ibid.

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Philippus Meurs, apostolical Protonorary and Canon of St. Peters in Lovain, a reverend ancient Man, affirm'd unto me, faith our Author *, with fundry others, that he had a Sifter compleat in the rest of her Body, but with- Virib. Image out a Head: Instead of which was joyned to her Neck the Likeness of a Shell Fish, having two Valves which thur and open'd; and by which, from a Spoon, the took her Nourishment: And this he said was occasion'd, for that his Mother with Child of her, had a ftrong Defire after some Muscles she beheld in the Market, but could not procure at that Instant, This Sifter of his lived in this monttrous Condition to be eleven Years old, and dy'd then by Accident, happening angryly and very strongly to bite the Spoon they fed her with, and breaking those testaceous Valves, dy'd quickly after : He kept diverse of her Pictures in his Chamber, which saith Fienus, the whole World hath feen, being more particularly famous and well known to all in the City of Lovain.

The Case of Sebastian Munster + of the two Children + come born growing together by the Foreheads, occasion'd by a graph lib. 3. Person coming behind the Mother and another Woman at unawares, and wantonly firiking their Heads together, feemeth the less rare to a who have feen here in London within these few Years, two Girls brought out of Germany miserably complicate, or conjoyn'd about the Loyns and Buttocks, with one common Anus and Pudendum.

In the Miscellanea Curiosa termed the Zodiacus Medico- Gallie, pro gallicus, Annus quartus, 1682, there is a Passage giving Dece

Menf. No

Account of a Browndian Woman big with Child, who being often intent upon looking up to the two carved Images of two Angels, with their Arms and Legs a-cross each other, placed in the Fryars Church of that City, had her Imagination so imprest thereby, that on the 24th of Angust last past, at the End of her Reckoning, she was deliver'd of two Girls, deprived of Life on Account of their difficult Birth, with their Bodies joyned and crossing each other after the Manner of the Image she had so wishfully beheld.

* Chir. lib.

Ambr. Pare? gives us to understand, that in the Year 1517, a Child was born with the Shape in its Face exactly like that of a Frog, which was brought to pass by the Morber's holding that Creature in her Hand, to allay the Heat of a Fever about the Time of her Conception.

A Gentlewoman being cut for the Reposition of an inguinal Rupture, at the same Time with Child, soon after was deliver'd of her Child with a large Wound on the same Place, the Scar of which he carries to this Day,

altho thirty Years fince.

At Answerp (as recorded by Fienus in his Book aforefaid) there was at the Time of his Writing a Woman, who both in Countenance as well as Gesture, had Resemblance of an Ape; for that her Mother, as supposed, when big with Child, was wonderfully delighted with

an Ape the kept in her House to play withal.

I was inform'd, faith the fame Person, by one worthy of Credit, that a Woman with Child going by the Town-wall, a Lizard leaped into her Boson; upon which being frighten'd, she after brought forth her Child, having a fleshy Excrescence growing out of the Breast, exactly resembling the Lizard, which had the Head fixed into the Child's Flesh, as it were hidden therein, whilst the Rest of the Body hung forth.

Schenkius takes Notice of a Letter sent him by Jacobus Surerus, M. D. where he gives him an Account of an Accident, just then befallen his one wife, who being deny'd a certain Joint of Meat by a scher in the Market, slew out into such a Passion that the bled at Nose, which perceiving she clapt her Finger to her Lip to wipe it off, and after the brought to Bed with her Child wanting

the upper Lip.

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But fomething fingular beyond all thefe is the Tale of Langius * (upon the Author's Credit, left to the Reader's Credulity) of a Woman longing to bite the naked Tm. a. Epiff. Shoulder of a Baker passing by her, which rather than the should lofe, the good-natur'd Husband hires the Baker at a certain Price; accordingly when the big-belly'd Woman had taken two Morfels, the poor Man unable to hold out a Third, would not suffer her to bite again, for want of which the bore (as the Story goes) one dead

Child with two living.

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But to haften homewards, where are Inftances enough to be had, the Reader will find a very surprising One communicated to the Royal Society, by Dr. Cyprianus the Lithotomist t, to this Purpose. A Lady was deliver'd of a Girl with a Wound in her Breaft, above four Trans. abrig a. Fingers long, and penetrating to the Mufculi Intercostales, being an Inch broad, hollow under the Flesh round about the Wound: Besides that there was a Contusion at the lower Part of the Wound, which being treated with Suppuratives, came to a Head, was opened, and together with the Wound, healed up after the Manner of other Wounds and Contusions. The Child came into the World without any Force, and confequently could receive no Harm in the Birth, but was occasion'd by the Strength of the Mother's Imagination, who about two Months before, being gone to Bed, and by Chance hearing a Report that a Man had murder'd his Wife by giving her a Wound on the Breast with a Knife; at which Relation twas observed that she changed Countenance, and feem'd concern'd,

The late great Naturalist Mr. Boyl + acquaints us, that a most ingenious Physician had diverse Times inform'd Philof. Espe him, when being called to a young Lady he found that 11. P. 161. tho he complained much, yet there appear'd so little Cause, either in her Body or her Condition, to guess that the did any more than fancy her felf fick, that scrupling to give her Physick, he perswaded her Friends rather to divert her Mind by little Journies of Pleasure: In one of which, going to St. Winifred's Well, this Lady, who was a Catholick and devout in her Religion, and a pretty While in the Water to perform some Devotions, and had Occasion to fix her Eyes very attentively upon the red Pebble Stones, which in a scatter'd Order made up a good Part of those that appear'd through the

+ Phal. Vol. 3. P. 2226

120

Water, and a While after growing big, she was delivered of a Child, whole white Skin was copiously speckled with Spots of the Colour and Bigness of those Stones, and though now this Child hath liv'd already several Years, yet doth he still retain them.

nelm Digby, in his Treatife of Bodies, C.

There was a Lady, a Kinswoman of mine (says the Author *) who used much to wear black Parches upon her Face (a Fashion among young Women) which I to put her from, used to tell her in jest, that the next Child she 38. p. 329.) should go with, whilft the Solicitude and Care of those Patches were fo firong in her Fancy, should come into the World with a great black Spot in the Midft of its Forehead; and this Apprehention was so lively in her Imagination at the Time she prov'd with Child, that her Daughter was born marked just as the Mother had fancy'd, which there are at Hand Witnesses enough to confirm, but none more pregnant than the young Lady her

felf, upon whom the Mark is yet remaining,

Thus is it made apparent by a Multitude of Examples, how manifest and great an Empire, the Phantaly of the pregnant Woman has over the Blood and Humours together with the Spirits of her Body, and how by their Ministry she is able to give not only monstrous Shapes and Figures to that of the more tender Fatus, but to communicate Diseases also: Wherefore we have less Cause to admire the should be capable to impress the outward Surface with Marks and Spots of a diverse Kind and Resemblance, the Effects usually of Frights and strong Apprehensions or disappointed Longings: Concerning which we are now to speak and propose such Remedies as may be proper to remove those of them which happen to prove troublesome, and will admit of Cure.

Facobus Horstius recites several of these Cases, wherein he found the Infant not only variously discolour'd, but marked with the Resemblance of Straw-Berries, Cherries and other Fruits on several Parts of their Bodies, by Force of the Mother's Imagination: Many of which (as Hildanus well remarks) are not to be deemed altogether incurable, but may be attempted according to the Parts near which they are fituate; but in cutting off thele Tubercles and Spots, we must (fays that experienc'd Practitioner) be careful we take out the Root and leave no Part of the Skin or Flesh preternaturally colour'd be-

hind, for if fo, they will rife again.

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Some who have been thy of the Knife, have recommended the Blood of the Secundine, to be rubbed on the Part in order to remove these Marks; but this is mere trifling, and juffly reprehended by Segerus *, who inflanceth in a Maid that had the back of her Left-hand al- Germ. 4n. 3. most all of a siery red Colour, by Reason of the Mother's apprehending a fudden Burning when the was with Child. and that Fright causing such Impression: She by Advice of an old Woman had befmear'd the discolour'd Place with the Blood of an After-Birth, which was so far from taking off the Spot, that it caused a greater Inflammation with much Swelling and Pain, which the Surgeon had much ado to ftop, the Mark remaining notwithstanding.

The best Way of removing the maternal Marks, called otherwise Nevi five Macula Materna, according to Willius t is that by Section, which is easie if the Tumour can be ty'd about with a Thread, and fuch Medicines ap- nic. an. 74. ply'd as may commodiously intercept the affluent Humours; but we must have a Care that no Arcery, great Veffel or Nerve be hurt : For if, faith he, Nature permits the Loss of a Nose, an Ear or Eye without Danger of Life, why may she not use the same Liberty in these her spurious Productions? An Example is in the same Place laid down of a Child, over both whole Eye-lids and whole Fore-head there grew many loft Excrescences,

were undertaken successfully and the Child cur'd.

The Sum of our own Thought on this Subject amounts

In the first Place, Monsters and truly monstrous Births. are not to be meddled with, but to be left to the Civil Law to determine upon mature Deliberation, and the Judgment of Physicians before consulted, which are fit to be deftroy'd and made away with, and which to be pre-

lerved and kept alive.

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Differred and deformed Members may be sometimes attempted, and are by the Help of Inftruments and Chifurgery, often fet to rights an Example whereof may be found in Hildanus +, and one very remarkable I could give, of a Child then (now grown a lufty Man and a of so. Turkey Merchant) born with both Feet inverted, and treading on the Ankles, yet with careful Management, proper Splints and Bandage with a small Steel-Plate from the Shoe up to the Knee, commoned for about seven Years.

· Epbem.

well as any Man.

To attempt the taking away Discolourings of the Skin. fuch as Redness from Womens longing for Claret, or having the same suddenly spilt upon them, is to little Purpole; the Stain going through the Skin and the Scar like to prove a greater Blemish, if the Part will admit of heal-

ing, than the discolouring it self.

The Wafting of large Excrescences relembling certain Fruits, or Foods defir'd but rot obtain'd, is a Matter oftentimes of great Weight: Not only for that they are apt to degenerate into malign Ulcers, but for that some of them having large Plexus of Vessels to supply them, there is Danger of great Hamorrhage or Flux in their Extirpation: And if they cannot be eradicate entirely, they will rife again and become more rebellious and troublefome than before they were undertaken; so that in enterprifing these Matters, it is necessary to consider the Part on which they are leated, to what Parts adjoyning, and with what communicating: What Vessels they may be fed by: What Compals they take, how deep they enter, and whether the Whole may be safely burnt either with potential or actual Cautery, or cut out by Knife.

Those which I have had Courage to undertake, have been the Currans, Cherry, Rasberry, Mulberry or Similitudes of the leffer Fruits; and these only when they have been feated fecurely, and have had their Surface not too much spread: Or when their Basis has been small like a Pedunculus or Stalk, and the Excrescence it self foft and pliable, without Inflammation, Induration or livid Complexion, or in short without Fear of any Malignity may lurk under them, from whence I have known

their Degeneracy into Cancers.

The Time of Extirpation is the Season when they look palest, lye flattest and softest, and are least troublesome: For some of these, like the Fruits they resemble, have their Times of bloom, ripening and languishing, tho ne

ver quite dying or falling of themselves.

If they are joyn'd only by a flender Stalk, or if their Basis will admit, I should advise the Way by Ligature: Taking Care when the Excrescence is fallen off, to penetrate the Root with a pointed Caustick or Cautery, otherwise 'tis a Chance but the next Season it may sprout again: The same is to be observed if taken off by the

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Knife, after which I clap down a small pointed Cautery made hot to the Place, which both fecures the Bleeding, wasts the remaining little Fibres it was held by, and corrects the Malignity if such there be, the Sore from thence

healing after the Manner of a common Burn.

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Snife,

Fab. Hild. * being called to a Senatour and principal Governour, for that Time, of the Republick of Bern, to view his Son of three Years of Age, having an Excrescence resembling a Cherry (the one Half at least) upon the upper Part of his Nose, at first no bigger than a Lentil but increasing as he grew up, and taking its first Rife from the Mother's longing for that Fruit, when it feems the could not procure it, he undertook the Cure as follows.

Passing a Needle with Thread through the Body of the Excrescence, and thereby drawing it to him, he began with his Knife to separate the same from the Bottom of it all round, when passing the Point of the same up towards the Fore-head, a Branch of a Blood-veffel coming thence being divided, hindred him from proceeding in his Work to his Satisfaction, upon the Blood spurring upon him, together with the Child's Frowardness and Throwing about: Upon which, contenting himself with taking out what he had divided, he dreft up with Aftringents, and after when he came to open the Wound, perceiving some Remains of the foresaid Excrescence in the discolour'd Flesh, he was put upon watting the same with his Escharotick made of the Cineres Sarmentorum and Cala viva: and digesting out the Elchar with a Mixture of Terebinth. Gum. Elemi, &c. still repeating the same Efcharotick where 'twas wanting, 'till the faid preternatural Flesh was urterly destroy'd, he after incarn'd with sound Flesh and brought on a firm and seemly Cicatrix.

In the faid Relation, he cautions the Surgeon that he leave no Part of the discolour'd Flesh behind him in these Sort of excrescences, for otherwise they will be apt to rile into their old Shape, as he found himself in a young Maid from whom he attempted to take off an Excrelcence on her Fore-head of the Figure of a Plumb, but leaving some of the tainted Skin and Flesh, and not removing the whole Root of the faid Excrescence, it grew again and put

him under the Necessity of a second Operation.

In the Use of the Caustick, great Care is to be taken to keep the Salts from spreading or going deeper than they

124 Of Fancy-Marks and Force of Imagination.

they should, to the Prejudice of the Parts lying under and round about, and also for that thereby the Scar may be made larger and more unseemly than there was Occasion.

In these Cases, he commends also (and that not without its deserved Praise) the Use of the red Precipitate, in tender Habits before-hand washed and edulcorated, which of it self I have sometimes known (the outer Skin removed) able to waste these sungous Appearances, to deterge the Ulcer and dispose it for healing by the common Medicines: Another Instance of Extirpation of the like Fancy-Mark by Caustick, the Reader will find subjoyn'd to the aforesaid Observation; but this Chapter being run already beyond its intended Length, 'tis Time to finish the same, which I shall do with two or three Oases of my own.

A Gentlewoman in my Neighbourhood having for many Years carry'd the Mark of a Rasberry she was born with, near her Eye-brow; at length about the Season of ripering for that Fruit (as it used to do) it put on a florid Complexion, felt tender, and appearing higher than ulaal, with small Grains as it were and little Hairs between them, exactly refembling the Fruit her Mother had been disappointed of in her Longing when with Child. It hapned that paffing too near a Basket-Woman in the Marker, who had a Straw-Har on, the Edge whereof running haftily against the Excrescence cut through the Middle of it, and put the Gentlewoman to great Pain and much Trouble to flay the Bleeding, which was fill ready to burst out again for several Days: But at last drying up with a Scab, she contented her self without using any Application, superstitionsly fancying it both finful and fruitless to attempt removing a Mark of God Almighty's fending, as the exprest it: But fometime at ter, the Scab growing loofe about the Edge, from a imall Weeping underneath, and flicking to the Lace of her Pinner, one Morning in her Sleep she had pulled it of, and foon overflow'd her Face and Neck with a more pleniful Bleeding than at first, at which being much frightn'd, the fent for me in hafte, only to ftop the Blood.

I convine'd her of the ill Consequence that might attend this Fungus now disturbed, and prevail'd with her to have it intitely eradicated, incouraging her with great Hopes of Success. Accordingly she complying, I sent

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Home for a Caustick, and first pressing upon the Part with the Lunar One, found it made not that quick Difpatch, a small Artery discharging and incommoding the Operation: Upon which I bore in upon the lame, with a Piece of the Lapis Infernalis [which I prepare by boyling up the Lixivium Capitale or first running of the Soapmakers Lees, into a due Confistence or stony Hardness, cutting it with a hot. Knife into several Shapes and Sizes, and keeping it in a Bottle well ftopt 'till the Time of using] which both secur'd the Vessels and burnt deep into the Body of the Excrescence; to prevent its spreading, I wiped out the dissolved Salts with an armed Probe, and having as I thought, taken in the whole Fungus and got down to its Root. I dreft the Eschar with a Pledgit of Basilicon dipt in the warm Balf. Terebinth. which as it separated, I perceiv'd that I had taken in the whole Compals of the discolour'd and tainted Skin, yet at the Bottom the Flesh in some Places arose granulated and seedy like the other Parts before wasted, some of which I touched again with the Silver Caustick, others with the End of my Probe dipt in the Butyrum Antimonij, and digesting out the Slough with warm Linim. and Balf. Tereb. I found the Flesh was still of the same Kind, even down to the Pericranium: When some officious Person in my absence, telling her that her Skull lay bare, and that it went down to her Brain, the was much displeas'd that I had undertaken it : However I comforted her with affuring her there was no Danger, and that I would use my utmost Endeavour not only to heal it, which seem'd no difficult Matter, but after such Manner that it might never shoot up again, or create further Trouble and Diffurbance.

When I had gone as far with my Escharotick as was convenient, I filled the Ulcer up with Pracip. rub. and let it lye for two Days, laying over the Digestive: And taking off the Dressing there came out a thick Slough, made of the Remains of the Excrescence, under which the Membrane appear'd fair and clear, altho' somewhat instam'd, to prevent which from sloughing off also, I dress up with Lenients and hasten'd Incarnation; yet notwithstanding my utmost Endeavour, the Cranium was bare the Compals of a small Spangle, yet healed without the least Exfoliation, and now bears a handsome Scar, the Skin sticking only a small Matter (as usual where the K. 2

Bone has been uncover'd) upon the Place, but lyes fmooth and even, and I dare fay will never give her further Trouble.

Had I apprehended it so deeply rooted, I might not probably have been so very forward in the Undertaking. unless I had been solicited thereto by the Patient: But discovering after how it was, I was resolv'd to follow it even down to the Cranium, fince it was securely scituate, rather than leave it to sprout anew, to the Patient's

farther Inconvenience and my own Discredit.

A Child having the Resemblance of a Current on the Internal Canthus of the Eye, towards the top of the Nole; it growing bigger, and the Parents perceiving it was like to be attended with a farther ill Consequence, by a squinting Cast of her Eye she had contracted, in often striving to behold it, were very defirous to have it removed, for which I was confulted: And observing the Basis would admit thereof, I propos'd Extirpation by the Ligature, with which they readily complyed: Coming two or three Days after with a Needle full of Silk waxed, I fet the Child in a good Light upon a Servant's Knee, and whilst an Affistant took hold of the Excrescence with the Forceps, I furrounding the Root made my Ligature; and apprehending the Child would be fo froward as not to fuffer its being straiten'd again afterwards, if there was Occasion, I was willing to make but one Trouble, and ty'd it closer upon that Occasion, cutting off the Ends of the Ligature at the same Time, and applying a Defensative all round, in the Middle of which I had made a Hole to let out the Excrescence. The Day before, the Child had been let Blood, and that Morning a Glyster was given to prevent the Accidents of Fever, Inflammation or Ophthalmy, which is highly necessary as well in these lighter, as some more seemingly momentous Operations; upon compressing the Fungus the Child cry'd, and continued to doing most Part of the Day and Night betwixt whiles. Early next Morning finding the Eye inflam'd, the Eye-lids swelled up and the Child feverifh, tho' it had flept tolerably by Means of a gentle Anodyne given for that Purpole; yet the Parents affrighted fent Word the Child could bear it no longer, and that they must have the String slacken'd. I took with me 2 Steel Probe, and coming to fee the Child, found a great Fluxion round the Part: The Excrescence was grown i-

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vid and seem'd all of it near mortify'd, however to comply with their Defire, I acquainted them with my Intention; and the Child being taken out of Bed and carry'd to the Window, with the Cap pul'd down upon the well Eye, whilft the Father put his Finger upon the Lid of the Eye affected, thutting it close down, I gave the Probe to a Servant to put the Button-end into the Fire and then patting the Point of my Scizars under the Ligature, inipc off the Excrescens, at which the Child complained not, nor had we many drops of Blood follow'd: Then beckoning to the Servant I took the red hot Probe and prest it moderately upon the Root or Stalk of the fame, which made her cry out for a small Moment, but was presently pacify'd: After which embrocating the Parts with Ol. Rosarum, the Tumour went off in two or three Days with the feaverish Heat, and in two or three more the Burn was heal'd with fo many Dreffings of my Ung. de Lap. Cal. [the first Dreffing only being a small Pledgit arm'd with Basilicon and remains now so cicatris'd that there is scarce a discernable Print of the Mark.

A Servant-Maid apply'd her felf to me for Cure of a Malady upon her Cheek; the faid it had been the Mark of a Shrimp, imprest by her Mother's Longing: And being troublesome, the Removal of it bad been attempted with Eschatoricks by a Pretender to Surgery. But indeed it feem'd to me (whatever had been the former Shape) to be now a Phagedenic Ulcer with jagged and callous Lips on one Side, on the other an overgrown Fungus: Having consider'd her Case, I told her if she would submit to the hot Iron, I would serve her so far as I was able, believing that, the most likely Remedy for so obstinate a Disease. Frighten'd at the Thought of this fiery Tryal, the was going away, and I not over-forward to ingage, at least any otherways, was well content and willing to get rid of the Work, which I did Having fince heard, that miffing Cure under the Hands of a conadent Empirick, her Cheek is overlpread with the Malady which is deemed Cancerous, by a Gentleman of the Profession of Surgery lately consulted.

And these are the Diseases of the Skin in general, of which we have thought sit to Discourse in this sirst Part of our Treatise, not being ignorant of some other Eruptions upon the same mention'd by the Antients, who dis-

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fering much among themselves in the Names and Descriptions of some, and others falling in one Way or other with those we have already, or may hereafter take Notice of in our second Parr, we shall forbear farther enlarging thereon, and will hope for the Reader's Pardon who finds any Thing wanting in either, which perhaps he may more readily grant us, if he looks back upon the Title, in which he will fee we have termed this, neither

an exact nor yet a compleat Treatife.

As to horny Excrescences sprouting forth the Skin, we forbear both their History and Æriology, being generally much deeper rooted and arifing from the Cartilages, Ligaments, or the Bones themselves: Instances of which may be found in Zacutus Lusit. Med. Prax. admir. Lib. 2. Obs. 183. Fallopius de Part. simil. C. 7. Lanfrank Track. 3. Doct. 2. C. 3. Ingraf. de Tum. Tract. 1. C. 1. * Alex. Bened. Anat. Lib. 1. C. 14. Platerus with divers oanat. 27. and thers, as among the Arabians Avicenna Septima Quarti, Tract. 3. C. 14. Avenzoar, Lib. 2. C. 5. and for the Manner of their Extirpation Schenkius, Dalechampius, Gabrolius, and others we flay not to enumerate.

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DISEASES

OF THE

SKIN,

Incident to some particular PARTS of the

BODY.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Of the Falling of the Hair, and other its Diseases.

E shall not here meddle with the Controversy whether the Hairs are really Excrements or Parts properly of the Body, nor yet with their Division into such as are born with or after us: Diemerbroeck's Conceipt of them is pretty enough, who likens them to Polypody or any other small sibtous Shoots out of

an old Tree, which continue to grow after the Tree is dead, having a proper Vegetation of their own, differing from that of the Root or Trunk from whence they arise: Just as the Hairs are observed to grow, when the Body

is dead unto which they belong.

Of their Structure we faid somewhat at the Beginning of the first Part of our Treatise : Of their Diseases we come now to speak, among which we reckon their Falling off from the Parts they grew upon, especially the Scalp, a Disease named by the Greeks 'Alwania and Ocians: The First from the Fox, subject to this Malady when grown old; the Latter from the bald Places here and there appearing like the tortuous Windings of the Serpent. The Arabians giving the Name Tyria to all Sorts of Serpents, have imposed the same upon this Dif-Celfus and others call it Area, implying any smooth, void, bare or plain Place: By the French Pelade according to Parey, tho' the Name Pelada five Pilarella with Forestus, is taken for any Falling of the Hair, either from the Head, Beard, Eye-brows, &c. the Roots of which have been tainted or corrupted by the Lues. Latins term any Affect of this Kind Imminutio feu Defluvium Pilorum: The Names generally being impos'd from the Parts themselves, or Manner of their being affected: Thus when the Sinciput or Top of the Head is concern'd, common to those in Years or after Sickness it's called Calvities, Baldneis : When it affects the Cilia or Hairs of the Eye-lids, undagwors, but enough of this.

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The Cause in general is a depraved, vitiate and corrofive or sharp Humour, preying upon their Roots, whether falt, adust or putrefying Phlegm according to the Antients, or other acrid excrementitious Matter here congefted, and depraving those Juices or furnishing others in their stead, which should administer Nourishment to

these Parts according to some of the Moderns.

Among the external Occasions contributing hereunto Galen * reckons the poisonous Fungus or Toadstool, alde Comp. Med. tho' many other Poisons taken inwardly have the like Effect: The small and great Pox and what ever externally rots and corrupts their Roots, or internally subftracts from, or by an Admixture of some putrid Ferment, vitiates the Juices to be imbibed by their Bulb and from whence their Nourishment is derived. An evil Conformation of the cutaneous Pores, through which they

fecund. lucos, C. 2.

they have their Passage, may contribute either by over Laxity, not able to support and retain them; or by too great Aftriction, intercepting their Nourishment, from whence they may wither and die away, and hence a dif-

fering Indication of Cure will appear manifest.

The Diagnostick Signs are evident from the bald Places left behind, with this Distinction according to some; that if the Hairs only fall, leaving the Skin whole and found. it is a fimple Alopecia; but if the Cuticle be fretted off withal, or the Skin excoriated, it is an Ophiasis; the Former being of no particular Figure, as to its Area or Space left behind, but befalling all Parts: The Latter. faith Celfus, Incipit ab Occipitio, duorum digitorum longitudinem non excedit, ad Aures, duobus Capitibus ferpit, quibusdam etiam ad Frontem, donec Capita sua jungantur. The Former is counted proper to any Age, the Latter more peculiar to Infants and Children.

As to the Prognostick, altho' this Disease has not much of Danger, yet has it much of Turpitude or Difgrace. infomuch that the Slaves among the Romans, labouring under this Malady, were undervalued and fold, as Sen-

nertus saith *, at much viler Price.

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The Prognostick of the Disease in general, whether cu. Lib. 5. Paris. rable or not, must be taken from Regard had to all Cir- Sect. 2. C.4. cumstances attending : Thus a Loss of Hair or Baldness from real Want of Nourishment or Decay of the radical Moisture, as in old Age, is deem'd incurable. Thus alfo that arifing from some Species of the Tinea or Lepra. or where the Texture of the Skin is much hurt by Escharoticks, Burns, Ulcers, or whatever breaks the Continuity: If the same enter far into the component Parts of the Tegument, and leave after a Scar in the Place. there is little Hope of Remedy. But if the Hurt be very superficial, as a simple Excoriation of the outward Cuticle, if from Fever, Pox or Poylon taken inwardly. provided the Disease can be overcome, of which this is only a Symptom, the Cure is hopeful. In hectical and conlumprive People, this Disease is a Fore-runner of Death, according to that Aphorism of Hipp. Quibus Tabe laborantibus, Capilli de Capite defluunt, bi, Alvi fluxu fapervenienti, moriuntur.

In Order to the Cure, Phlebotomy, Purgation, and proper Diet of good Nourishment are to be directed; allo Errhines and Apophlegmatilms, called otherwise

Caput Purgantia, which may derive the noxious and fuperfluous Humidities from the Head are also to be trescrib'd: As for Topicks the Hair being shaven off first. which is remaining, according to the Indications, relolving or other Kinds of Fomentations are to be apply'd; or the Head may be washed (saith Parey) with a Lixivium, wherein the Roots of Orrice and Aloes have been boiled, whilft other Medicaments which open the Pores, and call forth the nutritious Humours (especially if good and laudable) into the outward Parts are also appointed. But if the Alopecia, faith the same Author, shall happen through Defect of Nourishment, the Part shall be rubbed so long with a course Linnen Cloath, Fig-leaves or Onions, 'till it wax red : Befides which Avicen approves of Leeches, or light Scarification, others of Acu-puncture on the Parts; after which are to be apply'd Ointments of Labdanum, Pigeons-dung, Staves-acre, Oil of Bays, Turpentine and Wax, with other of the Rubificantia, which may excite or stir up Heat, and thereby, as it were, allure Nourithment to the Parts; of which Sort there are usually reckon'd three Degrees, viz. gentle or mild, more strong, and strongest of all; Examples of each to be taken from the following Compositions.

3. Gentle. R. Arund. ust. Amygd. amar. cum Cort. 4 3ij. Thuris 3j. Ol. Chamem. comp. Zj. Ceræ parum.

M. S. A.

2. Stronger: R. Pulv. Amygd. amar. ust. 3ij. Sem. Eruce 3j. Elleb. 3ss. Adip. ursin. anserin. a 3ss. Ceræ parum. m. p. Linim.

3. Strongest. R. Euphorb. Thapfia, Ol. laur. a 3ij. Sulph. viv. utriusque Elleb. a 3j. Cera 3vj. Misce cum Ol.

laurino pro Ung.

In the Room of Thapfia and Euphorbium, Maffaria substitutes Cresses and Rocket-seed; and for the Oil of Bays, Pix liquid. especially when the others are not to be procured good, as you may find in his Discourse upon this Subject. Some observe upon the Friction or Rubbing of the Part with coarse Cloaths, if Redness does not succeed, the Case is irremediable; and that the sooner this Redness does appear, the more hopeful and speedy Cure.

The Fat of the Snake is reported, by fundry Authors, to have so singular Vertue in causing Hair to grow upon bald Places, as to excel most other Medicines for that

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Purpole, being anointed on the Place after due Preparation by Bathing and Friction of the same. Also the Fat of the Mole, not forgetting the Bears-greafe likewise, a common Ingredient in these Sort of Compositions, for this Intent then,

Re Anguillam pinguem, decoque in Aqua, pinguedini collecte adde Axung. Urfi 318. Mellis 311. m. p. Lini-

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Vel R. Ol. de Abrotano 3j. Ping. Cuniculi, Talpa, a 36s. Nuc. uft. Abrot. uft. a 311j. Propolis, Mellis, a 31j. f. U.

A Decoction of the Rad. Lapat, & Afari is commended

for the same Purpole.

Diascorides magnifies Ladanum mixt with Myrrh, which moderately warms, aftringes, and ftrengthens the

Galen extols this simple Medicament in the Form of a Liniment, viz.

R Ladan, opt. 31s. Olei Lentiscin. 31. Misce.

But if the Disease comes after Sickness, or proceed from too great Amplitude of the Pores, or Relaxation of the Skin, the following takes Place.

Ky Rof. fic. Balauf. Cort. granat. a 311. Olei com. Ziv. Vini nig, aftr. 31j. Bulliant ad Confumptionem Vini, dein adde Ladan. Myr. a 3iij. Pulv. Capil. Ven. 3j. Misce.

Vel K. Polytric. Capil. Ven. a. Mis. Fol. Myrt. Rof. Absynth. a Mj. Coque in Oleo dulci & Vin. aftr. Rub. 6 q. f. ad Consumptionem Vin. Coletur & Colatura 311]. adde Ladan. Zis. Mastich. 31s.

Ladanum & Mastich. Subigantur in Mortario pistillo calido, paulatim Oleum infundendo, dein consperge & probe Misce Pulo. Capil. Ven. Ziv. Utitor inungendo.

The following distilled Water is praised much for this

Affect by Haffenreffer.

R. Rad. Lapat. maj. 3v. Capil. Ven. Mij. Aq. Font. & Vin. Alb. a 1bj. incisa grosso modo macerentur per Noctem fiat Distil. ad Remanent. in Vesica this. Mane & Vesperi, hac, Crines Pectine colendi.

If a little of the Aq. Mellis be added hereto the same

will be still more efficacious.

In Sennertus * you will find the following Simples fet . Loco (a) down as proper after Bathing, Friction, &c. viz. Sinapi. Pra Nasture, Rad. Lil. alb. which he says are all useful to make the Hair grow upon burnt Places, Sem. Eruc. Ni-

trum.

trum. Ol. Laur. Pix liq. Sulph. Pulv. & Cinis Abrotan. Rad. Cyclam. Elleb. Sem. Staphifagr. Fimus Columb. among the

hotter and stronger Thapfia and Euphorbium.

In the Use of these, Regard must be had to the Age, Strength, and Habit of Body, as also to the Inveteracy of the Disease: For if to tender Persons, the Stronger of these Remedies were apply'd, much Mischief might insue thereby; and if the Milder are apply'd to strong and rustick Habits, when the Disease more especially is obstinate and of long standing, little or no Benefit can be expected.

The more compounded Remedies from the same Au-

thor are thefe.

Re Fol. Arund. ust. 31s. Erinacei ust. 3j. Muscerdæ 3ij. cum Aceto trita, illine.

By Arund. uft. five Cin. ejus, Pilor. Capra uft. Adiant. A-

dipis Vrfin. Picis liquida Cedria, a p. a. m.

By Murium damest. ust. Pannic. linei ust. Dent. Equin. ust. Adip. Vrsin. Medul. Cervin. Cort. Arund. & p. e. Mellis q. s. m. f. V.

And for the most radicated Disease, in strong Constitutions, that above-mention'd, ex Euphorb. Thaps. Ol. laur.

â 3ij. Oc.

In the milder Alopecia, and for tender Habits, a Liniment may be prepar'd with Abrotan. or the Rad. Arund. uft. made up with the Ol. laurin. or Pix liquida. or

R Sem. Eruce, Nafturt. Nitri, a p. &. Misceantur cum

Ol.laur. q. f.

Again, which is yet milder and fitter for Women and Children.

Ry Abrot. Cin. Rad. & Cort. Arund. Thuris, a p. z. Adip.

Urfi & Ol. Amyg. amar. a p. æ. m. f. U.

Which may be made stronger by adding the Spuma Maris, Sulph. viv. Sem. Eruc.e, Nitrum, Se. or yet stronger thus:

Re Sinapi, Thapfie, Sem. Nasturt. a p. x. subtiliter Pulverisatis adde Ol. laur. Resine a q. s. f. Empl. s. a. ad Ignem.

In the Use of all which, as before hinted, there is need of Circumspection, not only as to their Strength, but Care also is to be taken that they are continued no longer than 'till the Part change Colour and look red, or the Patient complain much of a troublesome and painful Heat: Upon which Account Infants and Children are to be often

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nu Le inspected; and if the Parts are inflamed and look angry, some gentle anodyne Embrocation, such as the Ol. Rof. Aneth. are to be substituted in the Place of the other Medicine; otherwise the Skin it self, by the negligent or too long. Use of the stronger Sort, may be hurt by the pyrotic Force of the same, and a perpetual Baldness ensue, if no worse Accident; as is taken Notice of by Christoph. a Vega, who saith he hath known this Indiscretion sometimes fatal.

Note in all these Compositions the Use of Ladanum is in great request among all Authors, some of whom after shaving the Head, and bathing with a Decost. Fanugr, use only Ladanum dissolved in the Oil of Mastich with

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For the Falling of the Beard, or to procure Hair to grow on the Chin of adult Persons, not too much effeminated in their Natures, so far as Art can help, you are first to shave off the downy Appearance, after by gentle rubbing with a Cloath to open the Pores and draw Nourishment to the Place, which may then be anointed going to rest, thus,

R. Ol. in quo Abrot. sit coclum 3ij. Cin. Apum vel Vesp. 3ils. Sterc. Murium 3ls. Mellis 3j. Ladan. 3iij. Ping.

Urfi q. f. m.f. U.

Vel R. Fol. Artemis. in Oleo coat. & locum Oleo illinito. Vel R. Pulv. Sem. Nigellæ q. vis, Ol. Ovor. q. s. Misce.

Vel lavetur locus frequenter Decoct. Abrot. Cap. Ven. Polytr. aurei. Rorism. Rad. Arund. after anointing with

an Unguent prepared of Ladanum. Or,

R. Ol. de Aneth. de Spic. a 3v. Comar. Abrot. Mij. Scillæ 3iij. Vin. opt. 3iij. Bulliant ad consumptionem vini atque utere.

For shedding of the Eye-brow I find this prescribed.

Ref. Fulig. Thuris 3ij. Mastich, 3j. Resin. 3j. Misce & pingantur Partes Superciliorum nec Sudore obliterabuntur.

There is an Affect incident to the Hairs, especially their Extremities, when they are said to be bisidi, sissi, vel radati & asperi, and for which some Authors have anointed the Ends of them with Gall, and after washt them with a Decoction of the Capillaries; or the Rad. & Fol. Abrot. & Arund. Others, one prepar'd with Foenugreek and Scabious. Squills boyl'd in Oyl with the Leaves of Sage and Myrtle. Or this

Re Fel.

By Fel. Bovin. Acet. accerrimi, a p. æ. Allij. Centaur.

min. a q. f. Coque & abluatur Caput.

There is another Diftemper relating to these Parts. when they fall off not altogether or from the Root, but by piece meal; being gnawn or eaten in funder by a fmall Worm like that bred in some old Wax, decay'd Fruits, or perhaps the common Mite: Scarce discoverable but by the help of Glasses. Sennertus faith he hath often seen them (altho' mention'd by very few Authors) and been consulted by way of Prescription to destroy them. He gives it the Name of Tinea Capillorum, for as the Moth called Tinea, makes Holes by gnawing Garments, so does this Insect the like by the Hairs. Some understand thereby the common Nit, but that is ridiculous, for this Latter is but the Nidus or rather Ovum out of which the Loufe is produced, and being fofter'd and hatcht, leaves her Exuviæ upon the Hairs, there sticking fast, tho' now useless and unserviceable to the Animalcuel who is strong enough to live and shift for her self, having forfaken her Domicil. For Cure, or which is the fame Thing, to destroy this Kind of Vermin, he directs the ensuing Remedies with which the Hairs are to be anointed, bathed or washed.

Be Rad. Genift. 3j. Myrrh. 3ij. Aceti q. f. coque parum

& cola pro usu.

Be Sem. Ureicæ pulo. Macerentur in Aceto & cum es Pili madefiant.

Ry Alii, Cent. min. a p. æ. coque in Aceto, cui adde Fel. Bubul.

Be Urticam Majorem, Coque in lixivio & eo Caput abluatur.

Ry Abrot. Rad. Garyophillata, Absynth. Coque in Aceto & Aq. p. x. & cum hoc Decocto Capilli laventur.

In the Pharmacop. Mayerniana there is this Prescription

to make the Hair grow on bald Places.

Ry Ocul. Populi this. Fl. Tapfi barbat. Illevebræ a zviij. colliganeur suo tempore & bulliant this Butyri rec. fictili vitreato cui insice Ocul. Populi & post bora quadrantem catera, Qua bulliant etiam per bora Quadrant. Alt. siat Expressio & Colatura qua liniatur Pars bis in Die.

N. B. Melins operatur Estate quam Hyeme,

If to this saith Mayern, be added the Axungia Ursi & Erinacei together with the Rad. Taphia subtilissime trita,

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und cum cute Erinacei calcinata, it will be a most powerful Remedy, bringing Hair upon the Place in great Plenty in 6 Weeks Time. If the Disease be inveterate, the Head is to be bathed before-hand with the following Decoction.

K. Capil: Ven. Adiant. Tapfi barb. Stechad. Polytrich. Hyperic. Malv. Bismalv. Pariet. Melilot. Chamam. Salv. a Mj. Bulliant in A. F. addendo fub finem Septimam Vini partem, & foveatur Caput spongiis latis vicissim applicandis, & detersum calente linteo liniatur litu descripto.

Dr. Fuller in his Pharmacopæia Extemporan. fets down

this as an excellent Remedy.

R. Cin. Apum. Sterc. Murium, a 31s. Balf. Peru. 3ij.

Mellis q. f. m. f. U.

To these I shall only subjoyn three or four from that great Physician Dr. Bate, to be found in his Dilpensatory

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Re Muscarum vivent. thij. Mellis this. Lattis thi. Destillentur f. a. Vel Accende Chartam, ac impone supra laminas Stanneas, ut comburatur, sic adhærescet Oleum laminis, quod colligendum est, & partes calva eo inungenda.

Re Abrot. rec. contuf. this. Olei vet. this. Vin. rub. this. Coque ad siccit. Herb. repetatur boc Opus ter cum novo Abrotano. Colatura adde Axung. Urfi 31j. Mifce ex-

actiffime pro u/u.

This our Author calls his Oleum Terropuis.

R. Labdan. 3vj. Axung. Orfi 3ij. Mellis 31s. Pulv. A. brotan. 3iij. Cinerum Rad. Arund. 3iss. Ol. N. M. 3i.

Balf. Peru. 311j. m. f. U.

R. Rad. Cyperi long. Calam. aromat. Rof. rub. a 316. Benz. 3j. Xyloal. 3vj. Coral. rub. Succin. a 3(s. Farine Fab. 3iv. Rad. Irid. Flor. 3viij. m. f. Pulv. subtilis addendo Mosch. & Zibeth. a gr. v.

Of this, says he, Usus pracipue ad pilos renascendos, & Radices eorum confirmandas (capiti inspersus) Cerebrum in-

Super & Memoriam recreat confortatque.

As to the Colour of the Hairs, we shall only remark

thus much.

The grey Hairs of the Antients which give that venerable Aspect, and for which (if their Deportment correspond with their Years) they ought by all sober Persons to be had in Honour; these I say are not be tamper'd

nch.

with, being the natural Produce of the cold and phlegmatick Juices, the Pores of those in this declining Age are stuffed with, from which these Parts are nourisht and borrow their Tincture: And surely whoever thinks thus to stave off old Age, by colouring his white and hoary Hairs that he may seem young again, only renders himself a By-word, according to that of Martial in his Epigrams *.

Epig. grams *

Mentiris Juvenem tindis, Lentine, Capillis, Tam subitò Coruus, Qui modò Cygnus eras. Non omnes fallis: Scit te Proserpina canum, Personam Capiti detrabet Illa tuo.

Yet if untimely or immature Baldness comes on, Remedies no doubt may be used, such as we have above directed; or if the Hair turns grey in Youth, there are some propose by Art to change them black; others, especially of the Antients, to strike the golden Dye, or make the yellow Locks, in former Ages held so lovely, and at this Time highly esteemed in some Countries, tho' despised by our Prople: But for this the cosmetick Art is to be consulted.

† Lib. 1. Cap. 1. de Alopecia.

And so much for the Alopecia, concerning which the following short Rules are layd down by Massaria which we shall here insert in his own Words.

1. Sicut Calvitium nullam recipit Curationem, ita Alepecia & Ophiasis possume curari.

2. Tres sunt Indicationes, sed quandoque una, quandoque

due, ad curationem sufficiunt.

3. Universum Corpus vacuatur, non nunquam per Sestionem Venæ, semper per Medicamenta purgantia. Quæ adv noxium humorem sint accommodata ac sæpius repetita.

4. Caput Speciatim Ore & Naribus purgetur per Sternu-

tatoria, Gargarismata, Apophlegmatismos.

5. Materia in Cute contenta dissolvatur per Medicamenta discutientia, que sint moderate calida, non vehementer siccantia, tenuium partium Metasyncritica, quandoque & valentiora.

6. Hæc administrantur raso Capite, fricata Cute, alla calida, in loco calido, donec Cutis suum Naturalem colorem recipiat.

In the Use of colouring, staining and dying of the Hairs, and indeed in all the other Administrations about

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them, great Care is to be had of the Brain, least whilst we are buly about adorning those excrement ious Parts (as reckon'd by some) of the Body, we bring some Inconvenience or Detriment to the more noble Residence of

the Soul, placed underneath.

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The Contrary to this Distemper, viz. the Falling or Diminution of the Hair, is that of the too great Redundancy of the same, or their growing upon Places we would not have them: To remedy which Inconvenience, and to comply with the Desires of the fair Sex, who are more immediately concern'd at this Blemish to their Beauty rather than Distemper, Authors have contrived certain Medicines, unto which they give the Name of Psilotbra or Depilatoria; in the Use of which (especially the stronger Sort) great Care likewise and Circumspection must be used, as well in regard to the Parts they are laid on, as to the Time they are suffered to lye; least by their siery Particles they go deeper than they ought, and leave greater Desormity than that which they were intended to remove.

Among the more gentle and mild, are reckon'd the Aq. Petrofel. Suc. Acacia, Gum. Hedera. Somewhat stronger are the Ova Formicarum, with which a yet stronger Depilatory is compos'd as follows.

R. Gum. Hedere 3j. Auripigm. Ovorum Formic. Gum. Arabic. a 3j. Pulverisentur & cum Aceto fiat Linim.

The Lac Efulie also mixt with Oil, performs the same. Etius prepares one Ex Erinaceo terrestri cum Oleo. The Gum of the Cherry-tree dissolved and the Place bathed therewith, according to some, will prevent the Hair growing thereupon.

That of Ambrofe Parey * is yet ftronger, viz.

Re Calcis viv. Biij. Auripigm. Bj. Solve Calcem in Aqua, dein adde Auripigm. eum quibusdam aromaticis.

Vel R. Calcis viv. Auripigm. cit. a 3j. Amyli, Spum. Argent. a 3ss. Terantur & cum Aq. incorporentur bullianturque.

You will know, faith he, when 'tis sufficiently boyl'd, if putting in a Goose-quill the Feathers come presently

Others make into Powder equal Parts of the Calx viola and Auripigmentum, and tying them in a Rag steep the same in Water for a Moment, presently before aring the

Lib. 26

Place therewith, and within a While gently stroaking

the same, the Hair comes away of it self.

With the strongest of these Medicaments Sennertus reckons up these here following, viz. Lixivium capitale. Calx viva. Ova Formicarum. Sandaracha. Arfenicum. A.ripigmentum. Aq. Fortis: Oyl of Sulphur and Vitriol. with the milder Aloes, Alum, Cinis Conchilium, Cinis Quercus & Ficus, Rad. Vitis alb. Elleb. nig. Plumb. uft. Antim. calcin. Mify, Sory, &c.

This of Bates is very strong; and seems scarce suffera-

ble in my Opinion.

R. Calcis viv. 3ij: Auripig. 3vj. Pulv. Rad. Irid. Flor. 36s. Nitri, Sulph. a 311. Lixiv. capital. toj. Misce & coque ad Consistentiam justam pro Unguento, vel si mavis, Cataplasmate. Utetur caute, propter facultatem ejus corruptivam, & curare debes ne diu partibus adhereat, Elobara Metu. Inungatur Pars & per Semiboram, plus minus (Secundum Cutis Naturam & densitatem) sinito, dein amoveatur, Crinibusque ademptis, Applicetur Ung. Rosat. vel aliud Epuloticum.

But the best and safest Way, as before hinted, is to try none of these Experiments unless some skilful Artist is by to obviate the Symptoms occasion'd frequently by the

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feptic Power of some of the Ingredients.

Before we conclude our Discourse of the Hairs, there " Hift. A- is a Distemper in which they bear the chief Concern in the Disturbance, and taken Notice of by Aristotle *, under the Name of Malum Pilare, or Pilaris Morbus : Out French Men, fays Parey, call the same Cridones, perhaps à Crinibus, from Hairs which are troublesome at such Times. Wierus and Horstius treat of it under that of Dracunculi, from the Resemblance to the twining about of a little Snake or Adder, altho' some contend they are not the same but differing Diftempers. The Disease is rarely taken Notice of among us, for my felf I must confels I have never seen it, nor do I find it mention'd unless by some few of the Antients, who have sometimes affirmed there is Life in them, and that they are a Sort of Vermiculi or Worms, concerning which consult Sennertus ! and Ambrose Parey +, who differing widely from the Former, faith what is called the Dracunculus is only a crooked and winding Abfcels, refembling the Twining of the Adder, but without any living Creature contain'd, nor differing in Cure from that of a Phlegmon or Tumour made by

nimal. lib. 7. c. II.

+ Pract. Lib. 2. Pars. 2. Cap. 24. ¥ Lib. 8. Cap. 21.

Fluxion. As to the Pilaris Morbus properly fo called, it is faid to arife from an overweak Expulsion of the Hairs. which being intended to be thrust forth of the Skin are flopt by the Cuticle, and hindred from coming forther whence lying under the Skin, more especially about the Backs of young Infants, they prick the nervous Filaments with their Extremities like so many Points of Needles. disquieting them and making the Child exceeding reftless, tumbling and toffing about, perpetually crying. They sometimes offer themselves at the Surface of the Skin, raising a small Tumour like a little Abscels, and are to be taken our with a pair of Nippers or Forceps, being often found half an Inch in length, and sometimes longer according to some : If I mistake not, Hildanus takes Notice of one of his own Children thus tormented. whom he at length freed by pulling them forth of the

The Disease saith Parey, is cured with a Fotus of warm Water, after which is to be apply'd an Oyntment of Honey and Farin. trit. by which they are drawn out. Others commend Sang. Dracon, made into a Cataplasm with Spirit of Wine. Others, tho' I cannot approve thereof. a Plaister of Leaven and Auripigment: The Powder of Glass mixt with Hony, or a Decoction of Chervil mixt with Vinegar to wash the Parts. Again others that of the Rad. Bryon. decocted in a Lixivium of Oak Affres. to be used after the same Manner: But enough of so rare a Diftemper, which in a Man's Life-time scarce calls for his Assistance: And yet that Hairs should breed under the Skin, will be less strange to those who consider how often they are found in more unlikely Places of the Body, as in the Heart, Liver, Kidnies, in some Kind of Abscelfes and incifted Tumours, and very frequently in the more large Congested ones of Womens Ovaria, where I have feen Balls or Wisps of Hair, with Handfuls of Sand Chalk, Ashes and other such trashy Resemblances.

That Hairs have been found in Womens Breafts, also discharged by the urinary Passages in the Distemper called Termins is frequently noted: Some Author's contending, the same were first accidentally swallowed and then discharged, which is opposed by others from the Structure of the Parts, not likely to admit such Bodies through their many intricate Meanders and winding Passages; and therefore that these Bodies are not really or

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Adder,

truly Hairs, either bred within or swallowed from without, but Resemblances only or some Thing analogous thereunto: Which Controversy with the Arguments pro & Contra, the Reader may find in these Authors here following, Arist. Hist. Animal. Lib. 7. C. 14. Plin. nat. Hist. Lib. 32. C. 10. Alfaravius Pract. Tract. 14. C. 2. Alex. Bened. Anat. Lib. 3. C. 4. Vefalius de Corp. hum. fabrica, Lib. 5. C. 18. Rondeletius Hist. Aquatil. Cap. de Cancro sluviali. Christop. a Vega Art. Medend. Lib. 3. C. 10. Sect. 6. Mercurialis variarum Lect. Lib. 5. C. 4. Cardan, de Varietate, Lib. 8. C. 44. and lastly, Thom. a Veiga Comment. ad Lib. 6. C. 3. de loc. affectis Galeni: all which are sum'd up by Schenkius in his History de Morbo pilari.

There are yet other Disorders from these Parts, when preternaturally fited or growing out of their Ranck or Orders: As in those of the Eye-lids, named Trichiafis, i. e. Oculorum a Pilis diversa Offensio. Distriobiasis. i. e. duplex Ordo Pilorum. Phalangosis, cum pilorum subnascentium duplex, triplexque Acies, vel in Superiori vel inferiori palpebra provenit. With some others of the like Kind we shall not tarry to enumerate, but conclude this Chapter with a short historical Account, with which we are minded to present our Reader, of that prodigious Disease endemic to some Parts of Poland, which Authors have taken Notice of under the Name of Plica: In which the Hairs of the Head and Beard are often to surprisingly affected, that however troublesome by their Cirri or manifold Implication one with another, yet are the Diseased forced to dispense therewith, and to let them grow thus monstrously, rather than cut them or keep them under; by which Attempts as it has been credibly reported (and among the Vulgar generally believed) very many have received sudden Death: As appears by the ensuing Narrative from Schenkius, for Dispatch, enter'd in his own Words under this Title.

De Tricis Incuborum, Obs. 1. Sive.

Novum Veteribusque indictum horridi & Intricati Capillitij tum Capitis, tum Barbæ genus, difficilium quorundam Capitis Morborum Argumentum. pi

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Horridum quoddam, impexum, adeoque intricatum Co pitis atque Barbe Capillitium, apud Nostros baud infrequent ceterum Veteribus cujuscumque etatis Medicis incognitum, observare licet : Quo affecti prelongas capillorum tricas & cincinnos mirifice intricatos, digiti sape crassitie, ex reliquo Capitis, & barba Capillitio, ad bumeros, Pettus, & aliquando ad Umbilicum usque demissos, propendere videas aspectu plane Monstrifico, & Gorgonaum caput praferente. Quos Illi magna religione prorsus incultos, nec ferro prascindere, nec Pectine explicare sustinent : Persuasi omnino gravissima Capitis Morborum fomenta, velut Apoplexia, Paralyseos, Mania, & cum primis Cephalalgia pertinacis, consimiliumque Materiam iisdem alendis absumi. Qua sive Superstitione, five multà hominum Observatione ducti, eorundem culturam, aut Prasectionem, velut prorsus infaustam & lethalem admittunt, factifque de Experimento & Hystoria periculis, Sententiam suam mordicus tuentur. bis Elegantiores haberi volunt, tricas bujusmodi, Capitis quidem intra Pileum, Barba vero subtus Pectorale convolutos priùs recondunt ne conspiciantur. Alii vero etiam inter Congressus publicos aut conventus, nec si celare velint, possunt, nec si possunt, volunt, adeo & gestantium & conspicientium anims indubitatà fide insedit, ut citra Opprobrium, aut Vituperium, velut rem maxime ad vitam sustinendam necessariam, conspiciendos sinant. Sed enim quofdam per universum vita sua decursum eo modo aluisse annotatum est : Sperantes se à difficillimis impendentibusque sibi Morbis vindicari posse. Sunt Qui ad eosdem subnatos, nunquam, ubi inviolatos custodivissent, recidivam se passos fuisse, constanter affirment. Vulgus etiam, si in tales incidere conting at, statim de occulto aut latente, atque difficili aliquo Capitis Malo, cosdem suspectos babet.

Qua in re, num Superstitio Experientiam, an vero Experientia Superstitionem convincat, ad judicium meum nune non revoco. Ego certè ut nibil dissimulem, ut in vulgi Sententiam propendo; ita seminarium bujusmodi Norborum non tam inde argui, quâm ali, atque, ne invadant, boc modo præveniri posse, de pilorum generationis causis, eventibus & curationibus, Recepta Medicorum sententia doceri posse, accidente quæ ex Vulgo constat, & quasi per Manus tradità attestatione, sentio. Europeis aliis innotuisse boc Capillorum Vitium nondum comperi: Ut nec plerisque Germanie partibus omnibus: Brisgois, Alsatis, Belgis, nonnullique Rheni trastibus quasi Endemium, & Popello costro

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notum est satis. Cives bic ipse novi supra triginta, quorum aliqui vel bodie quoque supersunt, boc Capillitio insignes. Vulgus Incuborum Tricas, seu Cincinnos, vocat, quod putet Incubos & Fannes Noctu eosdem Sugendo tractare: Alii Scropharum Tricas quod bis similes à scrofarum Collo dependentes observent, vocant.

Of the History more at large and Cure of this Distemper, see Sennersus Pract. Lib. 5. Pars. 3. Sect. 2. Cap.9. de Plica. Fonseca, Tom. 1. Consil. 1. Rhodius Cent. 1. Obs. 77. Saxon. Med. Pract. Lib. 10. with several o-

thers.

CHAP. II.

Of the Scall'd Head.

HIS is a Distemper more particular to Infants and Children. It is called by the Latins Tinea, from the little Holes eaten into the Skin of the Head, after the Manner of those made in Books and Garments, by the Moth-worm called Tinea: And from the Ichor flowing out of the same narrow Passages, it hat been named by the Greeks, according to some, 'Azes quasi' Izes. If these Holes made by the sharp and tretting Humours are larger, discharging a thicker Kind of Humour like unto Hony, it takes thence the Name of Knew, Favus, or Meditaels, tho' this latter is more commonly apply'd to one of the encysted Tumours.

By some of the Antients I find it under that of Lastumen or Crusta lastea, being reckon'd troublesome to sucking Children from some Fault in the Milk, or their overfeeding: But of this we took Notice in the sourch Chapter of the first Part of this Treatise, where we discoursed

of the Childrens Scab.

There are reckon'd by others, three Kinds of this Difease, viz. the Tinea sioca, bumida & lupinosa. Sennertus reckons up sive, mention'd also by Halyabbas under the Name Tinea, giving each an Epither from some Refemblance as sicosa, savosa, lupinosa, &cc. but waving these less necessary Destinctions, we shall define them as small

fmall Ulcers arising upon the Scalp of Children from a vitious, corrosive or salt Humour fretting the cutaneous Glandules, breaking their Texture and eating into their Parts, differing only in Degree of Virulency: For the lesser Degeneracy is supposed by some to produce the dry, branny or scaly; the greater Degree of Corruption, the Fig like, where the Flesh underneath appears as it were with Seeds like the Fruit from whence 'tis called, and the Highest of all, the Ulcerous, such as are the Achor and Favus; the common Sort distinguish them not otherways than as the dry or moist scalled Head.

The Diagnostics are visible, and upon Inspection will discover to what Species they more properly belong.

The Prognostick is to be taken from the Virulency of the Humour, its Duration or Continuance, the Strength of Constitution, if fit to encounter with Remedies able to subdue it; and the Hazard to the Brain or other noble Parts, by giving a Check to the faid Humour, and drying up the Ulcers. At Best it is difficult to eradicate fecurely, at the worst dangerous to attempt the Cure, unless great Care be taken in the mean While to rectifie the corrupt Juices, and secure the nervous Pluid from any Taint may happen by Suppression of the Humour aforefaid, by which many Infants and Children grown up, have with their Cures receiv'd foon after certain Death. as might be evidenc'd by Multitudes of Examples taken Notice of, among others, by Forestus, Herc. Saxon. Amar. Lustanus, &c. and upon which Account, together with the great Trouble of managing the Disease, Physicians and Surgeons regarding their Reputation, are often thy of ingaging in these Undertakings, and the Diseased commonly have Recourse now a-Days to Empiricks and old Women.

In the Cure however of this Diftemper, Bleeding and repeated Purgation are very necessary to make general Evacuation, also Blisters and Issues for a particular and constant Derivation of the same from the Head, and for Security of the Brain and nervous System. The physical Prescription may be the same with that mention'd in the Itch and Childrens Scab, in the third and fourth Chapters of the first Part of our Treatile.

The chirurgic or local Applications are to begin (if it be a dry Scab) with losening, mollifying and relaxing Medicines to remove the same.

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ving m as mall Of the Scall'd Head.

If the Hair (whose Roots are generally corrupted, and give much Trouble in the Cure) lies in the Way, they are first of all to be taken away, either pulling them up by the Roots with fine Nippers, or drawing them up all at once (tho' painfully) by a Pitch or other common adhesive Plaister, laid on the Day before, or by first clipping them close, and after burning up the Roots with some of the common Pfilothra or Depilatories mention'd in our last Chapter: In the Use of which, as we have there intimated, great Caution must be used to suit them to the Patient's Strength and Condition, and not to suffer them to lie longer upon the Part than is necessary to perform what is expected from them, least by their great Corrosion they eat deeper than is convenient, exciting Pain, Fever and other Accidents.

The Hair remov'd out of the Way, Sennertus directs

these two Medicaments.

R Spum. Argent. Cerus. à 3s. Alum. Fol. Rut: virid. à 3ij. cum Aceto & Oleo trita, Illine.

Vel. Rutam & Alumen tere cum Melle & Capiti raso

impone.

Ambrose Parey * for young Infants, unable to bear the · Lib. 17. sharper Topicks, or the physical Regimen necessary to overcome so obstinate a Malady, advises to palliate 'till they arrive at riper Years, by applying the Leaves of Colewort or Beet anointed with fresh Butter, to mollifie the Parts, and give Vent to the Matter which is impacted and thut up therein. Our Women content themselves commonly with a Cap made of green Oil-Skin, which I think rather too drawing, and apt to increase the Stench and Putrifaction, therefore less convenient, unless upon a sudden Check of the Humour, or Hazard to the Infant from its falling inward upon the Brain, the same be apply'd to open the Pores and set them again a Weeping. Others anoint with Butter or Hog's Lard, and apply over it a Cap made of a Hog's Bladder, but this must be often shifted on Account of the offensive Smell it contracts, from the noisome Effluvia pent in and thereby retained. A Plaister of Bees-wax and Butter is laid on by others, and renew'd as there is Occasion.

But as the Child grows up the same Author recommends the following both emollient and discutient Form.

R. Rad. Alth. Lil. Lapath. & Acetos. a q. s. Coque in lixivio tenui cui addatur modicum Aceti.

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Herewith he foments the Head twice a Day; on the fixth Day, the Hair shaved off, he fearifies, applying Leeches or Ventose; after which ancients with Ol. Staphisagrie cum Sapone nigro mixtum. The following he also praiseth, which he adviseth to be used through the whole Cure, and is commended for this Purpose, by Guido, Gordonius and Vigo.

Re Elleb. alb. & nig. Atramenti, Auripigm. Lisharg. Aur. Calcis viv. Vitriol. Alum. Gallarum, Facum Vini ust. a 3s. Argent. viv. extinct. 3iij. Erug. Erit, 3ij. Fiat Pulvis qui incorporetur cum succo Boraginis, Scabios. Fumar. Oxylap. Aceti, a Quart. j. Olei antiq. thj. Bulliant usque ad Consumptionem succorum, in sine Decoctionis, Cineres Vini ust. ponantur, addendo Picis liq. 3s. Cera q. s. m. f. Unguentum.

The crufty, hard, or Fig-like Scab, continues he, shall be so long fomented with the Decoction above-mention'd, 'till the Scab falls off; for which Purpose also, and more expeditiously, common Cresses beaten up or fry'd with Hogs Suer, will dispatch the Work in twenty-four Hours, and after thorowly heal the Parts if continued, or else

For the ulcerous Scab, termed Achor and Faous, he

Propoles, by Way of cleanling the same, this Unguent.
Ry Ung. Enulat. cum dupl. Merc. Egyptiac. a 3iij. Pulv.
Vitriol. alb. 3j. incorporent. & f. Ung. ad Usum.

Vel R. Camph. 3(s. Alum. Vitriol. Virid. erie, Sulph. viv. Fulig. Fornac. a 3vj. Ol. Amygd. d. & Axung. Porc. a 3ij. incorporentur ad usum.

Mr. Banister used the following Topick, after general and particular Evacuation and Derivation of the offending Humours.

R Aq. F. thiv. Alum. 3ij. Mellis alb. this. Coque & defpuma, dein adde Pulv. Viridis aris 3ij. Coque iserum parumper & filtra pro usu.

Vel R. Lixiv. tenuis 15j. Vin. alb. 15s. Merc. sublim. 3s. Sal. Nit. 3j. Coque ad Consumptionem dimidii & filtra ad usum.

Vel R. Aceri this. Rad. Helen, Chelidon. Centaur. a 3j. Ol. laur. this. Sulph. 3vj. Mellis 3xii. Aloes, Flor. eris, Oliban. a 3ij

Contundenda contundantur & Coque ad Consumpt. Suc. & Aceti; dein adde Reliqua in pulvere subrilissimo & coque parumper, tandemque cola pro Usu.

Before

Of the scall'd Head.

Before the Use of this Unquent, he adviseth the Head to be washed with a Decoction of the Rad. Helen. & Fol. Centaur. made in Childs Urine.

An Example of a stronger and more efficacious Reme.

dy he gives in this Emplafter.

Re Elleb. alb. 3[s. Apii risûs zwj. Lapat. acut. 3is. Axung. Butyr. a 3ils. Alum. Saccharin. 3v. Fermenti 3iv. Furfur. 3j. Contundenda Contund. m. s. a. & applica in forma Emplastri.

Prax. Hiftor. Lib. 1. Cap. 2. Zacut. Lustranus * distinguisheth these local Medicine with great Prudence and Caution, into the milder and stronger Sort; the First proper for the recent Evil, and tender Habits of Infants and young Children; the Latter where the Disease is more obstinate or rebellious, and the Patient grown up and able to bear them.

In the first Class are reckon'd the following Simple, viz. Enul. camp. Spodium. Pompholix. Creta. Rad. Lapath, acut. Bac. Myrt. Fol. Rubi. Polygon. boiled either in red aftringent Wine, or mixt with Ol. Ros. Myrtil. Citoner.

rum, Amygd. amar. q. f. into an Ungent.

He adviseth also to wash the Head with a Decoction of Fumitory, Beet, Pellitory, Elecampane, Elder, Dwass Elder, Wormwood, Horehound, Scabious, and then to anoint with a Preparation of the Pouder of the Root of the wild Cucumber and iresh Axungia; adding to those who can bear it, being more advanced in Years, the Pouder of Sulphur, Sublimate and Tartar in their due Proportion.

Of the stronger Sort also.

R. Ceruf. Litharg. a 3v. Lixiv. de Cinere Vitis 3iij. Ol. Rof. Zj. m. f. Ung.

Stronger yet.

R. Mastich. Bij. Auripigm. Bj. Cerus. Bils. Ter. cimolia Bij. Redigantur omnia in Pulv. addendo Terebinth. this.

Olei tols. Cera 3ij. f. V.

A remarkable Cure, after many other Remedies inclfectual, the same Person inserts, performed by anointing
only with the Oleum Bombacinum, which he describes the
same with the Acanthium of Dioscorides, or Cotton
Thistle; the Oil exprest from whose Seeds he highly
extols for the Disease now before us; as also for all Pustules and Spots on the Face, being the most excellent
Cosmetick for such Purposes.

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Galen speaks highly in Praise of his Preparation of Paper, whose Description may be seen at the End of his Tract, De Composit. Med. Seeund, Genera. In another Place he tells us, that being in the Country and not baving any of his Secret about him, coming to a Farmer's House who labour'd under this Achor capitis, he fpying some useless Paper set Fire to it, and wetting the Ashes thereof with Vinegar, rubbed it in upon the Parts, ordering him to come to him the next Day, when he found the Cure almost confirm'd, and which was finish'd the Day after by this simple Medicament.

Alexander Massaria *, in his Eulogy upon Vinegar, faith it is particularly adapted for the Cure of the Achores. 1. Having a Power of discussing and digesting all those Excrements adhering to the Skin. 2. The viscous and tenacious Humours are hereby attenuated and incided: And 3. The Skin being rendred weak by the Influx, is ftrengthen'd on Account of its repercutient Quality, and Hindrance of more Humours flowing to the Parts. By Means of this, fays he, many Earths and Metals being prepar'd, lay afide their biting Property, and become excellent Medicaments, fuch as Tutty, Spedium, Litharge, Cadmia, &c. of which these are Examples, viz.

Re Pomphol. pp. 3fs. Spod. Thuris, a 3ij. Acets exquisite acidi, in quo nulla penitus Vini qualitas apparet, q.f. Misce p. Limimento.

This he adviteth as suited to the tender Age and milder Sort of this Difeale. Of the ftronger Sort are the Fex Vini or burnt Tartar, Calx, viva, Sandarach. both Ellebores, and the like.

Vel R. Sulph. viv. Elleb. alb. a'3ij. Nigr. fecis Vin. uft. Calcis Aceto macerat. a 3j. Ol. vet. q. f. m. f. V.

When this Disease, saith Campanella t, is recent or less malign, it is remov'd by such local Medicaments as Lib. 6. Cap. have Power to repress the inflowing Humour, and to dif- 22. Art. 4. culs or deterge that which is already brought upon the Parts. In the Beginning are proper for this Intent; the Bacca Myrti. Fol. Rubi, Salicis, Plantag. Polygon, decocted in Wine, with a little Vinegar and Water, and used as a Fotus after the Hair is shaven off, to digest and discuss the Rad. Lil. and Rosmarin. also the Decoct. Lupin. amar. Rad. Cucumer. agrest. Fol. Ruta, Malicor. For this Purpose allo the Ol. laurin. Thus cum Aceto. Farin. Foenugreci cum Nitro.

Lib. L.

Nitro. And when the Diftemper proves more stubborn. the Paper Preparation is prevalent above many others. Alfo the Oyntments ex Spuma Argenti, Amiantho, Cadmia, Spodio, Terra lemnia, for the worft Kind thereof Sal. Fiex Vini ufta, Sandaracha. Calx viva. Fel Caprinum. Cinis Fol.

Fraxini & Junip.

The learned Haffenreffer, Professor of Physick and Philosophy, in his Hardoyeior aioxodequer, Lib. 1. C. 17. gives special Advice concerning the Use of repercutient Medicines in this Malady of young Children; for that they abounding with much Humidity in their Brain, the driving the same back must needs be fatal: Wherefore Universals premis'd, the Hair cut close or shaven, and the Head bathed with a small Lixivium, in which have been decocted the Fol. Myrti & Lupin. amar. grofly bruised for three or four Times, or 'till the superfluous Moisture seems to be drying away, the Parts affected may be anointed with this Liniment.

BL Suc. Bac. Myrti, fi possit haberi, Fol. Rub. Salicis &

Polygon. a 31.

Vel applicetur Malva in Vino cocta 3 probe pistata, cui addatur Farin. Hord. quibus probe, simul subactis, ap-

plicetur Cepiti. Vel R. Core Granat. Litharg. Tutia, a 3ils. Ol. Ros. 3ls. Pinguedine Auseria Aceto lot. siat Ung. quo illita petia

tenuisme apprentir Capiri, & imponatur Cucupha ad Meling etime, umin ling from the Ulcers, B. ter Senn. Cimol. Timbe, comphol. Spod. Spum. Argent. Cadmi, (15), reducantur in tenuissimum pollinem, & C. Ross outphac. exceptantur pro Linimento.

If the Complexion or Temperament be humid or moift, the Sofip may be well washed with the Aq. Mellis,

and after Imeared over with this Liniment.

R Ol. Ros. Jij. Fulig. Furni 31s. Ceræ q. s. liquifiant ad

The same Intention is answer'd with the Ashes of burnt Paper mixed with Vinegar and wash'd Lime.

Vel & Litharg. Bac. Laur. a 3iij. Terantur cum Aceto &

Ol. Myrtil.

In the most stubborn Scall, Universals premis'd, as Bleeding, Purging, also Blifters, Fontanels, Setons: First deeply scarifying the Parts, he applies a Cataplasm, ex Farina Lupinorum in Aceto cocta, continuing the same

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to the End of the Cure; a Sign of which, according to fome, is the Appearance of a whitish Scurf, as the Reddish imports the Contrary. If this avail not, One stronger is directed thus.

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R. Pulv. Cantharid. 3ij. Sulph. 3(s. Cort. Nucum Zij. Sinap. Myrr. à 3j. Pulverisentur subtilissimé, excipiantur Melle & Aceto, Applicenturque Capiti, retinendo per spatium unius Diei. Cataplasmate hoc amoto, superponantur Fol. Caulium calefasta, per quatuor Dies, donec omnis humiditas sit probè extrasta, & fator extoto ablatus.

N. B. In all Cases where these tharp Medicines are directed, others more mild, emplastic and glutinous are to be admixt, that may obtund or blunt their corrosive Force, of which Kind are the Farin. tritic. Amylum, &c.

But the more fafe and secure Process in Removing this Illness, the same Author lays down as follows.

Revitel. Ovi ad duritiem coctum, Mellis 3j. Simul coctat ad linimentum molle, hoc, inungatue universa Tinea, Emplastri modo, singulis 24 Horis renovando, continuandoque ad Dies 4, vel 5, donec Tinea emollescat, postmodum lavetur lixivio forti, in quo bullierit sat bona quantitas Tartari, permittatue Caput per se exicari, quo sacto tegatur idem vitta, post 24 Horas reiterando lotionem seq. lixivios

R. Lixiv. com. incoque Seq. Herb. viz. Ligustic. Abfynth. Salvia, Camomel. Beson. a Mj. Rad. Lapath. acut.
3j. Lappæ maj. 3ils. Bas. Jinip. 3iv. Post Ebullitionem
unam atque alteram, adjice sal. Petræ 3iij. Alum. 3j.
Vitriol. 3ij. Sulph. 3iij. Litharg. 3vj. Hoc, abluatur
Caput, quo exiccato inungatur Flor. Antimon. cum
Tart. & Sale Petræ pp. & Ol. Nucis ad Linimentum
paratis.

The Reader may find more of this Diftemper in Forefins Lib. 8. Obs. 18. Sect. 1. Fuchs. Lib. 1. Methodus hard. C. 5. Rondelerius C. 4. Lib. 1. Parens Lib. 16. C. 2. Capivac. Lib. 1. C. 4.

A Child about ten Months old was brought out of the Country from Nurse, for Advice about the Head, which was over-run with little corrolive Ulcers upon the hairy Scalp, discharging great Quantity of Humour, so very settid, that on Taking off the Oil-skin Cap, it was exceedingly offensive to come nigh it: It having lately cut four Teeth.

Teeth, I order'd the Child to be weared if they found it would take to feeding. It was purged twice a Week with the Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo & Rof. Solut. and between Whiles, two or three Grains of Calomel. were given over Night, which if it worked not of it felf, was purged off next Day with one or other of the said Syrups. I order'd likewise a Fontanel in the Arm, and for the greater Security of the Brain, apply'd Leeches behind each Ear, and a perpetual Blister, for the farther Derivation of the Humours betwixt the Shoulders. Having made this necessary Provision against Return of the same, or Mischief arising from Drying up the Ulcers, the following Fotus was used, dipping Linnen Rags therein, and then Bathing the Parts therewith Night and Morning, first clipping away the Hairs.

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R. Rad. Oxylap. Enul. camp. â 3(s. Herb. Plantag. Centaur. min. â M(s. Fl. Rof. rub. p. ij. Sal. Tart. Alum. â 3j. Litharg. Aur. 3ij. Coq. in A. F. q. f. ad thj. Sub finem addendo Acet. Vin. 3iv. Coletur pro Usu:

After which the whole Scalp was tightly rubbed over with the Balf. Sulph. Bateanum, and a Cap of a Hog's Bladder over all: By which, in few Days, the Disease was much checked, and seemed like to heal in little Time. The Child was still kept purging, and took also the testaceous Pouders with a medicated Whey, or Milk and Water for common Drink, when the Ulcers began so dry up, the Fotus was lest off, and a Plaister of my Ceratum de Lap. Cal. continu'd for some Time after; by which, together with a Lotion of the Troch. alb. Rhas. the raw Places were firmly skin'd over, and the Child recover'd a good State of Health, being at this Time strong and lusty.

One of my Neighbour's Sons, a Lad about eight or nine Years old, came in Company with his Father, who defir'd I would take a View of his Head, which upon Infection in three feveral Places I found bald; One of them about the Compass of a Shilling, the other somewhat less: Upon the Former I found a dry Scab, which being loose and raised up, there came in Sight some grainy Excrescences, such as are observed in the Tinea ficosa. The Father said it was only a little Hurt from the Teeth of his Comb, with which the Maid had scratched him when she comb'd his Head, and he wanted only a Bit of Plaister to heal it. Upon which, seeing he was so very current.

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cunning, and made so light of it, I advis'd him to send for some to his Apothecary, for I had none that would do fuch Feats as he expected: And going away in some Distaste., I heard no more 'till two or three Months after, when other Places beginning to break out, notwithflanding all the good Wives Remedies had been try'd, he was brought again and committed to my Care. I began with some of the milder Remedies directed above, proceeding after to some stronger, yet without Success; the Scalp thereby being swelled and inflam'd; upon which Account, dreffing up with Lenients for two or three Days, I let him blood and purged him: When the Fluxion was gone off, I circumscribed the most stubborn Place, which used to have the Scab, with a Defensative, and began to eat into the Skin with my lunar Caustick. till I had gone pretty deep, and wasted, as I hoped, the feedy Flesh underneath: Then dressing up with a Pledgir dipt in warm Liniment, the other Parts I dabbed with Lac Sublimat. as prescribed for the Itch and Herpes, and thereby corrected their Malignity. When the Eschar separated I made too much Haste (as it happen'd) to incarn, being willing to get rid of him, for that the Parents murmur'd that I had put him to much Pain, and made the Place more raw, as they called it, than it was before. So foon as it was skin'd, I found I had done my Work by Halves, for the serpiginous Humour began to show it self, cracking the Edge on one Side, and sprouting up in Grains as before: I then discours'd the Father, and convinc'd him of the Necessity there was to remove that Sort of Flesh before we could have a good Bottom to skin upon; and going to work again with my Caustick on that Side, I entirely removed that granulated Flesh, which went quite through the outward Tegument, and so at length obtain d a smooth and lasting Cicatrix; and perceiving some branny Scales to arise about the Hair of other Parts of the Head, I order'd the same to be thaved and washed with a Solution of Salt of Tartar, anointing after with the Unquentum de Oxylapatho; having heard nothing fince of the Disease returning, now almost three Years past. This was a true Scall or Tinea beginning, remov'd by local Remedies only, without internal Prescription, unless one Purge, which the Parents thought much of, as believing it needless he should take Physick for a filly Scab as they called it on the Top of his Head.

Graman

I was called the last Winter into Consultation with a young Surgeon about a Mortification on the Toes of a poor young Fellow, who had been cur'd by some empirical Application, of a scall'd Head, without regarding any internal Directions. So foon as the Humour was repelled, and the Scall dry'd away, he grew a Sort of Mope or Changeling; his usual Posture being prone upon the Ground, with his Toes striking the Boards, by which, in a cold Winter Night, getting out of Bed and falling into this Action, what with the Extremity of the Air, and the repeated Contusion, the Blood began to stagnate upon the Extremities of one Foot, and four of the Toes grew black to the Joynts of the Metatarfin: Upon which, and the Straitness of the Peoples Circumstances consider'd, I advis'd the Surgeon, after Scarification and a warm spirituous Fomentation that might at least put a Stop for twenty-four Hours, to get him into the Hospital, where he lost his Toes, having before lost his Senses, and whether or no fince then his Life, I am not certain, having heard nothing what became of him.

About the same Time I was sent for in much hast to a Gentleman's Child, labouring under a convulsive Fig. and perceiving a strong Smell from the Head whilst I try'd to bleed him, and was about to cup him for Want of getting away any Blood thereby, I ask'd the Servant whether the Child had any Breakings out or fore Head: The Nurse told me it had a violent running Head two Days before, but was much flacken'd by an Application they had lately put on, and in a fair Way to do well: I after inquir'd for the Medicine, and found it to be no other than the Unguent. Nutritum, from the Coldness whereof and repercussive Nature, the Matter was drove inwards upon the Brain, exciting this cruel and deadly Convulfion, in Opposition to all Endeavours by Bleeding, Bliftering, Cupping with Antispasmodic and Anti-epileptic Remedies.

I have inserted these two Cases, to show the Necessity there is for our utmost Care of the Inside, or Brain and Animal Spirits subject to be tainted by the Falling back of the peccant Matter, before we meddle with topical or external Application, and that we shun among these, such

as are cold and repercustive.

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There is yet another Disease of the hairy Scalp, of some Affinity with the foregoing, or a lesser Species thereof, which by the Latins is called Furfuratio and Foreigo, from the scurfy or branny Scales, extending themselves all over the said Part, and upon Scratching being loosen'd, or rising up with the Teeth of the Comb, is named by the common People Dandraff of the Head, Beard or Eyebrows, by the Greeks Ilmelans.

The Cause, saith Sennertus, is an ichorous or serous Humour, as well phlegmatic, as salt and bilious, brought to these Parts along with the Humours which afford Supply to the Roots of the Hairs, on which Account this Disease is more peculiar to the hairy Parts of the Body; the Matter whereof seeking Passage through the Pores, whilst the more subtil Parts are breathed forth, the more crass and terrene are detained about their Roots, and there converted into the Likeness of a branny Substance.

The Signs of the Disease, I mean the Diagnostick, are self-apparent, especially upon scratching, rubbing or combing, for then fall off these Scales or Scurf.

The Prognostick gives no Danger, it being accounted by some a Sign of a strong Brain, able to send such Excrements from it self outwards, however it creates Trouble by its Filth and Uncleanness.

After general Evacuation of the redundant and peccant Humour; Galen orders the Head to be washed with a Decoction of Foenugreek, Niter, and the Juice of Bree; or with that of the Seeds of Melon, the Flower of Vetch, Beans and Lupines; or with the Decoction of the Vetch and Mallows mixt with Vinegar, instead of Soap rubbing in the Powder of bitter Almonds: Or in Case the Disease be very obstinate, after the Use of the said Decoction, the Parts are to be well rubbed with a coarse Cloth, and then anointed with the following Liniment.

Ry Hyssop, virid. Adipis Anatis à 3ss. Pulp. Colocynth. Ol. Cheirin. à 3j. Thapsia 3ij. F. Unguent.

Vel Lavetur Caput Decocto Beta & Centaur. min. additis Aceto & Melle.

Vel R. Rad. Alth. Fol. Betæ, à Mj. Pulpæ Colocynth. 3[s. Nitri 3]. Coque in Aq. F. q. f. ad quartæ partis Confumpt. Sub finem addendo Vini toj. Post. Ablutionem inungatur Caput Sequenti:

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R. Calcant. Fellis Taur. 3iss. Nitri, Sulph. a 3ij. Ol. Rof. Bij. Misce Sup. Ign. lentum & addita Cera q. f. fiat Lin. Molle.

C. 3.

Massaria * after general Evacuation prescribes thus: R Atrament, Sutor. Nitri, a p. &. Suc. Betarum q. f. p. Lin.

Vel R. Calcant. 3ss. Sal. com. 3ij. Ol. Amygd. am. q.

Archigenes mixeth equal Parts of the Spuma Nitri and Atrament. Sutor. with Wine, which he tells us is so efficacious a Remedy, that whoever shall use it two or three Times in a Month, shall never be incommoded thereby afterwards. But in this, faith he, as well as other ladispositions, the Dier must be of good Juices and easy w be concocted, that fewer excrementitious Humours may be heaped up in the Body.

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Rondeletius orders this following to be used as a Bath R. Rad. Lapath. acut. Helen. a 3iv. Malv. Cyclam. Bil malva, Parietar. Saponar. a Miv. Lupin. & Fabo. integ. a 161. Flor. Centaur. min. Mij. Hord. integ. 3

Body, especially where the fuliginous Recrements

Coq. in Aq. F. q. S. p. Balneo. Sometimes it happens from a parched and dry Habita

stopped in the Pores, or the Body is not shifted as it ough with fresh and clean Linnen so often as needful; the there is a Scurf gathers upon all Parts of the same, like that after the Measles or scarlet Fever; on which Ac + Epif. Con- count the Bath of Hildanis + is very serviceable, which tur. Epift. 3. is composed partly of emollient or moistening, partly abstertive and exiccating Ingredients: The Former greeable on Account of the Dryness of the Skin; the Latter on that of the Humours retained thereunder which he prepares Ex Fol. & Rad. Malva, Bere, Su biof. Fumar. Sem. Foenug. Rad. Lapat. acut. Scrophular. leb. nig. Bryon. Sulph. Nitro, Sale marino. Tartaro, Fu fure, Staphifag. boiling All or Part of them in a lm Lixivium, adding a little Quantity of Vinegar.

> After using the Bath, when the Skin is well cleaned and wiped dry, the same may be anointed with the U guentum Enulatum, or with the Oil or Liquor of Tarta of which (deservedly) upon his own Experience the Author gives a very great Character or Encomium: Bu these are neither to be enterprised 'till after general Eva cuation of the Humours by bleeding, purging, cupping Iweating, &c. CHA

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Of the Loufy Evil.

It is now, in this inquisitive Age, agreed nearly on all Hands, that there is no such Thing as equivocal Generation, but that as every Vegetable, by the Divine and All-powerful Mandate, has its proper Seed within it self, out of which a new Plant was to arise of the same Kind, so also every Animal, how minute soever, was to take its Rise from some seminal Principle of the same Kind also, being lodged in its proper Matrix, to be there softer'd or cheristh, 'till the vital Principle, being set at work, discover the first Rudiments, and unsolding the Parts, make known unto us, at least by the Help of Glafes, unto what Species they belong.

There are indeed many and those seemingly insuperable Difficulties, attending this Hypothesis of Univocal Generation, but none of them I think come up to the Absurdities on the other Side, where we must suppose the most curious Contrivance for Structure, and where the population of Sister as we may say in Miniature, and scarce discoverable or not at all seen by the naked Eye, in these little Automata, to arise spontaneously out of Filth and

Putrefaction and fo to become vital.

But leaving this Enquiry as too Speculative and Philolophical for our present Discourse, we shall only subjoyn our own Thoughts, that it feems as hard to conceive how the Seed of the Vegetable, in which is wrapped up the Plantula feminalis, thould be found sprouting in some strange and obscure Places, as the Tops of Walls, Houses, Steeples, &c. as the Ovula of some Minute Insects which are hatcht in our own Bodies, as well as those of other Creatures: We may indeed believe that the Air it felf may carry the Former, and lodge them in those Receptacles, or in others much more remote and farther diftant : And why may not the Latter be taken into our Bodies, if not in common Inspiration, at least by the common Paslage with our Meat and Drink: Where the Juices of our Bodies M 3

Bodies unable to overcome them, may some of them not

only afford the Matrix but Pabulum also.

That not only Worms of fundry Kinds, but other living Creatures are found in our Bodies (however they come there) is too notorious to want Proof: Nay that our Blood is full of them, that most of our Diseases take Rise from them, more especially the Cancer, Itch, Ringworm, &c. has been afferted by learned Men.

I have more than once, saith Borellus, seen upon the Plaisters taken from Ulcers, little Animals like waxen Mites, whereof not only the Figure but the Motion was discoverable: Thus are we held, saith he, of many Diseases which come from invisible Animals, to be perceived

only by the Microscope.

The famous De Mayern takes Notice also, that he obferv'd in the cancerous Breast cut from a Woman, some Thousands of Worms; hence follows the Remark that perhaps the Progress of the Corrosion is sometimes stopt, by applying the Flesh of a Chick; to which these Animals

flick, leaving the coarse for the finer Food.

I must confess I have never made any such Discoveries. tho' I have try'd with some indifferent Glasses, and therefore do hope my Scepticism, at least in some of these Matters, will be held the more excuseable. I know the Incredulous will scarce believe their Eyes, and whether the Overcredulous, especially when prompted to back fome Novel Sentiment or Opinion, may not sometimes fancy they see what they really do not, or what is not in rerum Natura, and therefore cannot be seen; I shall leave others to determine, whilst for my own Part, I cannot think it impossible (having found true what I am about to fay) that a View by Glaffes of some turgid, fermenting or undulating Matter, may put the pregnant Fancy upon Belief, or Perswafion that Vitality or Animation is lodg'd therein. I will not say the-H munculi of Mr. Lewenboeck are of this Offspring, but very good Eyes and as good Glaffes have not yet discover'd the Animalcula he speaks of, to some of my Friends.

But to come to our proper Business: It is of all uncontroverted that Lice of several Sorts, are found on the Heads as well as other Parts of the Bodies of Children and grown Persons, which Way soever ingender'd, altho' Swammerdam * tells us that what our common People call the Nit, is the true Ovum from which the Lowse is

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hatcht, and which requires, as he says, a moist and warm Place for its Matrix to bring it forth; and then the Multiplication is incredible in a short Space, tho' hardly (one would think) so speedy as those Persons suggest, who deliver that in 24 Hours that Creature is both Abavus Tritavus, that is great Grandsather, and great Grandsather's Grandsather and great Grandsather. But missing this kindly Repository for her Eggs, or being expos'd to the cold Air but for one Day, they are kill'd before they are hatcht, and adhere by Thousands to the Hairs of the Head so pertinaciously, that it is some Months before they can be all clear'd away.

Of Lice, there are reckon'd four Kinds, troublesome

to the Bodies of Men (viz.)

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1. Those of the Head, called more particularly Pediculi, quod Magis Pedum motu ledant, quam Morsu, saith Isidore, these generally take up their Lodging in the Heads of Children, especially sore or scabby, as also others, sloathful and nasty Persons, neglecting to keep

themselves clean by combing.

2. Those of the Arm-pits, Eye-lids and Eye-brows, also of the Pudenda: These being flattish with their Claws flick so fast to the Skin, as to create much Difficulty to dislodge them, and make them let go their Hold: Being veiw'd by a Glass they nearly resemble the small Crabfish, and thence by some are called Crab-Lice, by others Platille, Morpiones, Petala and Pessolata.

3. Those found upon the foul Cloaths, either Linnen or Woollen of common Beggars, Jayl-Birds and others, suffering themselves to be eaten up, as we say, with Nastiness, these are of the larger Size, oblong, thicker and ending with an acute Point towards the Head, being vul-

garly called Body-Lice.

4. Are those generated (according to some) under the Cuticle, being found in the Hands and Feet, of a round form like the small Eggs of Butter-Flyes, some of them so minute as to escape the Sight, altho' by their creeping under the Scarf-Skin they often stir up a most intolerable stching, and sometimes break forth and discover themselves, altho' for the most Part they lye hid and conceal themselves: Some Authors mention them and treat of them, as I suppose, under the Names of Acari, Cyrones and Pedicelli.

As to the Generation of some of them at least, we have spoken above: Among concurring Causes to their Production, many ascribe the plentiful cating of Figs, Galen, that the Flesh of Vipers breeds them, but undoubtedly Slovenlyness and Nastiness have a great Share in their Propagation, as affording sit Matrices for the Ovula to be hatcht, as also sit Matter for their Nourishment after. But I have stay'd too long already upon their Consideration as some may think, and therefore come now to propose Remedies to destroy them.

This lowfie Evil by the Greeks termed & Helans, and is & Helgesv ex humorum Corruptione, is first of all prevented by proper Diet or Meats of good Nourishment, by keeping the Body clean and the Head carefully combed, after which the same may be well bathed or washed with the

following Lixivium.

B. Herb. Absynth. Staphisag. Rut. Marrub. â Mj. Centaur. min. Mís. Cinerum Quercûs, 3v. cum. A. F. paretur Lixivium, in Quo dissolve Salis com. 3ij. Absynth. 3j. Lavetur Caput. Vel inungatur boc modo,

B. Ol. Amygd. amar. Rutæ, laurin. a 3j. Pulv. Staphifagr. Myrr. a 3ij. Aloes 3j. Axung. falitæ 3ij. Aceti

parum. Misce.

Vel B. Axung, Porcin. Ol. Laurin. Saponis nigr: â 3[s. Argent. viv. Saliva extinct. Əj. Myrr. Aloes, â 3[s. Staphisag. Əij. Sapon. gallic. 3ij. in Mortario redigan

tur in formam Unguenti.

The wiping of the Body with the Gilder's or Goldfmith's Cloath is reckon'd useful to destroy Lice breeding thereon, on Account of the Argent. Vivum therein lodged.

Vel B. Staphisagr. Pulv. Sandarach. grac. a 3j. Sal. com

Ol. com. & Acet. a q. s. Misce.

B. Stapbisagr. pulv. Nitri, Elleb. alb. a p. æ. Ol. Amygd. amar. q. s. M.

Re Absynth. Centaur. Min. â Mj. Lupin. 3j. Staphisagi. Aristol. â ths. Coque in Elixivio cui adde Salis 3ij.

R. Ol. Amygd. amar. 3j. Ol. Rutæ, Staphisagr. å 3s. Pulv. Centaur. min. Myrr. Aloes, ä 3j. Argent. viv. 3s. Axung. rancid. salit. 3ij. Cum pauculo Aceti sia Liniment.

These following both Lotions and Unguents are taken

* Pratt. lib. from Sennertus *.

Cap. 6.

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B. Aristol. long. Lupin, Fol. Pin. Cupressi, a p. z. Coque pro Lotione Capitis In Ag. F. g. s.

R. Rad. Helen. Zij. Bryon. Zs. Beta, Mercurial. Saponar. a Mj. Lupin. Zj. Nieri Zs. Coque pro lotione Capitis.

Bl Pulv. Staphidis agr. 3iij. Farin. Lupin. 3s. Agaric. alb. 3iij. Sulph. viv. 3ij. Fellis taurin. 3s. Ol. Absynth. q. s. m. f. Linimentum.

R. Staphidis agr. 3j. Absynth. Rut. â 3s. Sulph. Nitr. â 3ij. m. f. Pulvis & cum Ol. Laurino reducatur în Linim.

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zij. â zss. R. Pulv. Sem. Staphidis agr. 3j. Elleb. alb. 3iij. Argenti viv. Saliva extinct. 3ij. Pingued. Porci, Ol. Laurin. a q. f. f. Ung.

N. B. In Infants and young Children the Argent. Vivum must be omitted as too hazardous, especially since milder Medicines will answer our Intention.

Those who would see more relating to this Subject, may consult the following Writers, Mercurialis, Lib. 1. C. 7. Lusitan. Cent. 3. Curatio 58. Zwinger. Theatrum vit. hum: Fol. 525. Talp. Obs. Lib. 3. C. 40. Forest. Schol. Lib. 8. Observ. 15. Cardan. lib. de Subtilitate 9. Scaliger Exercitat. 94.

N. B. All the bitters, four and falt Things, are here recommended, as also Mercury, which by a singular Property is said to destroy these Vermine beyond all other Medicaments, but must be used with great Caution for

fear of some ill Symptoms thence apt to arise.

It is recorded by Authors both Antient and Modern, that diverse Persons have come to their Ends being devour'd of Lice, among whom the Poet Alemanes (as he is written by Sennertus) and Pherecydes Syrus, mention'd by Aristotle, are accounted. Of this last Q. Serenus has these Verses.

Sed Quis non paveat Pherecydis fata Tragædi, Qui nimio Sudore fluens, Animalia tetra Eduxit, turpi Miserum Que morte tulerunt? Scylla quoque infælix tali languore peresus Corruit, & sædo se vidit ab Agmine vinci.

A young Man long labouring under a troublesome Itching of the Pubes and Scrotum, so intolerable as to make him almost desperate, came at length to consult me,

with the Parts all flea'd by scratching. Taking a strict Survey of the Roots of the Hairs he had caus'd to be clipt off, I perceiv'd in their Interspaces some of the Crab. like Vermine, so rivetted as it were in the Skin, that I could only raise two or three of them, enough however to convince him of the Occasion of his Complaint, to which Sort of Vermine I found he was an utter Stranger. having never heard of them before.

In regard to the Tenderness of the Parts, he was unable to bear any of the usual Applications, wherefore mixing up 3j. of Mercur. viv. with 3ij. of Diapomph. I order'd him to spread it thin upon a Cloath, and to apply the same Plaisterwise to the Parts, keeping off his Hands if possible, that the raw Places might be skin'd over, and fecuring his Dreffings with a small bag Truss. He had not used this Method many Days before he obtain'd his Defire: The Lice coming away and lying dead upon the

Dreffings he took off daily.

In others who have not thus excoriated themselves by scratching, or where the Skin is whole, I have seen Hundreds come rumbling down dead from the Armpits and Pubes, upon the first Application of a Rag wet with the Lac. Sublimar, prepar'd as for the Itch and Herpes is directed: And this is all we think fit to fay of this filthy Vermine, which are reckon'd to prognosticate Death or speedy Mortality to those they abandon, or when they shift their Quarters unprovok'd by Medicine or external Application.

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Of Diseases incident to the Skin of the Face, such as Redness, pustulary Eruptions or Pimples, Freckles, &c.

O avoid a needless multiplying of Chapters, we have thought fit to comprise the principal Diseafes incident to the same Part, under one general Title, especially when they seem to border one on the other, and call for a somewhat like Method of Admini-Aration.

I shall make no Apology for spending as much Time, or taking the same Pains to remove the Blemishes incident to the Face by some, as I have done to retrieve a former good Complexion loft by other Kinds of Illness. And therefore if I have given Instructions how to abate the fiery red Complexion of the Face, and to level those monstrous Blotches or Pustules, with other Breakings out, that so much disfigure it, and take off from its Comeliness and Beauty; I cannot think the Task below the Dignity of a Physician.

To begin with the red and pimpled Face, by which we intend the same which Authors treat of under the Appellation of Gueta Rosea or Rosacea, from the little red Drops as it were or fiery Tubercles sprinkled up and down the Face and Nose: By some, Rubedo Maculosa or rather Rubor cum Maculis, by which the Parts of the Face are sometimes to overgrown as to render the whole Countenance

horribly frightful. Nocholaus Florent. * constitutes three Degrees hereof. viz. I. Rubedo simplex seu facies rubra. 2. Rubedo pustu- Tr. 6. Samm. loja, & 3. Vloerofa; and deduceth the Caule from a hot 2. Cap. 15. but viscous and thick Blood generated by some Intemperies or Vice of the Liver, which being brought by the capillary Arteries to the Surface of the Skin of the Face, is there diffused as happens in Blushing, but by Reason of its Lentour or Clamminess not being return'd as it ought

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presently by the Veins, stops therein and causeth Redness, which neither yet being capable to be discust by reason of the Density of the Cuticle, raiseth the same up into little Pustules, and at length ulcerates, having vitiated the Frame of the cutaneous Glandules by its long Stagnation.

The Diagnostic Signs are evident to the Eye, better

than by Description.

The Prognostick doubtful as to Cure, tho' not as to

Danger otherwise.

If the Disease be recent, mild and in a good Habit of Body, the Cure is hopeful: If of long standing, inveterate or malignant, scarce attainable, or at best palliative.

It is certain, be the Case as it will, it does not always owe its Original to hard Drinking; fince it is sometimes observ'd to attend the most Temperate and Abstemious: However for the most Part, the constant Tipplers of strong Beers, Wines and Waters, but especially the first and last, are usually the most obnoxious to this Malady. For Removal whereof the Intemperies of the Liver and other Viscera is to be corrected, and all other Obstructions removed, whilst the Humours at the same Time are diverted from the Parts affected, by Bleeding, Bliftering, Cupping, Issues, with lenient Purgatives frequently repeated. The Diet must be moistening and cooling, taken from Foods eafily digested, avoiding Wine unless well diluted, and ftrong Drinks, all Things spiced, potted, powder'd, season'd or salted: The Drink may be an Emulsion of the cold Seeds, Milk and Water, classfy'd Whey. Lettuce, Purssain, Sorrel and Spinage are here frequently directed with their Meats, and indeed the whole physical Regimen strikes in with that for the Eryfipelas, Itch and Scurvy, the same Rules being here nearly to be observed as therein are mention'd, to which the Reader is refer'd for farther Instructions.

In the Use however of this cooling and contemperating Method, great Prudence is requir'd: For if you take a Person off at once from his strong Liquors, and allow him nothing but Whey or Milk and Water, you may likely remove his red Face and his Life soon after, by hastening a sudden Decay of Heat, palling his Appetite and bringing on a Leucophlegmacy or Dropsy. Mayern allows Wine diluted, nay Wine by it felf, if moderately taken, on Account of its Heat and Tenuity being better strong methods.

ted to digeft and attenuate the gross and viscid Humours, and promote the Perspiration of the same through the Skin, than Water, which is often found injurious and very pernicious to such Patients, by its Coldness fixing the

already impacted Humour upon the Part.

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As for what concerns Topicks, much Caution likewise is to be used: For according to Sennertus * if there be only Redness without Pustules, and the Disease recent, 5. Pari I. Refrigerants and Repellents take Place: But if Puftules attend, Discutients must be mixed; and if those Pustules feem hard, and the Difease of long standing, there may be Occasion for Emollients to ripen and digest the tough and viscid Matter, and after to let the same forth upon Occasion, before we use desiccative or drying and repelling Medicines, which if at this Time apply'd, would only increase the Induration of the Tubercles, fix the Humours more deeply in the Skin, and render the Disease still farther obstinate.

Among Remedies proper to be apply'd in the Beginning, the faid Author directs these inluing, both Waters and other Liquors, as also Liniments and Ointments.

B. Rad. Sigil. Solomon. Ziij. Fl. Samb. Verbas. a Ziv. Tart. alb. 3ils. Vin. alb. thiv. Campb. 3ij. Stent infu-

sione Diebus x, & postea destillentur pro usu.

Ky Farin. tritic. q. v. lact. Caprin. Thij. Fiat Maffa, è qua coquatur Panis in furno, qui iterum Maceretur in lacte Caprino horis xij. Postea adde Album. Ovor. No: xx. Campb. 3j. Alum. uft. 3ij. Destillentur.

R Fragorum toj. Lact. Caprin. toij. Alb. Ov. No. xx. Sem. Cydon. 31j. Campb. 31j. Alum. Sulph. a 31s. m.

Deftil.

Ky Litharg. 3ls. Aceti 3iv. Bulliant usque ad tertiæ partis Consumpt. & in alia Olla bulliant Salis & Alum. a 31s. Thuris 3j. Aq. Rof. tbls. Misce utrumque liquorem, per linteolum, Cola & usui Serva.

Ky Sulph. 3ij. Salis com. Camph. a 31s. Ceruf. Litharg. Argent. a 3ij: Pulverisata Misce diligenter cum Aq. Fl. Fabar. Rof. Lil. alb. & Sigil. Solom. a 3ij. Mifce.

12 Camph. 3j. Affunde sensim in Mortario agitando Ol. Amygd. d. 3iij. Postea Ol. Tare. per delig. 3ij. Dein adde Vitel. Ovor. No. ij. Misce & binc adde Sacc. Saturni 31s. Misce iterum diligenter, tandem affunde gradatim Aq. Fl. Fab. Lil. alb. Frag. a 31. Misceantur.

R. Litharg. 3j. Alum. 3iij. Cerus. 3s. Acet. 3ij. Aq. R. Plant. a 3iv. Bulliant ad tertiæ partis Consumpi. Colentur & colaturæ adde parum Suc. Limonum & bac

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Mixtura facies Vesperi illinatur.

Re Nucl. Persic. excort. Amygd. amar. excort. à No. vj. Contunde in Mortario cum pauco lacte, & inde lacteus Succus exprimatur, cui adde Aluminis usti quantitate Nucis, postea accipe Argentum. viv. Magnitudine piss Majoris quod cum Saliva agitando donec nigrescat & quasi mortificetur, idque priori liquori permisce optime, Quo sub Introitum Lecti, facies Illinatur, & Mamag. Ros. vel Flor. Fabarum abluatur.

Be Tart, albis. Alum. Nitri. a part. iv. Sulph. part. j. Contrita calcina & in Cellario p. deliq. Oleum seu li-

quor inde fiat, pro usu.

B. Nucl. Perfic. excort. ziv. Sem. Cucurbit. excort. zij. Contundantur & inde Oleum exprimatur, Quo faciel Mane atque Vesperi inungatur, & postea Aq. Fl. Fab. lavetur.

By Campb. Litharg. Alum. uft. â 3ss. Sulph. viv. 3iss. Vieriol. alb. Thuris, a 3j. Pulverisentur & cum Aq. Ros.

& Fl. Fab. probe Misceantur.

R. Sulph. viv. 3j. Thuris Elect. 3iij. Myrr. 3ij. Camph. 3j. Cerus. 3s. Pulverisentur Omnia subtilissime & affundatur Aq. Ros. 15j. Misce ac liquore isto sub Ingressum Lecti facies Illinatur, & Mane Aq. Insusionis Fursur. abluatur.

R. Ol. Tart. 3j. Sulph. 3ij. Camph. 3ss. Cerus. Litharg: â 3ss. Aq. Ros. q. s. stent in vitro clauso ad solem.

R. Ovum Integrum & impone per quatriduum acoto fortissimo donec cortex Emolliatur, postea Albumen exime & adde Thuris, Mastiches, Cerusse, a 3j. Misce.

If the Disease be stubborn, and the Tubercles grown hard, as was hinted before, we are to begin with Emollients, both Fotus and Unguent, such are the Decost. Malva, Verbasci, Sigil. Solom. Sem. Lini: Also a Cerate of Sperm. Ceti with a little Wax and Ol. Lini. or the Ceratum Album Bat.

Those which suppurate and rise with Heads, must be emptyed of their Matter, and the Remains of the Humour disposed for breathing out with the same Medicines mixt with Discutients, as the Flor. Samb. Rorism. Genistin the Use of these latter, however, let the Artist have his Eye to the Part and see that by their warmer or more tenuious

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C. 45.

tenuious Particles the Fluxion be not increased. For Deterging, Drying, Skinning and Smoothing the Skin of the Face Amb. Parey, * commends these, which may be used the one or other as feems most agreeable.

Re Suc. Citr. Ziij. Cerussæ q. s. ad inspissandum. Argent. viv. cum: Saliva & Sulph. viv. extinct. 3(s. Incorpo-

rentur simul & f. Ung.

R. Ung. Citrin. rec. 3ij. Sulph. viv. 3fs. Cum Medico Ol. Sem. Cucurbit. & Suc. Lim. f. U. cum quo illinatur h. S. Mane abluendo cum Aq. Infus. Furf.

Furfur. colt. in Aceto & Aq. Rof. prastat ad Rubed. simpl.

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Ky Sang. Tauri Toj. Butyr. rec. tbis. Fiat Destillatio & utatur.

Ry Ceruf. Litharg. Aur. Sulph. viv. pp. a 31s. Ponantur in Phiala cum Aceto & Ag. Rof. Applicentur Petie bac aqua intinctæ sup. faciem b. S. & Mane ablue cum Aq. Furfuris per Mensem continuando.

Riverius + after Universals and proper Diet prescribed. rells us that he freed a Gentlewoman from an extreme times, p. 588. red Face with Pustules accompanying, by the two sol- 06.25,

owing Remedies.

Re Summit. Myrti & Mali granat, Oleastri, Ceterach. Plantag. Morel. que Species est Solani. Clavicul. Vitis. a Miv. Uvar. acerb. cum Pediculu vel Labruscarum Thij. Incidentur & irrorentur Aceto, & Aqua destillata reservetur usui.

Ry Hujus prascripta aqua Biv. Alum. ust. 3vj. Album. Ovor. fortiter agitat. 3j. Misce admoveaturque facies eundo Cubitum, & abluatur frequenter tota facies aqua

prædicta destillata postea.

R. Tut. pp. Ceruf. uft. a 3ij. Litharg. 3j. Suc. Plantage Ag, Superioris destil. a q. f. Ol. Myrtil. 3ij. Ol. de Vitel. Ov. 3j. Incorporentur simul & reducantur in formam Nutriti, addendo Chalcit. 3iij. Alum. 3ij. Sulph. 31. Suc. Citri Bils. Applic. Noctu, Mane vero abluatur facies Aq. destil.

If the Disease, saith our Author, had not given way to thele, I should have added 31, of Argentum Vivum, but the Redness and Tubercles vanishing there was no Occa-

lion.

Sir Theodore Mayern + in his Regimen for my Lord Maxwell, subject to these Exambemata Faciei, cum Nast p. 213. Rubedine, after taking Notice that it was Hereditary to the

Huines nist. his

ore ous the Family; the Brothers and Sisters being subject there unto, lays the Fault chiefly on the Liver, which he says was Pracalidum, sanguis Vaporosus, impurus, non vacant terrena face adustissima, cum temperamento ejusdem bi-

liofo.

In Order therefore to the Removal of the Disease, he fays the prefervid or over-hot Blood must be attempered. and the Intemperies of that Bowel especially corrected, that a more laudable Blood thenceforth may be generated: for which Purpole, and to alter as it were the whole Substance of that Viscus tainted, as well as to preserve the Native Salt and Balfam pure and uncorrupt, he laysa mighty Stress upon Antimony and its Preparations; a the Spirit, Salt, fixt Substance, viz. the Diaphoretick or the fixed Flowers of Antimony, (of which Mind was Sylvius, and several others who direct the Antim. Diagh. not only inwardly, but ale the fame in Oyntments, and account thereof as one of the best Cosmeticks in the Cale before us) which have the first Place in depurating the Blood, and correcting its Discrasses: Next to this he subjoyns Mercurials to purge with, which are proper to convey away the Salt and tartarous Humours out of the fame, separating also the viscous, impure and feculent and carrying them off by Siege; altho' they do not, continues he, so powerfully operate by the Emunctories of the Skin.

The Simples he lays down to alter and edulcorate an these, viz. Cusouta. Fumaria. Ophioglof. Lupulus. Flor. Re-

frig. & Cordiales Veronica rub, &c.

Also the Tinct. of Tart. Oil of Sulph. and Vitriol; Broaths of the hepatick Plants with Crem. Tart. and Lap. Prunel. than which nothing is more powerful to refrigefate and hinder the Afflux of Humours, and take off their Heat and Ebullition; and these are to be continued for a Week or ten Days.

For the same Purpose he directs also an hepatic and splenetic Apozem for three Doses, being rendred purgative with Sena, Cassia, Manna, Rhabarb. Syr. Ros. Sol. & de Fumaria solut. berwixt Whiles purging moreover with Elect. Diaprun. sol. Diaphenic. made up with 3j. of Ca

lomel.

Every Spring he directs a Vein to be opened in the right Arm, Autumn the Left.

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For twenty Days together he gives Whey clarified with Fumitory, Succory, and the Juice of Apples; also Tinctures and Julaps of the like Nature, edulcorate with Syraps made from the Juices of the said Plants, and sometimes a small Ale, with the more temperate Antiscorbuticks insused, and through the whole Course a most exact Regimen of the Nonnaturals.

When the Body is costive a Glyster must be injected, which if frequently repeated an excellent Revulsion is

thereby made of the Humours to the lower Parts.

As to Surgery, he directs Cupping-glasses set frequently to the Nape of the Neck and between the Shoulders with Scarification. Leeches behind the Ears and on the Inside of the Nostrils; also the Veins under the Tongue

to be opened.

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I have been more particular in Setting down the whole internal Process, that by this single Instance, the young Practitioner may see what great Care or Caution is necessary to be used, to provide against the Disease in Fieri, by rectifying and altering the whole Temperament, and friking at the Source or Root before we take Notice of that in Fallo, or which is already thrown out by Translation to the Surface.

For whoever goes about by cooling or repelling, or indeed any other local Applications only, to cure this Infirmity, is in great Likelyhood, by striking in or otherways retarding those impure Feculencies, (which are here thrown forth as by some proper Emunctory) to kindle in the Blood some dangerous severish Ebullition, or by the said Humours now detain d and pent in, to suffice the Vital Flame at the Focus or Fountain Head, whilst we are endeavouring to put out that in the Face.

The Topicks order'd for this Noble Man, were first a Sweat for the Parts affected, holding his Head cover'd about, and receiving the warm Steam of a Decost. Furfur. Saponar. Melilot. Urtic. Camom. Heder. terrest. Chelid. maj. in Laste & Aq. to be used for an Hour in the Evening, taking none or a very light Supper before upon those Nights, and to shun the cold Air above all Things at such Time.

This was repeated once a Week; whilst in the mean Time the Pushules were dressed with an Empl. de Cerussa and Diach, alb. adding a little Pracipit. alb. or Calomel. for the more stubborn and pertinacious, whist the lesser

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and milder were touched with a Nodulus of Sal Saturni. Camph. Alum. ust. Borax. Lap. Prunel. made wet in Aq. Sperm. Ran. & Nonupbar.

Vel Extrabatur cum Aq. Sperm. Ran. & Phlegmate A. luminis, Muccago Sem. Psil. & Cydon. & additis Spe.

ciebus prædictis, fiat Linim. pustulis induendum.

Vel cum Aceto forti extrahatur Muccago, & additu Fior. Sulph. pulticula, applicanda Noctu; abluatur facies Mane cum Aq. Myrrh.e.

In pertinaciori Affectu (inquit Author) prosunt Mercurialia, sed caute & raro utenda hac, metu Dentium & fc.

toris Anhelitus.

Noduli quoque ex Sublimato dulci & Saturno exprimendi

in Puftulas.

Some other Topicks directed on the like Account, by this renowned Physician, for her Majesty then living, liable to a Species of this Disease breaking out upon her Cheeks, are these here inserted.

1. A Lac Virginale prepar'd thus.

R. Litharg. Aur. lot. Ziij. Aceti Vini. alb. limpidis. & acerrimi Zxij. fiat Ebullitio in Olla nova vitreata, a Medietatis Aceti consumpt. post residentiam unius House fiat per Chartam Colatura: Vel loco Aceti solius, se mantur ejus Zviij. Suc. Limon. aut citri depurat. Ziv. tum

R. Aq. Flor. Nenuphar. Sperm. Ran. & Ros. â zij. Sal. all marin. zss. Sac. cand. zvj. Alum. rup. zij. siat Disse lutio & Filtratio per chartam. Duo isti Liquou seorsim reserventur in duabus Phialis, usus autem tem pore commisceantur, & siat Lac applicandum paul ante Ingressum Lecti: Sinatur facies siccari, Man abluatur sequente Liquore, Lacte Papaveris dicto.

Resem. Papav. alb. rec. 3(s. Macerentur in Aq. F. puril per tres Horas, & in Aq. Ros. per Horastotidem: Musifusa Aqua terantur cum iv Amygd. mundatis, it dem infusis, & additis Aq. Nenuphar. & Sperm. Rad 3is. Aq. Myrr. simpl. 3j. Sacc. cand. 3iij. siat Lupotest etiam sieri sine Saccharo, quod additur ad Detersionem & Durationem. Si hisce topicis Pustula me cedant, ad potentiora erit deveniendum. ut

R. Lactis Virgin. 3j. Ol. Tart. 3ss. Aq. Vitæ purif. 34 Applicatur in Lecti Ingrassum, & Mana facies ungs

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tur Ol. Amygd. d. vel Ung. Pomat. reo. vel Ol. Sem.

Papav. alb. Vel

R. Sem. Papav. alb. rec. 3j. LaBuc, rec. 3ls, Pineol. rec. Amygd. d. rec. a 3iij. infundantur Omnia per Noctem in æ. p. Aq. Rof. Nenuphar. & Aq. Myrr. vel a 3iv. Mox terantur Semina, cum iisdem aquis siat Emulsio: Cui adde inter tundendum, Campb. 3ls. Post colaturam autem per pannum, singulis unciis istim Liquoris adde Merc. sublim. ut decet, exactissime pp. 3j. Usur ad Pustulas sive Herpetes, linteum madefaciendo & per Noctem parti Affecta imponendo, Qua matutinis Horis abluatur Aq. Myrrba, Signeturque bic Liquor, Lac Papaveris Magistrale.

2. Tela Cerata ad Frontis Pustul. sive Herpet.

R. Ceræ granat. Ziv. Sperm. Ceti rec. 3[s. Camph. 3].
Alum. nft. Borac. ā 3[s. Merc. ut ad fucum exactissime pp. 3ij. f. ut e. a. Cerat. in Vase sigulin, reservand. pro usus tempore.

3. Aqua Aluminosa,

Re Suc. Solan. hort. Plantag. Sempervio. maj. Persicar. maculat, a toj. Aq. stillat. Ros. Flor. Nenuph. a zij. m. & destillentur in Alembico plumbeo, pro quavis libra adde Alum. rup. Zij. Sal. Saturn. Zj. m. p. Usu.

4. Lac Virginale Alterum.

Re Litharg. Aur. lot. 3vj. Cerus. venet. 3iv. Aceti aceri toiij. bulliant simul per Horam dimidiam, deinde post residentiam sactam siat Colatura per chartam, qua limpida erit & slavescens licet Acetum suerit rubrum.

Ky Salis alb. Zij. Gemme Zj. Borac. Alum. Nit. a Zij. Aq. Sperm. Ran. Zxij. m. f. Dissolutio & per charsam Fil-

tratio.

Duo isti liquores seorsim serventur, usus tempore, miscendi, tunc siat Coagulum cujus Residentia post usum erit resiccanda & reservanda ad Necessitatem.

Cosmetica Alia pro Dom. Regina.

i. R. Suc. Umbilic. Ven. thij. Suc. Limon. this. Vin. bifp. thj. Aq. Rof. & Nenuph. a this. Myrr. 3vj. dif-

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folvatur Myrr. in Vin. Spatio 24 Horarum. Mox ominium Mixtorum fiat Destillatio.

Vel Magis paratu facilis.

R. Suc. Semperv. maj. vel pocius Umbilici Ven. thij. Suc. Limon. Ag. Rof. a this. Vini hysp. thj. Myrr. Ziij. Misce & ilico siat Destillatio in B. M. ad Usum.

2. Aqua Myrrha.

R. Latis capril. recenter multi, vel ejus defectu, Seri Lat. Vac. rec. thij. Sang. Agni agitatione confracti this. Suc. Semperviv. maj. Pomor. redolent. Fragorum Limon. â thj. Album. Ov. rec. No. xij. Pullorum Columb. alb. exenterat. Vin. alb. lot. No. ij. fiat omnium Destillatio in B. M. Cape bujus Aq. stillat. thij. Vin. hysp. opt. thj. Aq. Ros. & Fl. Nenuphar. ā this. Myn. 3vj. Dissolvatur Myrrha Insusione, & omnium stat Destillatio in Balneo ad Usum. Hiemalis est hec Aqui optima, Cutem illustrans & expoliens.

3. Cosmeticum, Omphacium dictum.

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R. Omphacii recenter express. the j. Suc. Limon. thie. Suc. Serpere. maj. vel. Umbilic. Ven. & Fragor. a thij. Abum. Ovor. in Aquam agitat. baculo ficulneo thj. Phle. Vini, Aq. Ros. alb. a this. Sem. Melon. & Papav. all rec. infus. in Aq. prædict. & trit. a zij. Ol. Myrr. zir. Nitr. in chrystal. depurat. zij. Alum. rup. zs. Borazi. Camphor. ziss. Mixta omnia digerantur in Balm vel Fimo per octiduum. Mox in Cella sepeliantur peduos Menses, deinde per Chartam filtra ad Usum.

4. Pomatum rubrum Solidum ad Labig:

R. Ung. Pomat. alb. Ziij. Ceræ granat. Zvj. vel Zj. Ru Anchusæ tritæ & optime Sp. Vini irroratæ Zs. Misce, p nantur in Vas. Vitr. atque liquata omnia collocentur Baln. calido, ita stent Insusione per Horam unam a alteram, continuò agitando Bacillo nitidissimo: Posquam calorem contraxerit idoneum, siat per pannum meum Colatura in Cophynum Chartaceum quadratum & postquam refrixerit scindatur in Tessara quadru Rhomboid. Ungantur Labia scabra, squamosa, pulida, rubescent & polientur. Possunt addi Gr. iij. Mochi & ij. Zibethi.

5. Ad Cutis Faciei Asperit. (pustulis evanidis)

R. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. fine igne extr. Juj. Cera alb. 3v. Sperm. Ceti Zij. Marg. pp. 3j. Sacc. cand. 3ils. Talci venet. 3ij. Boracis 3j. Abluatur Unguentum ter quaterve Aq. Frag. & Nenuphar. antequam addantur Pulveres subtilissimi, fiatque ad Albedinem Agitatio: Album est & pulcrum boc Pomatum, quo solet quoque uti Principissa Auriaca Sen, ne tamen rancescat, satius est Sumere Ol. de Been per se, vel admixtione Ol. tart. depurat.

6. Infolatum, & Cutis Afperitatem strigofam tollens Omphacium.

R Vvam & acerbam & viridem, quam madefact. Alumine & Sale asperge, charta involutam Coque sub cineribus, coctam exime, Succum Aliquot Acinorum exprime, eoque faciem insolatu fuscam, bis terve ablue,

Mirabiliter tollit Infolatum, Vefperi ufurpatur.

But I have frequently done good Service with some of the less pompous and more easily prepar'd Remedies: As the Sal Tart. Nitri. Saturni, mixt up with some Pomatum, or dissolved in a suitable Menstruum, adding sometimes a little White-wine and Juice of Lemons. The Album. Ov. shook up with a little of the Pulv. Alum. or beat up well with a few Grains of Sublimate and Camphir. Also the Ol. Myrr. p. Deliq. prepar'd by boiling an Egg hard, taking out the Yolk and filling up its Place with Myrrh; then binding the devided Sides together, and fetting it in a moist Cellar that the Liquor may drop forth, which is an excellent Cosmetick; for this Purpose also is the Ung. faciale of Dr. Bate.

There are several other Spots and Defilements, to which the Skin of the Face is more liable than that of other Parts, not only on Account of its thinner and finer Texture; but more especially for that being more expoled to the Air's Cold, and the Sun's Heat, the Humours once extravalate are by the Straitnels of the cuticular Pores more difficultly breathed forth than in Parts kept warm and cover'd with Garments: But the greatest Part of them falling in with the common Puftule, or others attending the Gutta, for which we have so amply pro-

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vided and discours'd so much, we shall leave the Choice of such Formulæ as seem best adapted for their Removal. to the Discretion of the Artist. Such as are of the serpignious Kind, being taken Care for as well here as in the Chapter of Herpes; so that we shall only speak of one other small Tubercle or Pimple, together with the Frec.

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The Pimple I here intend, is what Authors mention under the Denomination, as I take it, of Varus, by the Greeks Iov3 ; It being described a small hard Tubercle of the Bignels of the Hempleed, produc'd sometimes as they report from a feculent and melancholy Blood, but feems rather to arise from the alimentary Juices by some Accident lodged in the Pores of the Skin, and growing, as it finds Liberty, into a little Tubercle, or unequal Rifing above the Surface; which after some Time hardening, proves troublesome by disfiguring the Face.

If they give not Way, faith Johnstone *, to Emollients · Idea Vnivers. Med. and Discutients, they must be taken off by Ligature, rub-Tib. 6. Art. bed down by Caustick, or touch'd with the Oil of Vitriol, Sulphur or Tartar over Night, and washed in the Morning with an Infusion or Decoction of Bean-flower.

+ Pract. I. Cap. 23.

Sennertus † treats hereof particularly in a Chapter by Lib. s. Parf. it felf, making it some Relation to the Psydracium formerly mention'd; and in order to the Cure, (if they are thought worth it, as being void of Pain and an Eye-fore only) lays down these Remedies, (viz.)

> Re Farin. Lupin. Orobi a 31, Sem. Malv. excort. Rad. Ireos a 3ij. Sal. Armon. 3j. cum Mucilag. Gum. Trag. f. troch. qui tempere ulus in lacte dissolvantur. Vel

R. Mellis, Acet. acerrimi, a 31s. Misce.

R. Litharg. Aur. Terebinth, a 3ij. Ol. Oliv. q. f. m.

If grown yet harder,

Re Sapon. Nig. 3(s. Ammon. Thuris a 3ils. diffolvantur in Aq. ut Cerati crassitudinem acquirant.

Re Suc. Oxylap. 3ij. Acet. scyllit. 3s. Gum. Ammon. Acet. Solut. 3ij. Boracis 3ils. Alum. 3ls. m.

R. Rad. Oxylap. Helen. incif. a 3j. Fol. Hyffop. Puleg. a Is. Coque in Aceto ad Mollitiern, & contundantur Minutim, adde Saponis mollis 31s. Ammon. Acet. Sol. 31j. Myrr. Thuris, Boracis a 31s. Mifce.

But if intirely harden'd into the Nature of the Wart, it will then require the same Manner of Extirpation, of which see our Discourse of Warts and Corns in the next Chapter. The

The Freekle, by the Latins named Lentigo, from the Resemblance to the Lentil, by the Greeks Dax . is defined a small round Speck, lying even with the Skin, of a yellowish or tawny Colour, generally appearing on the Face, and there chiefly on the Forehead, by Reason of greater Density, not suffering the diffused Humour to evaporate; sometimes also upon the Neck and Hands, exposed as the Face to the Heat of the Sun.

They are said to arise from Choler extravasate, and condensed or dry'd under the Cuticula (before they expire) in the Form of little golden Drops or Specks, whence I name them guttula Biliosa and Macula aurea.

The Sun-burn called Infolatio, also Morphea maculosa rutila sive slava, in Contradistinction to the Morphea alba, a Kind of Vitilizo, called also Morphea of some of the Arabians, seems to take Rise from the same external Cause, (viz.) long Continuance in the Sun, by which the subcuticular Humours being altered, appear as it were Brown or Tawny: A yet farther Adustion of the same Juices under the hotter Climates, strikes the atramentary or black Complexion of the Ethiopian, whose outward Skin or Cuticle is otherwise white, as other Europeans appearing only black from the Humours underneath.

Some have a Notion that the Sun-burn, so called, lieth on the Outside of the Scarf-Skin, whilst the Freckle is underneath: but I think this ill grounded; for there is great Difficulty to remove either by the common scouring and detersive Medicines, how cleansing soever, if the outward Lamina at least of the Cuticle be not raised, to let out the imprison'd Humour striking the

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That the other bilious Extravasations or Efflorescences are subcuticular, I have had more than once an Opportunity of satisfying my self, particularly not long since in a young Lady, who setting Fire to the Lamp of her Tea-Pot, with her Muslin Head-cloaths too near, the Flame taking hold of the Lappits hanging down, ran straight up to her Head, not prevented through her Surprise, 'till observ'd by some about her, upon whose Crying out it was quickly extinguish'd, tho' not before it had supersicially scorched her Forehead and other Parts of her Face; for which, being consulted, I anointed her only for the present with some Oleum Sambucinum, but the Skin grow-

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ing rough and feeming likely to peel, I apply'd a Cerate de Cera alba melted down to a Confistence with Ung. alb. Campb. q. f. and the next Day I found some little Vefications in some Places, whilst in others there came off with the Plaisters some little Flakes containing the external Lamina of the Cuticle, on the Infide of which I could plainly berceive sticking several yellow Specks, which I easily conjectur'd were the Freckles she was much tronbled with. Carrying a Piece home with me, I took a View with my Glass, where I found each Lentigo or yellow Speckle much bigger than Silver Two-pence, neither exactly circular in Figure nor smooth, but rugged and unequal in its Superficies, of Colour tawny, or a muddy Yellow: After this I had the Curiofity, picking feveral of them off the Skin with the Point of a Needle to lay them lightly on my Tongue, where I perceiv'd (at least fancy'd so) a perfect bitter or cholerick Taste. confirming me in the Opinion that they are very probably certain Particles of Bile effused from the capillan Vessels of the Skin, and not finding Passage through the Curicle, are there dry'd by Heat into those Guttule of little Drops and Specks, thining through the same of a golden or yellow Colour. Be this as it will, it is certainly a common, and I think true, Remark, that yellow and red-hair'd Persons are most troubled with them: tho' few or none we may suppose will make this Gentlewoman's Experiment (how infallible foever) to get rid of them; yet to pleasure such as are willing to try the less painful or hazardous, I have selected these Formula here subjoyned.

Ry Ag. Flor. Samb. & Fabar. a p. z. m. p. Lotione.

R. Fel. Caprin. Hircin. vel Vaccin. q. v. Misce cum Vitti pulvere subtilissimo ad Litum.

R. Gum. Ceras. q. p. solv. in Aceto forti & cum pauxillo Farine avenaceæ f. Mixtura, quacum frequenter Partes abluantur vel inungantur.

R. Pulv. Rad. Irid. & Elleb. alb. a Part. i. Mellis Part. ij. Excipiantur illinanturque lentigines cum illo instar Unguenti & cito curantur.

Idem efficit Suc. scabios. addita chrysocolla vel Borace &

Crollius for this Purpose highly commends the Spiritus

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Hippoc. the Fel Taurinum cum Oleo tritum, & fora Partes Illitum : quod mundat & optime detergit, Cremor Ptisana cum Farina Lupinorum & Ordbi taplasmatis modo impositus, hisce Casibus commend

R. Lact. Caprin. Aq. Lil. conval. Rad. Bryon, par. Aron. virid. Sigil. Solom. a Zij. Mace Dies 8, fiat Destillatio. Huic addi poterit p Tart. & ante ejus usum abluatur Facies cum Ag. pida.

An excellent Medicine also for this Purpose, is

vanetta Cosmetica of Bate prepared thus:

R. Sapon. Ven. Zij. Solve in Suc. Limon. Zj. Addendo Amygd. amar. Tart. p. Delig. a 3s. Misce & infoletur dum Unguenti Spissitudinem acquirit, quotidie agitando: demum adde Ol. Rhod. gut. vj. & reservetur Ului.

With this the Parts are to be anointed over Night, and washed next Morning with the Water of Bran or Lu-

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Also this more simple Mixture of the same Author's. with which I have generally answer'd my Patients Expectation.

K. Ol. Amygd amar. 3j. Tart. per delig. 3ss. Ol. Rbod.

gut. 11. Mi/ce.

In the Use of this, the Oil of Tart. is to be increased or diminish'd according to the Fineness or Coarsness of the cuticular Fabrick, or as the Patient can bear it: It fufficeth if it raise the outward Lamina, which you will perceive to peel off in a thin Scale or Scurf; after which some common Pomatum may be used: in the Author's Words, it will excite a little Smart and Twinging for the present, but goes off again without other Detriment or Inconvenience.

The same Oil dropt into the Bean-cod or Lilly-water, or into simple Spring-water, so as to make it a little soft or flippery, like an Elixivium, and the Place dabbed or

washed therewith, has the same Effect. Vel

Ky Sulph. viv. Subtilissime Pulv. 3(s. Sapon. Nig. 3j. Ligat. in Petia, Suspende in Acet. acer. this, per ix Dies. Deinde in Usum adhibeatur, loca affecta bis in Die abluendo & cutem Confricando. Vel

K Camph. incif. 3ij. Teratur in Mortario Vitreo, fensim affundendo Suc. Limon. 31. tum adde Vin. alb. 16j.

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Coletur, & Camphora residua petia ligata, in Vitro suspendatur. Usus ejus pro Lotione.

Some use only a destill'd Rain Water with Juice of

Lemons and a little Camphir.

Others the Liquor dropping per Deliq. from Tare: Talck and Salt, first strongly calcin'd in a Furnace, and then placed in a moist or cool Cellar to dissolve.

Others, Rose-water sufficiently sharpen'd with Oil of

Sulphyr.

Others, a Decoction of Bran with Sal Armon. & Sal. Tan., N. B. After the Use of these sharp and detersive Medicines some Time, others more mild and softening as the Ol. Amygd. d. Sperm. Ceti, or the common Pomatiums will be often required. For this End likewise serves the Cerat. alb. of Bates, laid on over Night, and the next Morning washing the Part with a little sine Bran, or Oatmel and warm Water; or with Milk and Water, with or without the Juice of Lemon, if the Place will not suffer it by Reason of its Tenderness, or with a little Water and Spirit of Benjamin under the like Consideration: But beyond them all I should preser the ensuing most noble Litus, to which scarce any Fucus of Cosmetick is truly comparable.

R. Flor. Bismuth. 3ij. Vng. Pomat. albis. & fragrantis.

3vj. Ol. Rhod. gut. ij. Mifce.

With this the Face may be lightly gone over at any Time, or the Flowers of Bismuth alone, rubbed gently on the Face with a Piece of white Shammy gives the most lovely and beautiful Complexion that can be defired, and that without Prejudice; it not only whitening and softening the Skin, but destroying Tettars and Ringworms, Pustules, &c.

Somewhat like the Former of these (tho not half so efficacious) is made up into small Gally-pots, and retail'd at a certain Price to the Women of the Town, who there with putting on a Sort of counterseit Face, are admir'd and esteem'd as beautiful; and by vending this single Medicine, I am credibly inform'd, a certain Person in this

City returns some hundred Pounds a Year.

But this bordering somewhat nearly upon Painting, and not treating professedly of the cosmetic Art, I shall wave all Notice of such Remedies, any farther than intended to remove some real Blemish, and not merely to whiten or redden the Complexion.

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Forestus takes Notice of a Woman subject to a red Note, especially in the Winter Time, whom having purged, he cured of this Malady, as he tells us, with the following Uuguent, which Gifibertus Horstius was wone to ule at Rome.

Ry Sulph. viv. pp. 3iij. Zinzib. alb. 3ij. Cog. leniter cum Vin. Rhenan. alb. & Aq. Ros. a p. &. donec Liquor consumptus est: dein misceatur Pulvis cum Axung. por-

cin. rec. q. f. in formam Unguenti.

With this she anointed after Supper, and in the Morning washed with the Waters of Roses, Beans, and a Decoction of Bran warm; and this fays our Author, avails

for Pustules in the Face as well as a red Nose.

We have before observ'd, that it highly behoves the Artist in these Cases, before he meddles with local Medicines, especially the cold and repelling Topicks, that he principally take Care to correct the Intemperies of the Liver, to open the Obstructions of the other Viscera, and rectifie the Mass of Blood, least the like Consequence attend, taken Notice of by Ph. Salmuth *, which happen'd to one troubled with a red and pimpled Face, who off. 35. being upon his Marriage, procur'd certain Medicines which drove them all in; after which he was taken with the Gour, then with a Pally in both Arms, and shortly after died.

There is a Way of curing this Malady (proposed by some Authors) by a chirurgical Operation, which is that of cutting or otherwise destroying the larger Blood-vefsels, and intercepting its Current, as they supposed, to the Face; of which we shall deliver the Sentiments of Bayrus † in these Words.

Somerimes Redness of Face comes from an Abundance Lib. 8. C. 3. of Blood that is carry'd by the great Vein in the Middle of the Forehead, and flushing suddenly all over the Face, strikes in again, but presently returns. An illustrious Countels fent for me on this Occasion, and while she was discoursing with me, the Blood immediately slushed out of that Vein all over her Face: I observing that great Vein of her Forehead to be full of Blood, perswaded her to let it be opened: I order'd her Hair to be shaven a little above the Commissura Coronalis upon the Vein, leaving the Hair round about for Ornament untouch'd. I then directed a ruptory Medicine to be apply'd to the Yein in the Place shaved, and told the Surgeon he should

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not let it lie above an Hour, but he continued it for two: and when it came to be remov'd the Blood spurted violently upon his Face; which however being stopt, and the Head bound up, there arose a large Swelling and Ec. chymosis downwards to the Nose, which was quickly remov'd, and the Course of the Blood being this Way prevented for the Future, by Destroying the Vessel, she was freed ever after from her Redness and Flushings.

· Medicin. Effic. p. 67.

+ Lib. de

Sang. Mif.

Severinus * teacheth this Way of cutting the Veins in funder to intercept these Defluxions, and take away Rednels or Inflammations on the Face, Nofe, Eyes, &c.

which is also described by Bonetus †.

± Lib. de Curat. per

Sang. Miss.

For this Purpose likewise or rather for the red Nose bleeding in the Nostrils is laid down by others, as Botal lus ‡, who affirms it upon his own Knowledge to have succeeded as well in this Case, as in Pains of the Head and old Diseases of the Eyes. The Way of opening by Lancet or Puncture, he prefers to that by Leeches: Two fatal Examples of which are register'd, the one from Herc. Saxon. of a Senatour at Padua, who being ill of a Fever had a Leech apply'd to his Nostrils, which crest up into his Head, and the miserable Patient dy'd of a to great Bleeding the Leech had caused, which could by no Means be extracted or got forth again, and I, faith the fame Author, was much concern'd thereat, having seen the like Accident formerly at Venice. The other from Paulus Magnus, who being at Rome as he relates, in the Year 1572, a certain Surgeon would needs apply a Leech to his Patient's Nose, which supposing it had fasten'd on the Infide only of the Nostril, was neglected, and the Leech penetrating strait through the Coats of the Brain, staid there 'till she had kill'd the Patient, the Means used for drawing her forth, availing nothing.

H. ab Heers putting the Question whether Spaw-Waters are good in a red Face, or for the pimpled and copper-Nos'd Drunkard? makes Answer himself, that because these Pimples or Pustules do for the most Part depend upon immoderate Heat of the Liver, and those Waters do greatly heat the faid Bowel, as is evident in Hydropicks, Cachecticks and fuch as labour under menstrual Suppretion, whose Liver is acknowledg'd cold, and we have feen Abundance of People cur'd by heating it with these Waters: It is certain that if any Man drink them for any confiderable Time, he will go away from the

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n the Spaw Spaw with a far redder and more pimpled Face than when he came there: As I have observ'd in several, but because these pimpled Drunkards do always in a Manner from the Adultion of their Blood in the Liver contract an Obstruction of the Meseraicks, sometimes more or sometimes less, they may safely drink the Spaw-Waters for about ten Days, namely, that when the Obstruction is removed by thele opening Wells, the Liver may be reduced to its Temper by some cooler Administrations:

But to hasten towards the Conclusion of this Chapter. there is a Spot on the Face, I must just stay to mention, more peculiar, according to our great Mafter Hippoc. to big Belly'd Women, and reckon'd as one of the Signs of Conception, nay according to one of his Aphorisms, a Criterion (tho' fallible) of the Sex also: Where he saith, Que Vtero gerentes, Maculum in facie veluti ex solis adustione habent, ea, famellas plerumque gestant. To this Spot or Mark Authors have generally given the Name of Ephelis. Sennertus † describes it as a tawny, dark or dusky Spot, principally feated on the Fore-heads of breed- 5. Pars 3. ing Women, and spreading both in Length and Breadth, Sect. 1. C. 2. at sometimes to the Compass of the Palm of the Hand, without Asperity or Inequality: Contrary to Celfus, who calls it Asperitas quadam & durities, mali Coloris.

The Cause is reported to be Retension of the menstrual Flux, altho' the same according to Sennertus, betides Virgins at the Time of Purgation: For removing which, he directs them to the Juice taken from the cut Root of Bugloss, and for Women with Child this following.

Re Camph. 3j. Nitri 3ij. Misce cum Melle & facies inungatur.

I must confess I have not taken Notice of such Spots, as peculiar or fingular to Women with Child: If they are, its very probable they may arise from the Cacochymy, with which such Bodies generally abound, occasion'd very often by their irregular Appetites, and covering some Sorts of Diets of ill Juices: But let this be as it will, the Disease as an Affect of the Skin, is remov'd with the like Remedies as the common Morphew or Infolation, of which enough already: So that having added a Remedy or two for Chaps or Clefts upon the Lips, we shall close all we had to lay upon this Head, with one fingle Hiltory (out of many I am provided with) from my Adversaria.

Oleum Tritici ex Dr. Bate.

Fit valenter exprimendo Triticum contusum, inter laminas candentes ut effluat Oleum. In rimis Manuum, Ulceribus Pedum, Fissuris Labiorum, Herpete, Cutit Scabritie, &c. mirifice proficuum, Secundum Authorem.

Unguentum Alterum ad Fiffuras ex Eodem.

Ry Myrr. Zinz. Litharg. Argent. à 3ss. Mellis 3ij. Cere 3j. Ol. Ros. 3iij. Ol. Rhod. gut. v. m. s. a. Vel Aliter Ry Boli. Myrr. Cerus. à 3ij. Axung. Anat. q. s. p. Linimento.

Vel R. Sevi Bovin. 3iss. Cera 3ss. Terebinth. Strasburg. 3ij. Ol. Amygd. d. q. s. Misce pro litu labiali.

A Gentlewoman sometime afflicted with a Gutta Roses five rubra, from a hot and bilious Blood flushing into her Face upon the least Surprise or Exercise of Body, the Humours at length stagnating in the Glandules, became tharp and corrofive, and raifed several Pustules and hard Tubercles, very much disfiguring her Face, but much more diffurbing and disquieting her Mind: She had indiscreetly try'd almost every quack Medicine that she heard of, or was recommended by some or other of her Acquaintance, and had Thoughts of enterprising a Salivation; but before this was concluded on, the thought fit to take Advice and fent for me to give her my Opinion: Upon Enquiry into her Circumstances, I understood she fell into this Inconvenience soon after the Death of her Husband, for Grief of whom, and taking Cold by fitting up a Nights, the had contracted this valetudinary State, ever fince labouring under Stoppage of her Menses, unto which I imputed this Motion of the Humours upwards or Translation of them to her Face : I gave her great Hopes that if we could bring Nature to its due Course, and remove the Obstructions of the viscera and uterine Vessels, we should soon conquer the Inflammation and heal the Pustules, some of which began to ripen and others were already burst with Matter, on which Confideration I order'd only a Box of my Unquent. de Lap. Calam. which the spread on a Rag, and kept on both Night and Day, confining her felf to the Chamber for some Time, which foften'd

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fosten'd those that were yet hard, digested such as were burst of themselves or which I opened, and healed them foon after without other Application: However to take off the Fluxion, I first let her Blood in the Arm, and some Days afterwards in the Foot, I also order'd a Blifter for her Neck, from which receiving much Advantage, the chose rather to turn it to one of them we call perpetual, than to comply with Issues between her Shoulders, or with one in her Arm. In the mean Time that I might have regard to the principal Cause (viz.) the Obstructions, instead of the Scammoneate and Aloetick Medicines she had often before taken, and which had fir'd her Blood. I purg'd her only once a Week with Rhubarb and Calomel, the drinking therewith instead of Posset-drink, the Epsome Water turn'd into a Whey with Milk. At other Times the was kept strictly to the following Apozeme and Electuary, being exceeding regular in Diet and the other Nonnat.

R. Rad. Rub. Tinct. Zij. Herb. Jacobeæ, Fumar, â Mj., Dictamn. Cret. Ms. Sem. Anis. contus. Zij. Coq. in Aq. F. q. s. ad thij. Colatur.e adde Syr. de 5 Rad. Zij. m. p.

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R. Antim. Diaph. 3(s. Entis Veneris 3j. Conf. fruct. Cynosbat. 3j. Syr. de Fumaria q. s. m. f. Elect. ex quo sumat Q. N. M. primo Mane, & bora decubitûs, post bib. 3v. vel 3vj. Apozematis ut supra, cujus capiat per

se Quant. eandem 4 Hora pomerid.

The Day before her Purge, she had given her the sollowing Clyster: And the Day after, received the Fume of the same Decoction into the Pudenda; being placed conveniently for that Intention, which after a third Time using, her Menses came down, tho' her Face was near well before: So that she used only the camphorate Lotion with the Juice of Lemon and White-wine prescribed before.

R. Rad. Bryon. alb. Ariftol. rot. a 3s. Zedoar. Bac. laur. a 3sj. Herb. Matricar. Artemis. Summit. Sabin. Flocamomel. a Ms. Coque in Aq. F. q. s. ad 3xij. Colature adde Elect. è baccis Lauri 3ss. Misce pro Enemate. Electuario è baccis omisso, & addita Tinct. Castor. 3j. Eidem Decoctioni, recipiatur Vapor ejus calidus è sella persorata in Sinum Pudoris per Spatium bore quadrantis, ab aere externo diligenter posteà cavendo.

CHAP.

V. CHAP.

Of the Diseases of tht Skin of the Hands Feet.

MONG these we reckon the Whitslaw, and that painful Excrescence sometimes thence arising, at the Sides and Roots of the Nail: Chilblanes also and Kibes; Warts and Corns, with Chaps or . Clefts and some Affects of the Nails themselves.

We shall begin with the Whitslaw, by the Greeks named wagovuxia, by the Latines Panaritium which is twofold.

First the Mild or Benign, which may be defined a superficial Tumour with Pain, arifing about the Ends of the Fingers, from a hot and thin Ichor or bilious Serum extravalate, and in short Time appearing under the Cuticula, which it raiseth up into a little bladdery Swelling, and through which (having changed the same into a whitish Colour) by its Transparency and Fluctuation it shows it self ready to be let out: Upon which the Pain goes off, and the Place heals without Trouble, if affecting only the Pulp of the Finger, otherwise there is sometimes hazard of the Loss of a Nail, and farther Trouble also from the Pterigyon thence arising.

In the Cure of this, a Pultis of white Bread and Milk, and if it comes forward of a white Lilly Root, a Pledgit of Basilicon or a Melilot Plaister, are the usual Applications, and pricking the Bladder to let out the Humour, or clipping away the Skin, a new One is foon generated by some of the common Epuloticks.

But Secondly, The Other or Malign is a Business of much greater Concern, and calls for the Affiftance of a compleat Artift, arising from much greater Adustion of the Humour, and evidencing by its Effects an exceeding Sharpnels and Corrolion: Our People call this, The Fee ton, from which, partly by the Folly and Ignorance of Pretenders to Surgery, and partly through the Fear and into

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Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

Obstinacy of the Patient, not suffering timely Incision down to the Periostium or the Bone it felf, many Joynts have been rotted and taken off, and some have died through the extreme Anguish : So that not without Reafon, both Guido and Joannes de Vigo (as Parey hath it) have judged this Disease to be Morral: To prevent which Catastrophe and to save the Part affected, it is now agreed on all Sides, that so soon as ever the Pain begins to grow extreme, altho' no Matter should appear to fluctuate (for then it will be too late) to cut deep into the Part, avoiding as much as may be the Vessels and Tendons: Where sometimes at the Bone it self, or upon its Membrane, a Drop or two of this corrofive malign Matter discovers it self, the Cause of all the Mischief.

What the incomparable Fab. Hildanus means * by cuting superficially, or shaving off the upper Skin only, 1.06 97, where he saith we shall discover Macula quedam rubicunla, I am at a Loss to understand: Having never been able to relieve my Patient but by cutting deeper, even to

the Periostium as before recited.

If his Method would always take Place, I must confels it would fave the Patient much Pain and some Hazard in the Operation, as well as the Surgeon Trouble in the Cure, and so far he is surely right; but that the corrosive Ichor or Macula he speaks of, is always to be found in the Beginning upon thus paring away the Skin, and going no deeper, I am very doubtful, and must herein diffent from that great and worthy Practitioner, to whose Memory notwithstanding I shall always pay the highest Deference and civil Veneration.

There is an odd empirical Way of helping in this Diftemper, ser down by Riverius t, that famous Physician as well as Counsellour to the French King: With which, cent. 412,065. for the Singularity thereof, I shall entertain the Reader 19.606, 63. who is a Stranger to the Works of that Physician: I call it Empirical, altho' the worthy Author will have it to be Sympathic or rather Magnetical: It is that of putting the pained Finger into the Ear of a Cat, of which take here

his two Experiments. The First, that of the Wife of a principal Officer in the Court of Aids to the K. of France, who after four Days Trouble with a Paronychia (whether benign or malign is ce of not mention'd) she was perswaded to thrust her Finger into a Cat's Ear, and in a Quarter of an Hour's Time was

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cur'd thereby. She perceiv'd, faith the Author, between whiles, a Heat invading the Shoulder and Arm, and gradually descending lower with extreme Pain at the End of her Finger, which Heat afterwards vanishing as it were away, return'd again foon after with the like Diffurbance: The Cat in the mean Time from the Vehemency of the Pain transmitted to her Ear, was so restless and troublesome that two People could scarce hold her: Hence he infers a certain magnetic Force or Energy lodged in the Car's Head, of fuch Affinity with the Disease, that the Poylon or Malignity latent in the Tumour, is drawn suddenly thereunto.

The fecond Example is of the eldeft Daughter of the Treasurer of that Kingdom, labouring with a Paronychia on the Fore-finger of her Left-hand, and which had been troublesome for the like Space of Time, when being en ceeding reftless all Night with the Extremity of her Pain the was likewise order'd to try the same Experiment, and after putting her Finger in the Ear of the Cat, in about

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two Hours the was wholly free from Pain.

She faid the perceiv'd plainly a drawing in of her Fin ger farther to the Cavity, and now and then great Pair invaded the whole Arm up to the Shoulder, at the same Time the Cat making a great and strange Noise as if a fected with Pain arising from the Venom intromitted: He whole Hand was much rumify'd, altho' foon after it aband every where but on the Finger, where it remain'd ye perfectly free of Pain: And upon taking her Finger out it was found as perfectly suppurated, and the Matter being let out, healed quickly after with a common Diapar ma Plaister.

These Facts are so well attested, and the Reputation and great Learning of the Author so universal, that me hard Dispute can be made of the least Fraud or Collusion pro ime ctis'd therein, nor do I see any Thing can be reply'd wars, retort or take off from the strange Efficacy in the Cur, he I unless the following Queries I should be ready to pro Tens pole, viz

In the first Case, supposing the Disease of the mild of be benign Sort, whether the Humour nad not hear by the Bean felf before the Tryal, being promoted farther by the Bean Way kindly Warmth of the Part, to a total Diffipation?

Difeases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

In the second Experiment, falling in perhaps, with the Time of the Crisis or making of Matter, this once made,

every one knows the Pain ceaseth.

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. The Sense of the same through the whole Limb interveening, is eafily folv'd by a Confent common to the membranous and nervous Parts, which might feem greater and more observable at the Time of the Experiment, by the Impression of Fear or strong Imagination, incident at fuch Times, to Women and Children. As for the Struggle, Motion or Crying of the Cat, it is natural to most Creatures, especially this Kind, upon long Confinement to one Posture, especially when perpetually stimulaed or provoked thereto by an extraneous Body thrust ino lo lensible a Part as the Ear, to use their utmost Efforts for releasing themselves from such like Bondage or Cap-

ivity, but enough of this.

It often happens when the Whitflaw is leated on the Edge or Roots of the Nails, and has discharged its Mater, there is apt to arise from the excoriated Parts, a spony or loofe Flesh, which still increaseth, if the Edge of he Nail at whose Side it ariseth, be not removed, and he Flesh thereby freed from the Pressure: The like Diforder happens from Splinters, Pins or Needles, or whateer elfe may happen to be thrust under and break the Continuum: The same Effect befals the Toes from a treight Shoe, or what may happen to compress the Nail, r occasion its growing into the Flesh, and making the Part raw, as Picking, Pulling, Tearing or Cutting them to ter be the Quick. This Disease is by the Greeks denominated Diapal Trepospor; by the Latines Reduvia, Excrescentia ungui ungofa, in removing which, the chief Concern is to free that me had and in, occasions the Disturbance: Which may be sometimes done by getting underneath the Point of your Scissly'd we are, and clipping it away at once: But if by Reason of the Patient, together with the extreme to profession of the Part, and the Flesh lying in the Way, his cannot be accomplished; the Excrescence it self is first the removed by some catheretic Powder or milder Estates. mild of to be remov'd by some catheretic Powder or milder Esspent it sharotick: Or if the same rise high like a large Pea or,
by the Bean, and the Basis will admit, the most expeditious
and a way is to clip it off, and strow upon the Root a little rude Vitriol, or to rub it down with the lunar Caustick, hand when the Slough casts off, if the whole of it be wa-

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sted, to attempt again the taking away such Part of the Nail lying under, as creates the Trouble and Disturbance: But if you cannot yet come at the same, you are to proceed as before till the Fungus is wasted, and the

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cutting in of the Nail prevented for the Future.

In the wasting these Excrescences, you will find nothing better than the common red Precipitate, which works with little Pain and does Wonders in these Cases: I usually cover the Fungus pretty thick, laying over a Pledgit arm'd with some lenient Medicine, and leaving the same on for two Days, in which Time there is made a large and thick Slough, which is it come not off with the Dressing, I remove with my Scissars with little or mo Pain to the Patient, and apply more of the same if I see Occasion, and thus in three or sour times Dressing you not only waste the Excrescence, but often dry up and had the Place without other Application or Help of Surgery But this I believe (or hope at least) is no Secret nown the worthy Professors of that honourable Art.

We are next to speak of an Affect to which the Skind these Parts is lyable more especially in cold Weather, and from which they suffer great Trouble by the Heat and Itching which attends them: I mean that which among us is called the Chilblain, by the Latines Pernio, Ga

χίμεθλον, από το χειμών of fen Hyeme diet.

The Disease is self evident: Great Redness sometimes with unequal bunching out in the Skin, burning Heat Smart, Tingling and Itching affecting chiefly the Skins the Hands and Fingers, also of the Feet and Toes in the Winter-Season, at which Time it generally visits that have been liable before to the said Disturbance: It comes sometimes also upon the Face and Top of the

Note, as Sennertus formerly observed.

The Cause is said to arise from Blood diffused by the capillary Vessels of the Cutis, and not return'd by the Circulation, nor able to breath out by the Pores, on Account of the Constipation of them in the Cuticle, by the Cold still more contracted at this Time, there stagnate vitiate the Glandules and breaking the Unity of the stress ulcerate and raise Blisters on the Parts: At best sin or pent up by the Cuticula, they excite the other Symptoms of Heat and Itching, and having once disorder'd the Texture of these Parts, are wont with the Winter constantly to return, and to go away at the Approach of warmer Weather.

Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

Children and young Persons are for the most Part the Subjects of this Distemper, unto which when it happens on the lower Part of the Gastrocnemius Muscle or its tendinous Termination upon the Os Calcis, they give the Name of Kibes.

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PProac Chi In removal of which, especially before the Skin is crakt or ulcerated, the prime Intention is to open the Pores thereof and let out the impacted Humour: For which Purpose a discutient Fotus of some of the warm Plants, is apply'd with hot Flannels to the Part: Instead of which others use a Bath of Beef-Brine or Salt-Water (the Cookmaids Remedies) or else burn them at the Fire-side: Again, others on the Contrary, dip their Feet in cold Water, or rub both Hands and Feet affected, well with Snow: A Practice in the Northern Regions, used to those who have their Limbs frozen as it were to Death.

Gulielmus Fabricius * tells us it is the Cuftom of those People, coming off a Journey, to rub their extreme Parts almost congealed by the nipping Frosts, such as their Fingers and Toes, their Ears and Nose, with Snow, before they enter their Stoves, least otherwise, at the sudden Approach of the Fire, they mortify and drop off: A fignal Instance of this Practice he gives, which was related to him by a noble Man, who travelling in those Parts happen'd to see a poor Carter by the High-way Side fallen down and frozen stiff, and feeming dead with Cold, who being lifted up and lay'd into his Cart, was carry'd to the next Inn they came to, where the Hoft instead of fuffering him to be brought to the Fire, order'd him prefently to be plunged into the cold Water, and upon taking him out the Frost breaking forth (fays the noble Man, who stood by to behold the Passages) of his Body, had cover'd the whole Surface thereof with Ice, so that his Breast seem'd as hard as Iron: Then pouring a Cup of Metheglin with some Spices down his Throat, he was put to Bed, where a Sweat presently and plentifully breaking forth, he foon came to himself and was recovered: And this Effect is brought to pals by Means of what the Learned call the arlimelsans of the Air, by which the Heat suddenly concenter'd, riseth up with a redoubled Force to expel its Adversary: And thus both Heat and Cold befer with the contrary Antagonist, is the more increased: For this it is that Springs are said to be much hotter in Winter than they are in Summer; for the same Rea-

De Gangrena & 190 Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

fon Apples or Eggs being frozen, shall recover themselves put into cold Water, when if thrown into hot, they will become rotten, wither'd and dead: But leaving Theory let us return to Practice.

For Kibes and Chilblains these Remedies are set down

Lib. 5. Part. By Sennertus *.

I. Cap. 15.

R. Vin. alb. thj. Alum. 3j. bulliant cum Vino parumper, & co pars abluatur.

R. Ol. Laurin. 31j. Mellis 3j. Terebineh. 3ls. Misce.

Almost all the Authors I have met with, extol the Juice or Decoction of the Turnep, especially if the same has been frozen, which is then their true Specifick.

Wine boil'd with Salt and Alum and made into a Caraplaim with Rye-flower, Honey and Brimstone; also the Manna Thuris cum Axung. Porci sub forma Linimenti.

Sir Theodore's Directions for her Majesty, subject to this Disturbance in frosty Weather, were the Ensuing, (viz. †)

form. p. Regin. Anna &

Maria, P.

109, 110.

Decocto Raporum admodum Calente, Manus & Partes aliæ foveantur, imo per Horam unam ipfa Rapa Mollia coctione per Elixationem vel Torrefactionem applicentur tumoribus, & diu desuper continuentur, idque aliquot matutinis Consequentibus. Vel

B. Rapum unum magnum, quod excavatum, quarta sui foraminis parte repleatur pulvere Rad. Cyclam. reliquum impleatur Sperm. Ceti & Ung. Ros. alb. Teg. Opercuio & sub Campana ut e. a. coquatur ad pinguium inspissationem, siat Expressio fortis, cui adde Pingued. Ans. Axung. Suilla rec. āzij. Ol. Ov. non sætentis zj. Ceræ alb. zs. Coque simul ad Suc. Rap. consumpt. continuo agitando mox assundatur Spir. Vin. opt. q. s. & ceratum diligenter abluatur, Applicetur è Linteolo vel Bombace præsertim b. Somni.

Here is Pomp enough indeed, and best besitting Majesty, whilst those in the lower Forms may be as well accommodated with simpler, and more easily to be prepar'd, Medicaments, of which Kind is this of the same Au-

thors which he calls

Experimentum certum ad Perniones.

Coquatur Rapum sub Cineribus, detrabatur Cortex exterior, pulpa calens, quantum ferri poterit, applicetur Pernionibus & congelaturis, pars calida teneatur & co

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Die Patiens jaceat in Lecto, intra unam vel alteram Diem evanescunt. Vel

R Aq. ex Rapis putrid. deftil. imbuantur Linteola & calide applicentur. Rad. Cyclam, excavetur, repleatur Oleo & pauca Cera, coque sub cineribus, fiatque Linimentum.

Ad Eundem finem Empl. Diasulph. Ruland. prastat:

Olaus *, in his Account of the cold Countries, fays . Rerum that the People much afflicted with this Disease, have no septentrion. better Way of eafing themselves than by the Pulvis Pel- Lib. 2. lis Leporin. which you will find fet down in Schenkius + as a Secret, or in his own words, Remedium rarum; but Med. Lib. 5. after what Manner to be prepar'd, or how used, is lest con- off. 7. jectural: For my Part I should lay greater Stress on the Warmth of the Skin, or the Furr it self wrapped about the Parts to defend them from the Cold, than upon the Skin or Furr reduced to a Pouder.

I remember when a Youth, being subject to great Redness and Itching of my Heels in frosty Weather, I us'd the common defensative Plaister of Diap. Bol. Ol. Rof. & Acet. which both strengthen'd the Part, and kept off the Fluxion; so that renewing the same as it grew loofe,

I had little or no Disturbance the whole Winter.

Note, When they come to break through the Cuticle and ulcerate, they must be treated accordingly, either with a Pledgit of Diapomph. or my Ung. de Lap. Cal. than which nothing better, altho' dress how you will, or with what you will, there are some of them, espetially in poor Peoples Children, forced to run about the btreets, which will not heal before the Approach of Summer. Proceed we now to

An other Disorder incident to the Skin of the Hands and Feet, which is that arising from Warts and Corns: Whoever has been foundly plagu'd therewith (and who smost is not one Time or other) will not surely think it tifling that we spend Time in Describing them, much els that we propose Remedies conducive to ease the Pain, or entirely remove them: For furely it was a poble Thought of the well-deferving Sydenbam, that if one Man was to spend his whole Life-time in finding out a tertain Cure for Corns, he would deserve well of Posterity, and might be faid sufficiently to have served his Generation.

+ Olfero.

Those troublesome and often painful Tubercles or cutaneous Excrescences, have received various Names from their as various Resemblance: By one more general they have that of Verruca, a parte Montis editiore, sic vocate, fays Sennertus, i. e. because they appear on the Surface of the Skin like the Eminencies of little Hills or Monticuli; they are called Porri from the small Threads or Fibres with which some of them are implicate, like

the Roots of that Plant.

They are distinguish'd into several Kinds, and have their Names accordingly as aforefaid from some Likeness: thus some are called Mugunnia, Formica, vel à colore subatro qualis est in formicis, vel quod dum stringitur, sensum exhibeat Morsibus formicarum Similem. This is said to be fixed with a deep Root, broad at Bottom, and more flender at the Top, projecting a little from the Surface; hence it has also the Name Verruca Sessilis, being low and lets movable in the Skin than the following; these according to Celsus are found more usually in the Palms of the Hands or Soles of the Feet. The contrary to this is called Penfilis, by the Greek Angorogs wo quod exiguo quasi pediculo, ut de Chorda, dependent; this has a small Bafis growing out by a Stalk into a longer and larger Head; they grow very many near together on the Hands of Children, and fometimes fall off infenfibly, or dyeaway of themselves, arriving often to a great Compass as that of a small Bean; and of this Sort according to fome Authors, when they are party colour'd, refembling in some Measure the Thyme Flower, they derive the Name Ou woy, Thymion, from the faid Likenels; if still larger, carrying that of the Fig, according to Sennertwi, they are denominated Fici; also of Kin somewhat to thele are the Kovooko wara, a condylis few Articulorum nodis; but these Latter sprout usually in or near the obscene Parts, and are oftentimes a Species of the Lues Venerea.

The Corn, Gr. HAG, by the Latins Verruca alba, allo Clavus, from its relembling the Head of a Nail; thele grow fometimes on the Fingers, but oftener on the Toes and Soles of the Feet, where they create great Difture bance in Walking, especially in rough Ways, as some People, I am sure, can bear Witness: This Kind having in its Center commonly a black Speck refembling the Pupilla, is called therefore Oculus Pica, the Bird's-Eye; thele

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these are thought commonly to arise from some external

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Of all thele, according to 30. Tagaut. " the Achrocordon or Verruca Penfilis; as also the Thymion, sometimes wast Chirurg. Lib. of themselves without Remedy, or at worst are more easie to be removed; but the Myrmecia or Verruca sessilis, also the Verruca alba or Clavus, seldom without Surgery.

Mr. Wiseman † says there is this effential Difference betwixt the Wart and Corn, in that the Former taking Lib. 1. C. 20, Rife from the true Skin, shooteth outwards, whilst the Latter beginning in the Cuticle, rooteth it felf down-

The Cause is vulgarly supposed a crass, melancholy or pinuitous Humour, which being otherways useless, is formed into these preternatural Bodies. Platerus, with more Reason, that they are formed of the nutritious Humours, destin'd for the Use of the Skin; the Manner of which he describes thus: Ut in illorum Substantia confistens adhuc durities callosas & cicatrices gignit: Sic in porum Cutis unum pluresve portio illius irrumpens, Cuti adherens, Radicibusque adnascens, portiunculam exiguam porum adimplentem duram ac callosam generat, Quæ nunc extra porum effertur, in Verruca penfili, alias in eo permanet, in Verruca fessili, uti & Clavo in pedibus. Quod autem Succus ille in poros se ingerat, illorum dilatatio & amplitudo Causa esse potest: Quod uti à variis Causis prodit, ita in Pedibus Cute uno loco validius pressa, poroque sic ampliato, clavus facile gignitur, in manibus quoque cum plerumque se Verruce offerant, ab externis injuriis boc prodire effe credibile.

Monsieur de La Vauguion +, Doctor of Physick and Intendant of the Royal Hospital about Paris, thinks that dy of thir. O. when the nervous Filaments (from whole Rete, or Net-perat. Chap. like Plexus, the Skin is form'd) are by any Means divided or broke in funder, the nutritious luices diffilling from their Extremities, are congested and coagulated, or being protruded to the Pores, form these Excrescencies we call Warts and Corns, and sometimes other greater and more large Sarcomata: If these Warts, says he, are on the Toes and the Shoe preffeth, they root themselves in the Tendons, springing thence like Ganglions: When they thrust out farther, and to much greater Length, they are termed Horns, rooting themselves still deeper into the Ligaments and Bones themselves, of which they seem as

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Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

it were only a Prolongation; and this shall suffice for their History and Description.

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We proceed now to their Cure; the Diagnostick being plain from what went before, the Prognostick discoverable

from what follows.

In the Removal of both Warts and Corns, many Me. dicines are recommended, and some make it a Trade to fell Plaisters for the same, whilst others live only by the Operation of cutting them out: So that fince the Remedies of both Sorts are so ready at Hand, if those knavish Impostors could perform what they pretend, we should not furely meet at this Time with fo many People hobbling about Streets. But before we speak to the Operation. I shall lay down some of the principal Topicks re-

commended to us by famous Men.

For this End Fallopius directs the Fol. Salicis aut Sucens earum, or in Defect of the green Plant, their Pouder or pouder'd Bark mixt with Vinegar. The Juice also of the following Plants are prescrib'd for the same Purpose, viz. Scropbularia. Rad. Ari. Dracunculi. Cyclam. Chelid. Tolluntur quoque Verrucæ (inquit Sennertus) si cum Nigella & Orina fricentur, si laventur Liquore ex Fol. Verbasci collecto & cum floribus apposito. Decocto ex Sinapi, Sulphure & Sale, facto cum Aceto. Si Pulv. Sabina & Fol. ejus in Vino macerata per Dies tres continuos imponantur. Si Herba Robert. Rut. & Millefol. simul trita, applicentur. Utile quoque est Cichoreum Verrucarium, quod inde nomen accepit, item Succus lacteus è caulibus Dentis Leonis. Aqua è sarmentis Vitium, dum uruntur, exudans.

The following Emplaster is much esteemed by Senner-

tus*, coppy'd thence by Mr. Wiseman.

Re Pic. naval. 3j. Galban. Acet. sol. 3ls. Sal. Ammon. 3j. Empl. Diach. magn. 318. Misce.

The Plaister ex Ammoniaco is also very profitable by it felf apply'd; as is also the Succus Calendula & Portulaca, toblivas, especially this Latter, insomuch that Riverius + takes Nocommunicata, tice, that in leven or eight Days Time the Wart is removed by rubbing it twice a Day with bruised Purssane, and after applying the same like a Cataplasm. The same Author in his next Observation subjoyns, that as to Corns, they must be cut in the Decrease of the Moon, (having before bathed them for some Time in warm Water) and then apply the bruised Leaves of the Ivy-tree for fifteen Days, Night and Morning, after which (if you dare be-

01. 34.

Part . 1. Cap.

37.

lieve it) the Corn is very easily taken out, or falls of it felf.

Hildanus's Remedy *. which upon a multiply'd Experience on himself, his Wife and many of his Friends he chirary cont.

deservingly commends, was this.

First of all the Feet are to be soundly bathed for two or three Hours over Night, or after Supper, in the following emollient Decoction, to be repeated for two or three Evenings going straight afterwards into a warm Bed.

R. Rad. Alth. Malv. Lil. alb. Scrophul. maj. ā 3j. Fol. Alth. Malv. Viol. Fl. Chamomil. Melilot. ā Mj. Sems. Lini Fæni-gr. Aneth. ā 3j. Incidantur & contundantur Omnia grosso modo, Coq. in A. F. q. s. ad consumpt.

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When the Corns are by this Method well soften'd, they are to be cut down gently even with the Skin, by a sharp Penknise, taking Care of going to the Quick; after which the following Plaister, spread upon a Rag, or a Piece of the finest Leather, may be apply'd to the Place, and gently bound on; shifting the same at first once in sour Days, but after only once a Month, continuing the same at least for the Space of a Year, which is done with little Trouble but very great Advantage.

The Plaister is much the same with ours, de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco, so that I have not thought it worth. While to insert; there being only an Addition of Wax and Oil of Almonds, which the more curious Reader may said in his Epistle ad Dom. Paul. Croquerum de Med. quo-

rundam Magist. prep. p. 657.

In Room of this, after the like Preparation of Bathing and Cutting, Serjeant Wiseman speaks much in the Praise of the soft red Wax used by Scriveners, apply'd Plaister-wise.

I shall not stay to enlarge upon some other Remedies, having little other than direct Foolery or Superstition for their Foundation; such as cutting a certain Stick with so many Notches, the Stealing of Beef to rub them with and after burying the same in the Earth: Neither yet do I think it worth While to give the several Compositions of catheretick, septic, or other corrosive and burning Ingredients, such as Alum. Vitriol. Ais viride. Chalcanthum. Succus Tithymal. Cucum. Agrest. Fici Arb. With the several Arsnicks and Sublimates; because whatever these effect,

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is by their burning Property, and in Place of which, I should prefer (if approving any) the Oil of Vitriol and Sulphur, Aqua-fortis, Oil of Tartar, Butter of Antimony, Lapis Lunaris vel Infernalis, in the Use of all which Medicines, there is required the highest Prudence and Discretion; neither ought any such to be used without taking the Judgment, and having the same apply'd by the Hand of an eminent and skilful Artift, which leads us to the Cure by Surgery, other Remedies proving ineffectual and fruitless.

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The Cure this Way is of a threefold Nature, viz. Cantery actual, or potential, Incision and Ligature; but before either of these Ways be enterpris'd, let the same Caution be strictly pursu'd that we laid down elsewhere in the Removal of Excrescences or Marks from Phantaly in pregnant Women; I mean that we first throughly confider the Nature of the Excrescence, whether Wart of Corn, in Regard to any Malignity may lurk thereunder; from whence, if provok'd, they may happen to grow cancerous, which we may sometime guess by their untoward Nature and Aspect, with their constant Pricking and more than usual Pain. Secondly, That we take No tice on what Parts they are seated, thus on the Knuckles of Joynts, either of the Fingers or Toes, there is great Danger of Fluxion, and great Difficulty in the Extirpt tion; fince they frequently run down to the Tendon and Ligaments, which are often corrupted and destroyd in these Attempts, and by which Means I could give to veral Examples of those who have loft a Finger, a Tot an Arm and Leg, nay often their Lives, seeking only to get rid of a Wart or Corn.

I prefer the Ligature made of a Horse-hair, or a strong waxed Thread, or Silk, without rubbing the same over with Arfnick or corrofive Sublimate, from which unhap Offervat. py Symptoms may arife, taken Notice of by Hild. Chir. Cent. 6. The Ligature may be gradually straitened as the Patient can endure it, 'till the Excrescence begin to mortifie of die away by Reason of its Nourishment intercepted: After which, if necessary, the Root may be just finds ed with a red-hot Probe or Knitting-needle, or touched with some Escharotick, if there seem Likelihood of in

It the Wart be of the Penfile Kind, and seated safely

Budding forth again, and not otherwise.

Obf. 79, 80, SI.

Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

In the Cutting with the Knife or Sciffars, some Authors tell us we must take Heed none of the Blood fall upon the Parts adjoyning, and raise more Excrescences of the same Nature; as if the Blood was quite different from that of other Parts, or that the same falling on the sound Skin, and not immediately wiped off, should straight take Root, and produce a new and more plentiful Crop of Warts and Corns.

After Clipping there feems greater Necessity to cauterife or otherwise wast the remaining Root than in the Way by Ligature, which takes up with it very often, if not the very Extremity, yet more of the Pedunculus than the Knife or Sciffars can do, unless the Former be convey'd (as is the Way of the Corn-cutter) quite round the very Bottom of the Center, a bold and hazardous Operation, to which I prefer the Cutting close to the Surface; and if then it be thought necessary, gradually to waste the Remains by some of the milder Causticks, in the Use of which the Parts about are carefully to be defended by some proper Application lay'd upon the Place; and how flight soever the Operations may appear, yet in Plethorick or Cacochymick Bodies, both Bleeding and Purging, before we fet about them, are as absolutely neceffary as in those of a more seeming Weight or greater Moment.

In this Way of Extirpation Hildanus * makes use of a little Silver or Steel Cupula, somewhat like a Woman's Thimble, but shallower and perforated to let in the Wart; others a small Steel Plate with a Hole fit for the Excrescence, the Top of which being snipt off, the gentler Caustick will work deep enough, otherwise you are to take the Stronger, such as that from the Lixiv. Sarm. & Calx. viv. whilft you are working with the Caustick, you are to press hard with the little Cup or Plate on the Edges of the found Parts round about the Excrescence, that they may receive no Harm from your Caustick: I generally made use of a Plaister Compress, inipping a Hole in the midst of a proportionate Bigness, and wiping up the Salts still as they dissolved, 'till I thought I was got deep enough; but take what Care you can they will be apt to spread farther than they should, diffusing even under the Cuticula.

After having thus touch'd them with some of the corrosive Oils, or rubbed them as abovesaid with the Cauflick:

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Rick; you are to hasten the Fall of the Eschar with the common Digestive of fresh Butter, Oil of Almonds, the Yolk of an Egg and Saffron, which was that of the laft recited Author; or the common Bafilicon with a little Balf. Tereb. may supply the Place. When the Eschar is off, and you find you are not yet deep enough, you are to work again as before with the Caustick, though perhaps a Milder will now take effect, or possibly the precip. rub. sprinkled into the Ulcer, may finish the Remainder of the Work, about which your great Concern is to keep clear of the Tendons and Ligaments; or if they happen to be laid bare, to haften their Incarning, and prevent if it be possible their Sloughing off, which will be Detriment to your Patient, by losing the free Motion, or having a stiff Joyne, and Discredit and Ignominy to the Undertaker. Observe farther so soon as ever the Eschar loosens, that you lay aside the Basilicon and dress only with the Balf. Tereb. or mixt with a little Linim. Arc. for all the unctuous or greafy Medicines are very prejudicial to these nervous Parts.

We have before taken Notice that there is much less Difficulty in Removing the Penfile Wart or Acrochordon, on Account of the Stalk easily taken hold of, than the Sessile or Myrmecia, which lies with a Basis more spread, projecting less outwards, and running deeper inwards: However Galen mentions a dext'rous Fellow in his Time, who went about the City of Rome; and by the meer Suction of his Lips, when he had brought the Myrmecia sufficiently to protuberate and loosen'd it hereby from the Bottom, would suddenly divide them and snap them off with his fore Teeth, taking off the Pensile One the same

Way, as it were in an Instant.

The Method of Fallopius is this; he takes the one Half of a Wallnut Shell, and boring a Hole in the Middle suitable to the Excrescence, lets the same through by pressing the convex Part hard down upon the Skin; when putting some Sulphur into the Concave of the Shell upon the Top of the Wart, he sets Fire to the same, and suffers it to burn 'till he thinks it has made an Eschar deep enough, which he after treats as is usual in other Combustions; but this I take to be more painful, as well as hazardous, than the Silver Caustick, or even the Lapis Infernalis it self, if carefully managed; and of the two actual Fires, should choose the red-hot Probe or Needle, rather than

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Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

the flaming Sulphur. An Experiment of this Kind take

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A hardy young Wench being much pefter'd with Warts. had the same objected to her by her Sweet-Heart as a Sign of Sluttishness: Upon which resolving to get rid of them, the applies her felf to a Barber, who for half a Crown undertook the Business, and covering them all round with Clay, leaving out their Tops, he lays Brimfione upon the same, and with a lighted Match set several The couragious Girl being exceedof them a burning. ing defirous of their Removal, bore the Pain beyond Expectation, suffering the Brimstone to burn all out, and would have had the Barber to have lay'd on more if he thought there was Occasion: Which he refus'd, telling her he had spent the usual Quantity, and that he doubted not the Work was throughly done, ordering her to come to him for some more next Day: In the mean Time taking off the Clay, the was to lay on only some fresh Butter: The same Night she was very restless, hor and thirsty, and by the Morning found her Hand and Arm swelled up to her Shoulder with great Pain and Inflammation: Upon which she sent away to the Barber, who being surprized at the Accident, return'd back and brought with him foon after a Sea-Surgeon, a little more know. ing than himself, who embrocating the Arm with Oyl of Roles, and applying a Cataplalm of white Bread all over the back of the Hand, the Pain was mitigated and the Tumour asswaged: However continuing his greafy Applications after Separation of the Elchars which were very thick, and upon two of the Knuckles had bared the Tendons, the same grew putrid, as had also the Ligaments and Carrilages of the Joynts, by his Way of Dreffing, if a more skilful Person had not been called in, who with his utmost Endeavours could not cure her but by leaving one perfectly ftiff Joynt, with another but little use-

It feems very probable that the first Symptoms of the Tumour and Inflammation on the Arm, were chiefly owing to the Burning those Warts upon the Internodes, the exquisite Sense of which Parts was not distinguishe by the Operatour from that of the other Fleshy and less Sensible, he having dos'd them all alike at firth, and dreft them after with the same uncluous Medicine; But to go on with

our Discourle

Thole

Those mild and softer Excrescences, especially about the Pudenda, do not always stand in need of these sharp and severe Remedies, being sometimes dry'd up with the Pulv. Cort. Granat. Ros. rub. Vitrioli. Aluminis. Calc. viv. Miss. Sory. Chalcit. and which Hieron. ab Aq. Pend. extols as a great Secret, the Pulv. Sabina. If they are venereal a Touch of the Lac. Sublim. or of the following Water from Mayern, also the Pracip. rub. but if they prove yet stubborn and give not way hereto, the sitting over the Fume, or smoaking them well with Cinnabar thrown on a hot Iron, will immediately make them plyable, and dispose them for healing without more to do.

Liquor Mercurij, ad Ulcera Maligna, Cancros, Gangrenas, Verrucas, Thymos, cateraque ejus generis Mala, faliciter atque utiliter, cum defensivo, applicanda; ex

Theod. Mayern. Equiti aurato.

Re Merc. crud. ziv. Stanni zj. m. f. Amalgama, cui in Lamina vitrea Extenso, insperge Merc. Sublim. ziij. Pone in loco subterraneo, & sine ut siat Dissolutio sive Deliquium, quod ut acceleretur, siat Cohob. Aq. Solutionis que in Vasculum recipiens stillarit, ita intra xv Dies totus fere Merc. Sublim. Solvetur in Aquam.

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Cu

duc

For such as are fearful of the Sublimat, this of Haffen.

may be substituted.

R. Atrament. Sutor Alum. Vitriol. rom. Calcis viv. 3

The Water which first comes off saith the learned Author, removes the Ephelides.

The second red Water, removes Warts.

Either of which I think may be ventur'd on the Reputation as well as Recommendation of their Authors, unto

which we leave them and pass on.

Of the common callous Hardness or Induration on the Skin of the Hands and Feet, the Palms of the Former and Soles of the Latter in labouring People, we shall not take Notice, since Bathing and Paring the Skin, and whatever is directed to mollify the Corn, is here serviceable: But the same is sure to return, upon the Persons returning to his wonted Labour or hard Exercise.

Of Sweaty-Hands and Feet see our tenth Chapter of

Perspiration, Part 1.

Of Chaps or Roughness, see the Ol. Tritici in the Pharmacop. Bat. set down also in our Chapter foregoings to which we shall here make Addition of some other Forms, as

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Pafta

1. Pafta ad Manus, pro Rege Carolo, ordinata.

Re Amygd. d. 3j. Amygd. amar. Nucl. Perfic. a 3ils. Far. Avena & Lupin. a 3xij. Pulv. Rad. Alth. Cornu C. ad Alb. calc. Cucurb. mundat. a 3vj. Sem. Papav. alb. 3x. Terantur Omnia in Mortario Marmoreo, subinde irrovando Suc. Lim. vel Aurant. tandem adde Mella Narbon. crudi q. s. ut f. Pasta debita consistentia ad usum.

2. Vel ad Majorem detersionem, ob Strigmenta obsita.

R. Farin. Lupin. 3ij. Avenæ 3ils. Nucl. Perfic. Amygd. amar. 43j. Pulv. Ireos Fl. 3v. Pulv. Rad. Alth. 3vj. Gersæ Serpent. * 3ls. Sal. Tart. 3ij. Fellin præp. q. s. ut reducatur ad Pastam, Quæ srituretur cum quarta sui parte Sapon. Ven. alb. 3 ad eam reducatur consist. ex qua sormari possint Pilæ soliis auri tegendæ, at que in Bombace ad usum Servandæ.

N. B. Oportet optime tritas effe Species ante Missionem, quoniam ab usu Saponis & Salis Tart. asperiusoula remanet Cutis: Ungatur dein Pomato vel Ol. Amygd. d. & noctu in-

duantur Chirotheca molles.

3. Pulvis ad Manus.

R. Rad. Aleb. Zij. Farin. Fab. Aven. Oryzæ, Hord. á Zils. Lupin. Ziils. Amygd. amar. Nucl. Perfic. à Zils. Ireos Fl. Fæc. Bryon. Gerfæ Serpent. á Zvj. m. f. Pulo. craffiusculm ad Usum.

Vel R. Ras. C. C. ad alb. calcin. 3ils. Far. Avena 3ij. Amygd. d. rec. 3iils. Gersa Scrpent. rec. parat. 3ls. f.

Pulo, ad nium.

Others less troublesome to prepare are these;

Re Ol. de Been Jiv. Sevi agnin. depurat. Jj. Liquescant pro usu. Coq. Pedes Vitul. in Aq. F. ad Gelat. servens coletur per pan. laneum: adde Succi Limon. per Char: tam filtrat: in dimidia quantitate, & Coque ad Consist. pro Usu.

Vel Illinantur manus Ol. Amygd. d. hora Decubitus, & Mane laventur cum Decott. Furfur. Trit. vel Lixivio

tenui Sal. Tart. A F. prap.

Vel

Diseases of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

Vel R. Axung. Capon. Zij. Camph. pp. 31s. m. p. Litu. Vel R. Ol. Amygd. d. q. v. formetur Liniment. cum Cera Camph. & Mastich. quo inungantur Manus. 1. tem Ol. Myrrh. per Deliq. ut prius descript.

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Decoal. Bryon. & Ficuum. Vel. Gum. Tragac. in latte virg. Solut. cum Maltis aliis, que nunc (ut loquitur) pre-

Scribere longum.

Sennereus, beyond all others, for chapt Hands recom-

mends the Juice of Tanly.

For Chaps and Clefts or Chafings of the Lips, Hand and Nipples of Women's Breafts, I find the highest Encomiums of the Oleum de Cera per Alemb. destillat.

Yet in my own Practice I never found Occasion to the other than that excellent Medicament I call my Ceratum

de Lapide Calaminari.

I have here fubjoyn'd (whether properly or not) the Liniment used by her Majesty prescrib'd by Sir T. M. w prevent Wrinkles in her Belly after Child-birth, and w imooth the Skin of the same.

R. Axung. Nephrendis, Ping. Ans. & Gallin. vel Capi, Biij. Medul. Ped. vitul. & vervec. a Ziv. Sperm. Cal res. & albis. Ol. Amygd. d. sine ign. rec. extract. in Ung. Fl. Aurant. & Fl. Jasm. rec. Ceræ granatæ i 3 Misce f. a.

Post debitas preparationes in Mortario marmores, siat longe 🗗 valida agitatio cum Aquis Rof. & Naff.e donec Unguer tum instar Pomati dealbetur, & recondatur Porcellana sm Myrrbino Vase, ad tempus Usus instar Linimenti.

The Encheiria adjoyn'd to this Formula explain farther the Manner of this Preparation to be found in the Open

Mayerniana De var. Med. form. p. 126.

I might here (as in fit Place) annex fomewhat con cerning the Vices of the Nails upon the Fingers and Ton fuch are, Inequalitas seu-Rugositas, Crassitudo, Scabritu Color mutatus, Curvatura, Fiffura, Decidentia; but I fia fay the less, considering for all which there is little Suc to be layd upon Medicine, and for the most Part to Pen-knise, Raspatory or File perform to Work: Or a Peice of Glass to shave their Asperity an polish and order them into somewhat better Shape: Bu in the Use of all these, the utmost Care is required, les by going to the Quick or touching upon their nervo Insertions (the Places in which they are so exquisite) sensible) some Accident betide, like those before oblet in gr

Of Diseases of the Prepuce or Fore. Skin.

ved about the Warts and Corns, at best a troublesome Pterygyon, describ'd at the Beginning of this Chapter.

When these Parts fall off, a Plaister of virgin Wax is by some commended, by others the Powder of Orrice mixt with Wine, or a Composition of Dear's Suet, Rofin and Oyl of Myrtles.

To prevent their growing ill shapen, great Care must be taken of any outward Pressure or extraordinary Use of them, "till perfected by their Induration, into a horny

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Their Spots and various Colours either wear out of themselves, or growing on, come forwards with the Nail is felf, being then eafily removed by Paring, Clipping or Cutting.

Their Description we have given before in the Introduction to this Treatife, and therefore shall here conclude

this Chapter.

CHAP. VI.

Of Diseases of the Prepuce or Fore-Skin.

TE have already travel'd from the Scalp to the Calx, or from the Top of the Head to the Sole of the Foot, not to much forgetting o call in by the Way, but intending to turn back, which we shall now do, towards the Center, where we find, beides other Infirmities in common with those of the Skin of other Parts, these Two particularly appropriate to that of the Penis, I mean the Contraction over the End, or is Retraction behind the Glans: The former called Phynosis, the latter Paraphymosis, frequently met with in Inants and young Children, as well as Striplings and grown ferions: To the first on Occasion of the Sharpnels of their Urine fomerimes raising an Inflammation and Chrystale: But inc on the End, with so great Tumefaction as precludes
the Passage for the Urine, or freeting the Edges of the
the produceth Chaps or Clests, for Want of Care somejustified times joyning together and stopping up the said Passage.
The produceth Chaps or Chaps from sharp Humours. mours, mours may occasion the like Malady, which I have several Times observed: But more commonly some Humour shut up within, first raiseth the Disturbance, and stirring up a Fluxion, puts the Skin upon this Coarctation.

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The Paraphymosis is in Youth owing too often to the wanton handling of the Part, which is naturally strait, being once got behind the Glans, it intumifies the same and creates great Dissiculty at sometimes to return it. In a dult Persons who have the Prepuce likewise tight upon the Glans, after the Manner of a Fil-beard (to which same ciful Persons have compared it) this Missortune besals in the compleating the Solemnity of their Sponsalia, where being over eager in the first nuptial Engagement with a young, modest and chaste Bride, the Prepuce forced back, and not immediately returned, makes a Stricture on the Glans, begetting Pain with Tumesaction. A Case of this Nature is recited by Fab. Hild. Cent. V. Obs. LVI.

There is yet another Way (and indeed the most common) of receiving these Disorders, which is by having to do with a foul Woman, when a Chancre or venereal suffule being contracted in the impure Action, quickly nifeth a Ferment in the Place, and swelleth the Fore-skin (if large) to that Degree over the End of the Glans, as to bring on the *Phymosis* or (if short or turned back) the same virulent Humours absorbed by the Pores of the said Parts, excite the like Fluxion to the Production of the

Paraphymofis.

We shall first speak to the Former, in removing where of when it happens to Infants and young Children, I always pursu'd the Method of Hildanus * with little Variation, purging the Child according to its Strength with the Syr. Ros. Solut. or Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo, and applying the following Cataplasm to the Part.

B. Micæ panis alb. 3iij. Pulv. Rof. rub. Balauft. a 3ii Croci. 3j. Ung. Samb. 3j. Cum Lacte vac. f. Canplasm: addendo sub sinem Vitel. unius Ovi.

Or if it give not Way, I foment with warm Flannes or fost Rags twice or thrice a Day, wrung out of the solowing Decoction: After laying on the Cataplasm.

R. Summit. Centaur. Fl. Chamom. a Mj. Flor. Rof. rd. Sambuc. Melilot. a Ms. Sem. Cymin. contus. 3ij. Coque in Aq. Fabr. q. s. ad this. Reservetur pars Media pro fotu, Altera pro Cataplas, inspissando Fabarum serina.

* Observ. Chirarg. Cent. 5. Obs 58. If the Parts are excoriated, I dress them with Diapomph. or my Cerat. de Lap. Cal. if inflam'd, I mix a little Ung. Sambuci, or if there be need of greater Penetration (which is very rare in these tender Bodies) a little Spirit of Wine camphorate added to the Fotus when 'tis taken from the Fire.

Sometimes a Pultis of the Fol. Rof. rub. & Fl. Samb. mixt up with white Bread and Milk, together with a Stuph wrung out of warm Claret effects the Cure, in which the chief Care is to secure the Dreffings and the Parts from being fretted by the Urine, from whence the Fluxion may be increased, and thus I have freed many

Infants from this Distemper.

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In grown People thus afflicted, the Cure must be set upon by Bleeding and Purging; as also by Vomiting, from one of which, you will gain more Ground in making revulsion of the Humour and calling off the Fluxion, than by half a Dozen Purges: Nay, if the Symptoms are violent there is little Advantage to be obtain'd by other Phyfick. In the mean Time you are to attempt the fostening and relaxing the great Tension of the Skin, by an emollient and discutient Fomentation and Cataplasm, prepar'd ex Fol. Alth. Branca urfina, Hyofc. Laur. Mercurial. Parietar. Verbasc. Summit. Hyperic. Centaur. Absinth. Fl. Chamom. Melilot. Sambuc. Bac. Laur. Junip. Sem. Cymin. Out of which you may choose what seemeth to you most convenient: But if you are consulted in the Beginning, or before the Humours are too much impacted or the Heat of the Part in Danger of being suffocate, the following Cataplaim of the last recited Authors, may be apply'd, by which chiefly, he tells us, he freed a young Gentleman of a Paraphymofis together with a Laceration of the Franum occasion'd by his first Nights lodging with his Spoule.

B. Farin. Hord. 3iv. Pulv. Rof. Myrtil. a 3ij. Balauft. Nuc. Cupref. a 3j. Coquantur in Aq. Plantag. parumque Aceti rofac. fiatque Cataplasma addendo Vitellum

unius Ovi.

Note, that in this Case Bleeding and repeated Purging with Lenients, were directed together with a stender Diet both cooling and moistening, without which and other due Regulation of the Nonnaturals, little Progress can be made either in this or any other Distemper.

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Of Diseases of the Prepuce or Fore Skin.

But if the Illness arise from some latent Chancre, you are to purge off the pocky Virus with some brisk Cathartick, as the Extr. Rud. or Pil. ex Duobus, mixt with Calomel, and repeated daily or every other Day, as the Patient's Strength will admit, governing himself in all Things as before, especially as to Rest and Dier, which if not the tenuissima, must be however tenuis satis, & ex eumi alors seu Concoctu facilibus : In the Interim by discutient Fomentations and Cataplasms you are to enderyour to discuss the Tumour and set at liberty the imprison'd Glans: Some mild Deterfive may likewise be thrown up (fuch as a Decoct. Centaur. Plantag. Equife. Hord. gallic. in which there is disfolved a little Mel Rof. or the Flos, Ung. Ægypt) by the Help of a Syringe, betwixt the Prepuce and the Glans, taking Care in all these Cases from venereal Infection, that you meddle not with restringent or repelling Topicks, least the pocky Miasms or Effluvia get farther Hold of the Blood and impress their Taint on the whole Mass. If by this Method the Symptoms abate nor, you may then attempt the more powerful Revultion by some of the strong Emericks, such as Merc. vit.e. Arcan. Corallin. or (the more usual) Turpethum Minerale; all which however excellently useful and without which scarce any remarkable Cure of this Kind can be effected: Yet are they not without Suspicion of dislodging the Enemy from the Out-works, and lerting him by some secret Passage into the very Citadel: or which is the same Thing, laying the evil Spirit in one Place and suffering him soon after to appear in some other, where the Possessed is like to be more damnify'd: For obviating which, fince there is no other Way, at least that I know of, to take off the Extremity of the Symptoms, when by their Help you have given Ease and reliev'd the Part, Care must be taken by having Recourse again to Purging, by which the Body may be fecured and freed of the Malignity.

When notwithstanding these Endeavours, you cannot accomplish your Purpose, nor come at your Work, is there be Danger of Ischury or Mortification from the great Stricture, you are to proceed to the Operation, which from what Cause soever the Affect ariseth, is performed

alike after the following Manner.

In the Phymosis, you are first to satisfy your self whether the Glans does no where adhere or grow to the Pre-

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ouce (a Case much peoplexing the Operation) which von may perceive by its flipping freely underneath, the Probe at the same Time meeting with no Obstruction in its Paffage round: Next if there be a Chancre (discoverable by the Patient's Complaint upon prefling thereabouts) you may mark the Place, and incide to near that it may ome readily in View, upon Slipping back or upon Divifon of the Skin; then pulling out the Skin of the Dublicature, and returning the same back as ftrait as the Patient can bear it towards the Root of the Penis, let it here be held tight and even, by the Fingers of an Affiftant, that the Wounds in the Foldings correspond, the Patient either fitting or standing as seems needful for the Work: When giving a little Way for the Director, or which is better and more expeditious, the button ended Shank of the Probe Sciffars, which putting in flat ways nd placed so as to avoid as much as may be the Course of the Vessels, turn the Edge upwards, and whilst your Affiftant draws back the Skin as aforefaid, at one Stroke of the Sciffars, if possible, cut through to the very Neck of he Glans, and free the same of its Confinement, by genty turning back the now divided Prepuce. When you ave suffer'd the Lips to bleed some little Time for the lase and Relief of the Part, apply your Restringents, nd be fure to keep the Lips retracted for fear of their Coalescence or Adhesion underneath by means of any Uler or Excoriation there appearing. At the next Drefing provide your felf of a good warm discutient Fotus, hat may comfort the Part and cherish the Heat, languid nost commonly in these less sanguous Parts, which will oth promote the Digestion and disperse the Swelling athing from the Operation. The wounded Lips may be rest with a Pledgit of Liniment Arc. dipt in the warm Ball. Terebinth, than which no better Application. hele are well digested, the Fluxion taken off and the Tupour subsided, you may cicatrize as soon as may be with Ung. Tutia, Diapomph. or my Cerat. de Lap. Cal. but if the Case be venereal, there is no need of being in o much Hafte, fince from the wounded Lips as well as tom the Chancres, and Ulceration underneath if there any, the Virus is discharged together with the Matter lowing thence: The Chancre may be sprinkled with recipitate, but if that be not strong enough, a Pledgit rest out of the Lac Sublimat, or a Touch of the lunar P 4

Of Difeases of the Prepuce or Fore-Skin

Caustick will humble its proud Looks and quickly level it : Yet if, notwithstanding you are still purging berwin whiles, the Lips remain undigested and the Ulcers underneath prove corrofive or phagedenical, you may fume the Place with Cinnabar as directed for the venereal Fx. crescences about the Anus, and thereby oftentimes obtain your Defire : If this fail, 'tis greatly to be fear'd there is a confirm'd Pox in the Case, and the Juices of the Blood in general corrupted by its Venom, which you have m Reason to doubt, if you find other pustulary Eruptions bout the Scalp, Fore-head or other Parts of the Body also Pains chiefly nocturnal, Head, Shoulders or Shin Pains. Ulcers on the Tonfils or other the attending Symproms too tedious here to be described: In these Case tis needless to spend longer Time about the Prepuce of its Parts, but immediately to haften Salivation, by which accrues a double Advantage not only healing the Wound and drying up the Shankers, but also securing your Patient from the other direful Accidents attending that cured and abominable Disease.

Some Authors propole a double Incision of this Par the one opposite to the other, which may be necessar where there is an Adhasion, but scarce otherwise. Hofins directs a fourfold Incision at equal Angles, to prevent probably the pendulous Lips after the Operation, but this will be attended with as great or I think greater Inconvenience, as I shall show presently, besides the excessive Pain seldom comply'd with by such as think too much of one, for more than which I have not met with Occasion, provided that were made in a proper Place and fully up to the Neck of the Glans. 'Tis true there is an Inconvenience befalling this Operation however well perform'd, viz. that such who have a large Prepuce are alter incommoded by the flagging Lips hanging down like the Thrills under a Cocks Throat, which may occasiona scattering of the Water, or somewhat hinder them in the Use of Women; at best being an Eye-sore, puts the Patient sometime after upon complyance with a Circumcifion, by which he may be freed from farther Trouble: Altho' in Children or young Persons who are not over large in the Prepuce, these Lips contract themselves, thrivel up and appear tolerably handfome.

In the Paraphymosis, where all other Means have proved ineffectual, and the Fore-skin can by no Means be

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so relaxed or soften'd as to be brought over and return'd upon the Glans; or if the same binds so tight behind as to endanger Stagnation, and thence Mortification of the Part, there is no Way left but (if possible) to get the Point of the Sciffars or Director under that Part which gives the Disturbance, and Cutting through fet the Glans at Liberty from its strangulating Collar; or otherwise, where this is impracticable, to scarifie the Folds of the faid Prepuce round about, and give a Breathing thereby to the Humours, that the Parts may be better able to give Way; after which drefs up the Scarifications with your Digestive, continuing carefully the Use of your Fomentation and Cataplaim, the most powerfully discutient and emollient at these Times; and if after you perceive you are not yet deep enough, or that the Glans Penis cum Praputio ejus is in Danger of being loft, you are to cut down to the Bottom of the faid Stricture, through the Folds of the swelled Prepuce, and by giving sufficient Liberty, make Way for the Circulation to be carry'd on as before. If the Parts are already feized with a Gangrene or Mortification, it behoves you to stop the farther Progress so foon as possibly you can, and save all that may be of that noble Instrument of Generation, what ever Way the Disease has been contracted: For the' the Patient may have made ill Use of it heretofore, yet may he live to see his Folly and employ it better hereafter: Be that as twill, your Duty doubtlels is to heal the Sinner's Wounds, and leave the Punishment of his Offence to the Checks upon his own Mind, or that Being against whose Mandates his Trespals was committed. If after Stop put to the Mortification, the Ulcers prove difficult of Cure, not giving Way to Purging, Vomiting, nor strict Diet; and that there is a Pox accompanying, you are to take the same Method as in the Phymosis complicated with that Dilease, I mean that of Salivation: Examples of both Kinds here follow.

A young Lad, an Apothecary's Apprentice, being clapt, and perceiving a Running few Days after, fancy'd it only a simple Gonorrhea, and that he had Skill sufficient (altho' but in his first Year) to cure himself; accordingly purging with Extr. Rud. and Merc. dulc. twice a Week for some Time: But the Matter notwithstanding increasing with great Fluxion and Inflammation on the Extremity of the Prepuce, the same at length appear'd with a

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Chrystalline; and being excoriated from the Sharpness of the Matter, in the Night Time had grown together, and Ropt the Paffage for his Urine together with the purulent Discharge: Upon which, in great Surprise, he sent to some of his Friends, and his Case being made known to his Master by their Means, be obtain'd Leave to be remov'd to his Father's, where I was sent for, and after Enquiry what had been done, upon Examining the Prepuce, I thought I felt a Chancre under the Phymofis, from whence I conjectur'd the Matter had been furnish'd: then trying to pass a small Wax Candle into the Ductus, I found the Passage so stopt up that there was no Admission; I then broke through the Coalescence with my Probe. (which caused him to roar) and made Way for his Urine. together with a great Discharge of Pus coming away at the same Time, which had been shur in for several Hours; when to prevent the like Perplexity, having passed in the Candle, I show'd him how to secure it 'till he had fresh Occasion to make Water, and the Way of putting it in himself; after which I let him Blood, and the same Afternoon (his Case admitting no Delay) gave him a Turbith Bolus, which work'd powerfully, and by next Morning had confiderably reliev'd the Part, and took down much of the Swelling, abating likewife the Inflammation. The Operation of the Vomit being over, he was put to Bed with an Anodyne Draught. In the mean Time the swell'd Prepuce was carefully fomented with the Decoct. Hyper. Cent. min. Flor. Chamam. Sambuc, Melilot. Bac. Lauri, &c. after which a Cataplasm made out of the same thicken'd with Far. Fab. was apply'd all over the Part, and kept on 'till there was Occasion for his making Urine, to take off the Acrimony whereof, and to contemperate the Humours, he drank as often as be pleas'd an Emulsion, Ex Sem. 4. Fr. maj. Papav. alb. & Amyzd. d. in Aq. Hord. The third Day after, finding such remarkable Relief thereby, I perswaded him to a Repetition of the Turbith, which worked less roughly than before, and made still a farther Progress, so that in five or fix Days Time the Tumour on the Penis and Fore-Skin being reduc'd, I attempted to bare the Glans by putting the Prepuce back, that we might come at the Chancre, but found I could get no farther than just to make Discovery of the End of the Glans, and finding (upon asking the Question) that he had never been able to de-

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ede nude the same, I thought it would be Time lost to endeavour healing the Chancre by Way of Injection betwirt the Glans and Prepuce, which still surnish'd great Quantity of Matter, and therefore I propos'd to divide the Latter; but the Lad dreading the Pain, sancying he should do well without, because he had now free Passage as ever for his Urine, and the Tumour all gone off, perswaded his Father that he could purge off the Reliques without my farther Attendance; upon which (unknown to me) he was sent Home to his Master, who agreed to let him have two Days 2 Week for purging.

Having made my Prognostic in my next Visit to the Father, I left them to their Liberty, which when they had pursu'd for about three Months ineffectually, and brought him very low by the strong Purging, he was sent back to his Father's, and put into my Hands for the Operation: in Order to which, having marked the Place of the Chancre, and got an Affiltant or two ready, I passed in the Probe Sciffars as before directed, and fnipt up the Prepuce to the very Neck of the Glans, when there came into Sight the Cause of the Malady, a chancrons Callus, as big as a large Horle-bean, with Ulceration all round: Having dreft the divided Lips with my Restringents, and frow'd a little Pracipit, rub. round about the Sloughs with a Pledgit of Diapomph. over it, I order'd him for his Bed with such a like composing Draught he had taken before of Aq. Fl. Paralys. 3ij. Syr. de Mecon. 3vj. Next Day like Dreffings were renew'd with a Digeftive upon the Lips; from the first Opening whereof the Matter leffen'd, and in few Days the Ulcers being mundified. cicatrifed by the faid Diagomph. up to the Chancre; which lying still a little high and hard, not giving Way to the Precipitate, I rub'd with the lunar Caustick, and upon Coming away of the Eschar, found it level, and got both that and the Wounds healed (the Lips contracting and falling in as well as I could wish for) quickly after. I then put him into a Decott. Sarfap. and dismit him cur'd. without harraffing his Body further; nor had he wanted half that violent Purging, and other Medicine he had gone through, if he had given Way to the Operation when at first propos'd, by which he had almost reduc'd himself to a Skeleton.

The like Accident befel such another Youngster, a Salter's Apprentice, after Opening whose Prepuce to come

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at the Chancres, by Reason of the Disease being complicate with a Pox, there was no Healing either wounded Lips or Chancres, but by the Help of a Salivation.

A Youth about 14 Years of Age, Son of a wealth Merchant, had for several Years labour'd under Difficul. ty of Urine; and by his often Cringing, and perperual. ly handling or preffing the End of his Penis, was susped. ed to have a Stone: For several Months before, he was observ'd to get into some Place by bimself, where he would be sometimes an Hour rogether pressing out his Water with grivous Complaining: They had given him many Medicines as for that Diftemper; at length there happening a total Suppression, he could conceal his Cale no longer, and the Apothecary was fent for to look upon the Part; upon View of which he told the Mother the must call in her Surgeon whose Business it was, and my felf (at that Time, in that Station, serving the Family) was presently sent for, when examining the Penis, I perceiv'd that by his continual handling and preffing hardon the Prepuce, it was grown to that monftrous Size as to resemble more the Genital of a young Sone-Horse than that of a Boy of his Age; the Extremity being thut up by a Scab had stop'd his Urine, of which this vastly diftended Skin being always full, represented a large Gut filled with Water and ty'd at both Ends: Being minded to see after what Manner he had discharged his Urine for some Time past, with a little Bit of fresh Butter, I easily raised up the Scab, and he calling for a Pot, told me he would show me; whilft I held the same, as he directed (knowing best how it would come) with both his Hands, the one rowards the Pubes, the other forwarder, he began to squeese, and I perceiv'd a small Stream like a Hair, or exactly like that arising from the above-mention'd Gut when prick'd with a Needle, and hard prest upon, the Water could no longer stream, not fo much as drop than he continu'd preffing, and I flaid by him near half an Hour before he had thus rendred half a Pint or thereabouts. I then acquainted the Lady, his Mother, that there was no Stone in the Case, but an abfolute Necessity to lay open the Fore-skin, to which the agreed, and pitch'd upon Mr. Charles Bernard (whom! was to meet in Consultation that Afternoon in the same Neighbourhood) to be present at the Operation. When we mer and had got all Things ready, the Youth placed for

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our Work, and held down by the Servants, I first made Room with a Lancet for the Shank of my Probe Sciffars. which having got into, whilft Mr. Serjeant held the Penis and pull'd up the Skin, I divided the whole Length of the faid Shank, but discovered the same was got in between the Duplicature; upon which getting presently underneath, I slit up that likewise the same Length, and laid the Glans in View which had never been seen before in his Life. The young Gentleman bore his Cutting well enough, but whilft I was Whilpering to Mr. Bernard, I thought it the best Way to take off that monstrous Prepuce, and circumcife at the same Time, to prevent his being hereafter incommoded with the pendulous Lips : the Boy over-heard us Talking, and cry'd out in Passion. he would die before we should cut again: The Mother feeming also satisfy'd with our having remov'd the Difficulty he labour'd under from his Urine, and Mr. Bernard hoping as he was young, the Parts might contract and give less Trouble, I dress'd him up with my Aftringents, altho unwillingly, being fatisfy'd those vaft and hanging Lips would prove inconvenient and redound to my Discredit, suffering them to be left. Our Care was to keep them retracted over the Glans, and prevent their Uniting or Adhesion; which when once digested by the Help of a good Fotus, and the warm Liniment, with Balf. Terebinth, they healed after in a short Time.

During my Attendance every Day I dress'd him, I wish'd he would have suffer'd me to have cut off those hanging Lips of the Fore-skin; but as young as he was, I was given to understand by a Servant, that he should lay, if he could not manage his Wife, it would be then Time enough for me to affift him, for he found he was like to manage his Water, and that was all he wanted at present; yet I hear since that is apt to scatter, and sunless he takes Care and has Opportunity) to wet his Cloaths. A Case of the like Kind, with a Prepuce still more monftrous, is recited by Fab. Hildanus *.

Fallopius † propoles a gradual Dilatation without Cut- Obf. 81. ting, and Alexander Benedict. + a Way of Cutting with- Gallic. C. 84. out Pain, neither of which I think worth the Trouble of a Confutation, and therefore proceed with my own rand. Morb.

A Person, then Father of several Children by a former Wife, and about a fecond Marriage, feem'd more concern'd

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cern'd for a Blemish on his Penis in his advanced Years than in those more youthful past. It was his Missortune. when a Child, to labour under a Phymofis from a Flux of Humours on those Parts, which apostemating broke through the Side of the Prepace close adjoyning to the Neck of the Glans; and being negligently or unskilfully handled, there was left a Perforation, through which the Glans at sometimes appearing as he grew up, by this Kind of Bifurcation, represented a double Penis at least in the upper Part; but taking Heed to it before Brection! he was capable of knowing his Wife without any Obstacle otherwise from the same. However, being more curious and inquisitive than some others are, he comme nicated his Thought to me, that by Incifing round the Perforation, and Stiching up the raw and bleeding Edges, it might possibly unite: His Thought was no tional, and I could do no less than approve it, offering my Service who had only this to fear, that the Loss of Substance being pretty large and circular, being also still to be made wider by paring off the Sides, I doubted (if we could unite) whether the Cicatrix would not pucker, and draw along with it the Body of the Penis upon Erection to that Side, for which he was provided of a Solution, faying, were that all, if he found such Inconvenience we might cut the Cicatrix and let it again at Liberty; or that he knew the Worst of it was Circumcision which he concluded on, if the present Enterprise succeeded not rather than bear the Deformity longer.

I called in for my Affistant, Mr. William Petty, a well educated Surgeon and good Artift, and being prepard for the Work, whilft he held up the Edges of the perforated Prepuce, I cut all round, taking off no more than just to make them bare, and fet them a Bleeding after which, with a small stitching Needle and Silk, I made my Sutures and brought the Lips together, which I found a little Puckering at the two Ends, but which I intended after, if I saw Occasion, to take off the Top of them with my Caustick Stone, carefully manag'd. The greatest Fear of all, at present, was an Erection, to which he was subject in his Sleep: I had bled him before the Work, and that Night order'd an Anodyne with an Emulfion for his Drink, and he promis'd us to live upon Bread and Water if we faw Occasion, for a Week together. The first three Days we went on well, drefling

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vell, Ting dreffing the ftich'd Parts with Balfam Terebineb, and a Pledgit of Liniment. Arcai, using a Fotus at the Times of Dreffing: The two corner Stiches were just uniting, but the Middlemost gave Way, and the next Night being wak'd our of his Sleep by a painful Erection, he apprehended what was happen'd, that the Stich in the Middle was broke through; next Morning taking off the Dreffings I perceiv'd it so, and that the two Others were upon the Strech allo, which feem'd in a Manner clos'd the Day before: To secure these, and recover the Breach in the Middle, I made what we call the dry Stitch, and in the Even of that Day brought the two Selvidges of the opposite Cloths together, and at the same Time joyned the divided Lips; but do all we could we were forced to leave still a Perforation, tho' not half so big as at the first, and at which there seem'd no longer Passage for the Glans: The Person seem'd pleas'd, as I thought, with what we had done, however thus imperfectly, yet with Advantage: But returning about a Month, as I remember, afterwards, he told me if we could give no Encouragment of Success by fleying him again, he was resolv'd upon Circumcifion; I was not forward of Engaging either Way; by the First there was Hazard of Widening the Breach, and making a large Hole whilst we were trying to stop a little One; by the Latter I doubted his Member (about which he was extreme curious) would scarce please him better, when it must needs look very baid and naked by taking off the whole Prepuce, and paring it off close to the Neck of the Glans, Necessity so requiring to make it fuit with the lower Edge of the Perforation: He seem'd satisfied at present with my Answer, but came again in few Days and told me he could not abide to fee that Hole; and let it look as it would, off he was refolv'd the Prepuce should come, and that both Sides of his Member should appear alike.

Concluding upon the Day, he gave Notice to Mr. Petty, who met me at his House, where there being no disswading him, whilst my ingenious Assistant held up the Prepuce, I enter'd the Point of my Knise at the Personation, and making Room for the Glans to pass through, turned the Rest assistance and cut equally round 'till the Whole of it was removed close behind the Neck of the Glans: An odd Spectacle to look at; however in the Midst of his Pain he smil'd, saying it now look'd all of a Piece. I

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dress'd him up with Restringents, and in some sew Days after the Parts being digested, cicatris'd and finish'd the Cure with my Cerat. de Lap. Cal. leaving him now to make the most of it; and rather than be at the Pains of farther Trimming, to have it dock'd at once the next Time, which may be done sooner than either of the sore-

going Operations. An elderly Person, a Brewer's Servant, came to me late one Even, the Winter before I quitted the Practice of Surgery, and before he made his Complaint, stank for horribly that I car'd not much to tarry the Hearing of his Story; but upon his great Importunity, and telling me he was undone if I would not affift him: I ask'd him his Case, and taking on in this iful Manner, he drew forth his Penis, wrap'd round with some Sort of Plaister, with which he had been dress'd by a Licensed Physician (so calling himself) of twenty Years Experience, but with much more Truth, a Quack, who after to long trying Experiments upon unwary and deluded Persons is yet to leek which Way to go about the Cure of a Paraphymosis. When the Plaister was taken off, I discoverd a Sight not very usual, the Glans Penis of a monstrous Size, as big as a double Fift, black as the Chimney, and mortify'd a great Way through, over which the Prepute (turn'd back of the same Colour) lay in several thick and rumpled Folds, under which the Part making the Stricture, or which had strangled the Glans, was not to be come at, nor discoverable otherwise than by violently lifting up the Folds of the faid Prepuce, mortify'd as the Other, about half Way through, it being late I (carrify'd him only near the Edges of the found Parts, drefs'd him up with Tinctura Myrrha and Oleum Terebinth. mixt with fome of its Balfam and a Cataplasm of Theriaca hot

Next Morning, provided of a good elixiviate Form, I gave Notice to my Friend Mr. Perty, being willing to have a Witness in what Condition this poor Fellow came out of the Quack's Hands; and setting him down for the Operation, whilst he took up the Penis and turn'd it as I had Occasion, I cut down into the Folds of the half rotten Prepuce in sour several Places, at equal Distances, each Incision being made about an Inch deep before we got at the Stricture; at the same Time cutting into the mortify'd Glans 'till I setch'd Blood, when applying two

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of three hot Stuphs, 'till Dreffings were got ready, I dibt my Doffils into the Mixture as before, and filled up the Incisions therewith, making up with a Flannel wrung hot out of the Fomentation, into which when it was just taken from the Fire I always pour'd some Spirit. Vin. By this Way of Dreffing, on the third Day the Sloughs began to separate, and the Putrefaction to be corrected; the Tension was taken off by the Liberty we had given at the Bottom. I then ftrow'd on some Pracip. rub. and dres'd with warm Liniment. and Balfam, Terebinthine, there being no longer Need of the hotter spirituous Applications. I still however continu'd Fomenting, and when the Mortification was casting off, I found one Side of the Glans was in Danger to be loft, together with the outfide Folds of the Prepuce: I was not without Hopes of Supplying some Part by Incarning; but meeting with much Trouble to get the Ulcers mundify'd, I perceiv'd this Accident was attended with a Pox of many Years flanding, apparent by the pustulary Eruptions, which upon Enquiry I discover'd about the Hair of his Head. and several other Parts of his Body, as also a Bubo in each Inquen, which I knew not 'till sometime after.

It had been this Fellow's Misfortune, being drunk, to engage with a foul Slut, who had not only clapt him, but he unmindful to return the Prepuce, the next Morning in vain attempted it; and thereupon meeting with this Pretender's Bills, or feing them upon some Pissing-Post, applies for Relief; and after a Fortnight's Pain, well drain'd of his ready Mony, with his dripping rotten Penis, came to me; on whom, when I had thus taken off the Symptoms, and not able by the common Mercurials both inwardly and outwardly to obtain my Ends, I haften'd a Salivation and thereby heal'd his Sores: The Glans incarn'd, and looks tolerably handlome: The Extremity of the Prepuce makes a Sort of Quadrangle, each Corner, by Reason of the Cicatrix, having a small Knob which hinders it from playing freely over the Glans; but from which he may at any Time, if so minded, be freed by Circumcision. As a Martyr in the Cause of Venus and unbridled Luft, he thinks he has shed Blood enough already; and if it now suffice to carry off his Water, he talks (at least at present) that he has no other Occa-

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This fourfold Incision is mention'd by Horstins for the Cure of a Phymosis; but if there be Necessity to make them any Depth, before the Glans can be uncover'd, they will create more Trouble afterwards than the fingle Incision: as in this last Instance appears, where there was a Necessity for such Proceeding; and from whence I once law a Paraphymosis, the Consequence of this Way of Curing the Phymosis; the Scars from the Cicatrix after. fo hindring the Playing of the Prepuce, that the very fire Time it was forced over in an honest Embrace, it ftrangled the Glans, and created much Difturbance to be go back again, being after forced to be taken off by Cin cumcifion.

I might here adjoyn somewhat of the Fewish Manner of Circumcision; but by that little I have seen of it, and much more that I have heard, it is so very rude and flovenly, as to be not worth the Recital. Schenkins * [en Medicin. Lib. down the Method practis'd by the Hebrews, and relates Case something uncommon, to which the Reader is refer'd, whilft I conclude this Chapter with another hor

History of my own.

An old Gentleman much difturb'd with an Itching on the Glans, occasion'd by the Humour issuing out of the Glandula Odorifera, (so named by Dr. Tyson) which growing tharp and rancid for Want of cleanfing away the Sordes under the Praputium, which he rarely could get over to come at; having rubbed the fame luftily of the Outfide, had dispos'd the Part more readily thereby for Fluxion: This not sufficing with much Force he firm it, and falls to work with the naked Glans, by which having allay'd his Irch, now turning to a Smart, h could by no Means return it, the Part immediately swel-Thus in great Fright be haftens to one who call'd himself a Barber-Surgeon, and he told him 'twa a Clap; the poor old Man, in great Anger, goes Hom and tells his Wife how he had been abus'd, and the well fatisfied of her own and her Husband's Honesty, came along with him to me, making fad Lamentation for feat her Husband was spoil'd: I piry'd the old Man, and be ing inform'd how it came to pals, made two or three El Says to bring it over but in vain. Having nothing elle u Readiness, I order'd my Servant to heat a little Milk with which I bathed the Parts gently with Flannels prefed out, and try'd again pressing the Glans leasurely of both

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both Sides, after the Manner of reducing the Procidentia Ani, and at the same Time pulling forwards the Folds of the Prepuce, at length it gave Way, and being past the rifing Neck of the Glans, flipt over at once, to the great Joy of the old Man and equal Satisfaction of his Wife.

CHAP. VII. Of the Hamorrhoids or Piles.

Ltho' these are not so properly Diseases of the Skin as of the Blood-Veffels of the Intestinum redum or ftreight Gut, and of the Sphincter or Extremity of the Gut it felf, yet bordering so neerly thereon, especially when stretching beyond the Verge of the Anus, and forming divers Excrescences round about upon the Skin it self; I have thought fit to take Notice thereof, and to lay down such Remedies for the Disease as I have experienc'd my felf, and find recommended by Authors of the best Repute.

I hall not think my felf concern'd to describe how these varicous Swellings are formed from the flow Progress or Stagnation of the Blood in its Ascent by the Hemorrhoidal Vein to the Mesenterical Branches or to those of the Vena Porta: the Description whereof is well

enough laid down by Mr. Wiseman *.

The Hemorrhoids are usually divided into the External and Internal: The Former which we are chiefly concern'd with, are diffinguisht usually by their Magnitude and Number, but more especially by their Figure and Likenels: Thus according to Riverius f, they are named Uvales, Morales, Verrucales, Veficales : As for some Resem- Lib. 10,641 blance or other also the Excrescences seated about the same Place, are termed Condylomata, Fici, Thymi, Cryfle, which are all of them however comprehended by some under that of Marisca, as Alex. Massaria takes Notice upon this Subject. These Excrescences says Sennertus, are known from the Piles, in that the Skin alone is affected without any Vein appearing black and turgid, as is discernable in the Hamorrhoids, which also border closer upon the Exitus Ani than the Sarcomata, some of which are found upon the Perinaum, whilst others extend themselves up higher towards the Skin of the Buttock. Q 2 The

Book 2 Chap. t. of his Chirurg.

+ Praz Med

The Piles, which we shall speak to first, are reckon'd also of the milder Sort as the Vvales; more stubborn as the Verrucales; or of a Mean betwint both according to Mr. Wifeman, as the Morales : But the mildest of all in an ill Habit may prove malignant and degenerate into cancerous Ulcers, or happening to apostemate, terminate in Fiftula's.

In the Cure, we are to begin with Bleeding according to Riverius and most others, first in the Arm by way of Revulsion from the Part affected, afterwards in the Foot

for the Cause of Derivation.

Purging, especially with the stronger Medicines, is me terly forbidden, in Place of which, to keep the Body for luble, a Bolus of Caffia or Lenitive Electuary may be us'd; also the following Potion taken between whiles Night and Morning as there shall seem Occasion.

R. Fol. Last. Buglof. & Summit. Malva, a Mj. Liquirit, raspat. & Passul. mundat. a 31s. Flor. Buglof. Borrag. & Viol. a Pj. Cog. in A. F. q. s. ad 3vj. Colatura infunde Caff. rec. extr. 3j. Coletur iterum & clarificent addendo post modum Syrup. Violacei 3j. Misce.

An Emulsion also ex Sem. 4 fr. made with the same Decoction may be prescribed to contemperate the Heat

and Acrimony of the Humour.

Among Specificks, are reckon'd the Decoct. Millefol. pro Potu ordinario per triduum exhibitum, Sem. Trifolij Hæmorrhoidalis ad 3j. cum Vitello Ovi per plures Dies. Pulo. Tapfi barbati cum lacte vel alio modo. Item Pulo. Tormentil. & Millefol. Succus etiam Tapfi barb. per fe vel oum Sacch. Rof. Pil. de Bdellio frequenter afurpata.

Among the modern Physicians, Sulphur and some of its Preparations, as its Ballam both inwardly and outward-

The Body being thus prepar'd by Bleeding and lenient Purgation, also a refrigerating and contemperating Diet, with due Regard to the other Nonnat. the Topicks are thele following, among which the Chief has formerly been accounted the Herb Linaria, prepar'd as an Oyne ment by a manifold Infusion with the Axung. Porcin.

The learned Author of the Herenles Medicus*, chief Tomas T. Physician at the Emperor's Court, prefers the Oyntment Kentris Affect, made with the Flowers (contrary to some who prepare it with the green Leaves and Stalks) as the more Anodyne; with this, faith he, I relieved as it were in a Moment, among

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among many others, the most illustrious Prince Tferclas de Tilly of the upper Austria, when by Reason of the great Pain and Swelling of the Hamorrhoids, he was

neither able to walk nor fit.

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Horstius speaks much in commendation of the same Oyntment, made both with the Leaves and Flowers mixt up with the Yolk of an Egg, of which he reports that it will make the Pain cease as if remov'd miraculously. It was communicated to him, as he takes Notice, by Joannes Vulsius a Physician in Hassia, who would not savour his Prince the Landgrave with so great a Secret, but on Condition of surnishing him annually with a good fat Ox: Of which Passage Riverius makes mention in his tenth Book and eleventh Chapter, where the following Remedies are laid down for the same Distemper.

R Ol. Lini rec. 3j. Ol. Buxi Chym. 3ij. Mifce. Or

as Quercetan,

R. Ol. Nucum vel Olivar. in quibus bullierint Millepedes.

Re Ol. Ovorum in Mortar. plumb. agitat. ad Eundem usum. Note, Among Unguents and Liniments, some are intended to asswape Pain, others to discuss and dry up the Humours, and others to heal the Ulceration, being spread either upon Lint, soft Tow or a sine Rag, and kept up to the Part 'till they are renew'd, which may be twice in 24 Hours, or oftner upon Occasion. Thus

R. Vitel. Ov. No. j. Ol. Rof. q. f. cui fi addatur Ung. Populeum, efficacius erit ad dolorem fedandum, & fi a-

cerbior, grana aliquot Opij admisceri poterunt.

By Axung. Gallinæ 3(s. Pulp. Pomi sub cineribus cott.
3j. Croc. Orient. 3(s. Ung. Popul. 3(s. Vitel. Ov. No.
1. M. f. Linim.

By Ol. Viol. 3ij. Ung. Popul. 3ij. Cum Ovo integro f. Ung.

R Mucilag. Sem. Pfyl. 3ij. Ol. Viol. 3iiij. Mifce.

B. Suc. Portulace, & Mellis a Jiv. Mifce in Mors. plumb.

Ry Ung. Rofac. 3ij. Merc. erudi 3ij. M. f. L.

To discuss she Tumour and at the same Time allay the Pain, are prescribed the Rad. Porrorum sub Prunis cost. & cum Butyro pistara. Vel Cepa rubra cum Pulpa Lilii de-costa, & cum Oleo Mynein, pistat. & subatta.

Vel By Ol. Nucl. Perfic. & Ol. Amagd. amar. a 3ij. Styrac. lig. Bdel. a 3ij. Omnia dissolute in Oleo, incorpo-

rentur in Mortar. & f. Lin.

The

The Ballam of Sulphur prepar'd with the Spirit or Oyl of Turpentine, is a celebrated Medicine, both for allaying the Pain and discussing the Tumour, as also for mundifying and healing the Ulceration of those Patts. Our Author thinks it will be yet more powerful, if instead of the Spiritus Terebineb, the Ol. Hyperic. & Ov. were substituted, or in greater Swelling with Instammation, the Ol. Ros. & Viol.

In the Formul. Mayernianis there is this inserted.

RE Coral. rub. Sucoin. Putam. Ov. ust. Os. Sepiæ, C. C. 1
q. s. Mis. f. Alkool. & cum Ol. Amygd. d. sine igne
rec. extr. f. V. Quo illinatur Pars affecta bis in Die.
Cataplasms of the common Sort are that of the Medulla
Panis alb. in laste costa, additis Ol. Ros. & de Vitel. Ov.

in Aq. colt. & cum Ol. Rosac. Subalt. or for greater Briccation sometimes may be added the Far. Hord. & Milij.

Observe that in Case of extreme Pain Milk be always added to the Cataplasms, which hath a singular Faculty in demulceing or asswain violent Dolours in these or any other Parts of the Body. But to proceed

R. Fol. Sambue, vird. q. v. Coque in Aq. ad Putrilag.
postea extende super pannum debitæ figuræ, & calide
applicatur: Sed ante applicat. soveatur Pars Decodo

Eorundem foliorum.

Eadem folia Sambuci contusa & frigide admota, tertia

applic. dolorem fedant.

Fomentations may be prepar'd with a Decoct, ex Tapl. barb. Malv. Bismalv. Pariet. Sem. Lin. Fanug. Alth. Fl. Chamom. & Anethi in Lase vel Hydral.co, vel Jusculo Capitis & Intestin. Vervecis; as also an Insessus of the same Ingredients prepar'd only in a larger Quantity.

Zacut. Lustranus * saith, there is nothing will appeale sooner the most intolerable Pain from the Piles than a Semicupe of warm Milk, in which if the Parient sit for half an Hour or an Hour, he shall have certain Ease: Which Remedy he afferts will be still more efficacious if a Pint of Ol. Papav. and half so much of the Ol. Viol. be put therein, or for poor People Flannels wrung out of the same, prepar'd in lesser Quantity may suffice.

A Fotus also of Aq. Ros. cum Sale Saturni solur. especially in Case of Instammation: Or one made ex Alumine in Vin. rub. decosto, or a Spunge prest out of Aqua Calcis and bound on upon the Part. A Fume also or Va-

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pour prepar'd ex Decoct. Taps barbas. in Latte prap. and received through a Seat perforated for that purpose.

Vel R. Sempervio. Maj. Mij. Decoque in Vino alb. &

fumum Excipiat.

A Suffumigium likewise is prepar'd by casting upon live Coals, the Pulv. Lolij, Tapsi, Scropbul. to which some have added Sulphur, by others used alone for this End.

If the Piles are inward, Injections are prepar'd from

some of the Ingredients above.

Vel Ky Suc. Plantag. & Ol. Oliv. 3 3iv. Balf. Naturalis

31s. m p. Injectione.

The last recited Author commends a Suppository prepar'd of Dears Suet with a few Grains of Opium.

When there is Ulceration the Balsam of Sulphur before

mention'd takes Place.

Vel R. Ol. Ov. rec. 3ij. Agitentur in Mortar. plumb. p. ufu. R. Ol. Ref. 3iv. Ceruf. 3j. Litharg. 3ss. Ceræ novæ 3vj. Opij gr. iv. m. f. U.

Ry Thuris, Myr. Croc. a 3j. Op. gr. iv. Vitel. Ov. No. j.

Ol. Rof. & Mucilag. Sem. Pfyl. a q. f. m. f. U.

The Process for his Majesty, afflicted with Inversion of the Anus, and great Pain from the Hæmorrhoids, directed by Sir Theodore Mayern, his Majesties Physician, was this which follows in his own Words.

Foveatur Pars dolens Sacculis farctis floribus & fol. Tapfi barb. Cherephyl. Rad. Scroful. Maj. & Chelid. Min.

Sem. Lini, in Lacte Coctis.

Vel R. Cort. Alni 3iij. Bulliant in A. F. Mij. ad Confumpt. dimidij, addendo Aluminis 3j. Colatură foveatur Pars calide. post Fotum, Linimenta e Bombace molli funt applicanda, sic

K. Ung. Popul. 3vj. Butyr: infulf. 3ij. Ol. Sem. Lin. 3ils. Opij gr. iv. agitentur diu in Mortar. plumb. 3

f. Lin.

R. Ol. Nuc, sin. Igne expr. zviij. Fl. Taps. barb. Miij.
Aq. ejusdem thj. Bulliant ad Aq. consumpt. Mox siat
Olei Expressio, & accipe Scarabeorum No. 50. Milleped. No. 400. Bulliant in Oleo ad putrilag. siatque
foreis Expressio.

K. Istius Olei Zj. Ol. Lini Is. Ung. popul. 3vj. Cass. rec. extr. Mucilag. Sem. Psyl. & Cyd. in Aq. Sperm. Ren. â 3iij. Sacc. Plumbi 3ils. Opij Jj. Vitel. Qv. No. 1. m. Agitentur diutissime in Mortar. plumb. &

f. Linimentum.

R. Axing.

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Of the Hamorrhoids or Piles.

R. Axung. Verris ziv. Minij ziij. Merc. crud. zs. Mercurius cum Axungia sedulò subactus, extinguatur, addatur Minium & stat Linimentum in gravissimo casu usur pandum.

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Note, Bleeding and Leeches were forborn, for that his Majesty was subject to a constant Bleeding by his Piles, but Issues, one in each Arm, were thought necessary, as well for this as other Indispositions to which his Majesty

was subject.

Great Disputes have risen among Physicians about these bleeding Piles, or such as seem inclining thereunto, (viz.) whether being stopt, they are at all to be open'd and after what Manner, as by Leeches, Friction or Lancet.

In Answer to which, it is to be observ'd that when it appears a Person has been used to this Way of Discharge. and is now depriv'd thereof, there is no Doubt to be made. especially when they appear turgid, but they are to be set a bleeding; nay whether they appear so or not, if a Perfon who has oft had this critical Evacuation, labours under an acute Illness, as Headach, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Lethargy, &c. Blood is to be taken from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, the Benefit of which Fab. Hild. * tells w. he not only experimented in himself, but in a Man of 70 Years of Age, whom by opening these Vessels in the Mide of Winter, and in this far advanced Stage of Life, he freed of a Vertigo and Hemiplagia or Palfy upon one Side. But here it must be observed, this Person had for many Years, every Month, after the Manner of the Womens Menses, been accustomed to this Discharge, at this Time supprest.

But in other Cases where they have not used to bleed spontaneously, it is necessary and the safer Way to make Revulsion by bleeding in the Arm sirst, and if Occasion be afterwards, Derivation by the Foot, as before remarkt: In the mean Time applying some anodyne Topick to the Parts, or other suitable Medicaments, choice of which we have just now inserted: For by the rash Application of Leeches to these Parts, many Accidents have been occasion'd from the Fluxion thereby increased, as Fistula's and malign Ulcers, also Excrescences of sundry Kinds of

which we shall presently take Notice.

Where there is Occasion, the Way of opening them is usually by Leeches, or which is prefer'd by some, the rubbing them with a coarse Cloath or any Thing having Power



Power to irritate or set them a Bleeding, among which are reckon'd the Succus Cepa cum Aloe solutus, & panno lineo intinctus, fricatus, which was Hartman's Secret.

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ving wer Mayern commends the Onyon used as a Suppository, also the Rad. Cyclam. recens affrica, aut Succus ejus ex lana impositus. Succus Item Rad. Iridis expressus, & instar sotius, usus. Sophiæ Chirurgorum sotus, venas latentes aperis. Folia siculnea affrica. with divers others, observed by Mr. Wiseman, and inserted in other Authors whence he transcrib'd them.

In the Use of either of these, on Account of their acrid and biting Quality, or that of the Friction to be made use of, there seems to me as much or more Hazard than by the Way of Leeches, which I should therefore prefer, if Blood cannot be taken away sufficient from the same Place by the Point of a Lancet, after which the Patient may sit over the Steam of hot Water to encourage the Evacuation.

But which Way soever it be done, let there be good Advice first taken from the Indications, for as they are not rashly to be stopt when they bleed of their own Accord, so neither unnecessarily to be provok'd, where there has been no Crisis this Way before.

'Tis truly no new Thing to find some Men with this hamorrhoidal Evacuation returning periodically, and 'tis to these, some of the Aphorisms of the Father of Physick have Relation, such I mean as these.

1. Melancholicis & Nephriticis Hamorrhoides Supervenientes, bona sunt.

2. Infanis, si Varices & Hemorrhoides supervenians, Morbi sit Solutio.

3. Sanguisluis venis laborantes, neque Morbo laterali, neque pulmonario, veque Phagedana, neque Inslammatiuncuis, neque terminthis, fortasse vero neque Leprâ, fortasse neque aliis Morbis, corripiuntur.

4. Diuturnas curanti Hemorrhoides, nisi una aperta Servetur, periculum Aque inter Cutem vel Tabn impendet.

He does not say these Benefits will accrue by forcing the B'ood this Way, or artificially inviting it where there has been no natural Tendency: But if the Discharge be critical and depuratory, and the Mass of Blood spontaneously, as I may say, throws off its morbid Illuvies by this Excretion.

If there feem any Thing paradoxical, in that it is faid

a Dropfy ariseth from a Suppression of the hæmorrhoidal Flux, when 'tis agreed on all Hands that the same Disease is owing, not only to their too great Flowing, but to that of any other excessive Hæmorrhage: The First must be imputed to the Cacochymy retained, whereby the whole Mass is vitiated and the Sanguistication perverted: The Latter to the broken Texture or Tone weaken'd, and the Balsam thereof destroy'd, by which that which is poured in a fresh can no longer be assimilated, but all the alimentary Juices are streight put into Fusion, and turn to Water.

Again if it be query'd how it comes to pals, that Aloes (which for that Reason is forbidden in the Flux of the Piles) taken inwardly, is faid to open the Blood-Veffels. whilft apply'd outwardly it stops theirs, or any other Flox: The Former feems accidental, by its Heat and Tenuity rarefying the Mass: The Latter effential, by its condensing, restringent and glutinative Faculty. But to spend no more Time in the Solution of Problems, it is undoubted that great Benefit does redound to the Body of Man, by this intercurring hamorrhoidal Purgation: Not that any Man can be faid to be the better, but rather worse, if the Crass of his Blood be right and good, neither peccant in Quantity or Quality: But if either Plethora or Cacochymia is thus critically discharg'd, hence doubtless ariseth the Advantage: Which yet may be out of Bounds, if too long continu'd or beyond the Strength of the Patient, whereby he certainly incurs the Danger of falling into that very Diftemper which, in some others, the Suppression is said to occasion: So that if at sometimes there wants a Spur, 'cis manifest that at some others, there is need of a Bridle: We have already spoke to the Former, and shall now provide for the Latter, viz. the excessive Flux of the Piles.

In removing this Disease, the same Course seems plainly to be indicated as in that of every other extraordinary Hamorrhage or Flux of Blood (viz.) by Revulsion and Derivation, to turn the Stream of the slowing Blood, whilst by incrassating, refrigerating and restringing Remedies, we endeavour to thicken its Consistence, to cool and take off its Fervour, and agglutinate or cement the Orisices of the bleeding Vessels. To obtain the Former we order Bleeding in the Arm, tho' in a small Quantity, sometimes at repeated Intervals, Frictions, Ligatures of the upper Limbs, Cupping-glasses to the Breast and Shoulders,

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gentle Purgations of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, Myrobalans, or the Pil. de Bdellio, thus prepar'd.

R. Pil. de Bdellio 3j. Troch. de Carabe & de Terra figillata, a 3j. Cum Mucilagine Sem. Cydon. in Aq. Rof. extr. fiat Massa, de Qua capiat 3j. bis in Die.

The following is from Zacut. *, with which he says he · Loss citato faved many Lives, in great Danger of being lost by an Num.3. Obf.2,

immoderate Flux of the Hæmorrhoids.

R. Suc. Plantag. Verten. Bursa Pastor. depurat. â thij. Bulliant in eo Gum Arabic. Ziv. Sang. Drac. Sorbor. immat. Myrtil. Mastich. â Zj. Cola & adde Syr. Myrtil. Syr. Ros. sic. Plantag. & Portulaça, â Ziij. Lap. Hamat. Zij. Coral. rub. Ziss. f. Syr. S. A. Dosis Ziij. ter in Die.

Let the Diet be cooling and thickening, the Drink Pulan, Decott. Hord. or an Emulsion of the cold Seeds. The Topicks to restrain the Flux, are of several Sorts and Forms; these following from Riverius, viz.

A Fotus may be prepar'd ex Decott. Verbasci in Aq. fer-

rata vel Vin. aftring.

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Vel R. Rad. Bistort. 156s. Fol. Plantag. Verbasc. Summie. Rub. & Quercus, a Mij. Gran. Sumach. Balaust. Gallar, virid. & Malicor. a Mj. Myrtil. 3j. Ros. rub. Pij. Alum. 3j. Coq. in tribus part. Aq. ferratæ & una Vini rubri austeri pro sotu.

Of this Decoction (inlarging the Quantity) may be

prepar'd an Insessus or Semicapium.

Vel R. Ol. Ros. Omphacin. & Myrril. a 3ij. Suc. Plantag. & Tapsi barb. a 3ils. Acet. vin. rub. 3j. Bulliant ad Suc. consumpt. dein adde Boli arm. Sang. Drac. Thuris & Scorie ferri subtilis. pulv. a 3j. Cera q. s. f. Ung. Vel sine Oleis, quod melius, secundum Rondelesium, sic

R. Suc. Plant. Burf. Past. & Verbasci, à zij. Syr. Acetos. simpl. ziij. Cog. simul leviter, postea Misce Sang. Drac. zij. Boli arm. Ter. sigil. & Rad. Bistort. subtilis. pulv.

a 3 ils. Ceruf. lote 3j. m. in form. Ung.

If there be Ulceration,

Ry Ol. Rof. 3ij. Thuris & Aloes, à 3j. Sarcocol. Sang. Drac. Boli arm. à 3ss. Spod, Carab. à 3ij. Amyli 3iij. Suc. Plant. 3j. f. Ung.

Vel R. Pilorum Leporis combust. Telarum Aran. aq. v. Misceantur cum Album. Ov. & Suc. Plantag. siatque

Cataplasma.

In the Form of Suppository,

Re Colophon, Thuris, & Bij. Boli arm. 36s. Ceruf. Plumb uft. a 31. Acacia 3(s. Subtiliffime trita excipiantur Sevo bircino pro formandis Suppositoriis.

Injections into the Anus are prepar'd ex Succo Plants. ginis aliifque Supradictis ad fotum propositis, sic quoque suf.

fitus.

To distinguish the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids from the Dysenterical, you are to Note that in the Former, the Pains are feated about the Sphincter or but a little Way up in the Intestine, also the Blood comes away before the Stool, whereas in the Latter, the Pains are more wandring, sometime in the smaller and at other Times in the greater Intestines, with violent Gripes of the Belly, also the Blood is mixed usually with the stercoraceous or mu-

cous Ejection.

But if these Remedies we have here laid down, or others of the like Kind, prove insufficient to restrain the Flux, a Touch of the actual Cautery of hot Iron, if you can come at the Bleeding-Vessel, is the likeliest Means of obtaining your End, and securing your Patient: Being also by far less painful than laying the Part open, separating the Skin from the Veffel, (as in the Operation of the Varices among the Antients) afterwards making Ligature, and then dividing: The Method of performing Lib. 3. de which is laid down in Maffaria *, as also by Riverius thence transcrib'd, by which we shall find the Practice of Surgery in those Days (many Specimens of which are al-+ De Med. so found in Severinus +) was much mote dreadful and terrible to the Patient than in these of ours: When the People, many of them, rather choose to die than suffer the Knife or Cautery to come near them, by which Multitudes might be preserved, and by whose Means many desperate and supposedly invincible Diseases have been conquer'd, according to that trite Axiome. Qui non Medicamentis, Ferro; Qui non Ferro, Igne sanantur.

It remains that we say somewhat of the Excrescences growing often about these Parts, but having taken Notice at least of some of them in our Chapter of Warts and Corns, I shall here only insert their Descriptions, with the Remedies subjoyn'd as I find them laid down by Senner-

The Condyloma, saith he, is formed out of some Wrinkle of the Anus, swell'd and grown hard, being often more

Hamorrhoidi-

± Prat. Lib. 3. Part. 2. Sett. 1. Chap. 10.

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The Thymi are the more rough and uneven Kind of Verruce, having their Bass narrow and their Superficies broad and spreading; looking red and apt to bleed: If these Thymi, saith our Author, spread yet farther and increase, they then take the Name of Fici fen Sycoses : some of which are mild, others malign, degenerating oftentimes into cancerous Ulcers.

The Criffe are fleshy Excrescences sprouting near the Anus, taking Rife very commonly from the prepofterous or fodomitical Lust of a fet of Monsters (rather than Men) who have shook off their Humanity and outstript the Beasts themselves in their more than brutish Appetites. In our Germany, fays he, this Evil is very rare, but among the Youth at Rome, as Witness Lusitanus and Forestus, common: I wish I could say our England was a Stranger to this devilish Practice, where I have met with these Excrescences, among which, some have, with great Reason, been suspected to have taken their Rise hence. In the hotter Countries as well christian as mahometan, they are found frequently: But enough, if not too much, of that which is not so much as to be nam'd unless with Horyour and Derestation of both the Action and Actors.

Massaria diffinguisheth these three Excrescences scarce any otherwise than according to their Bulk lesser or greater, calling them all Marisca as we before took Notice. having nearly the same Way of their Generation and Me-

thod of Cure.

At the Root of these Sarcomata or nigh their Extremities, especially of the Crista, are formed the Rhagades

called also Sciffura.

These Excrescences may be attempted by Medicine, before we proceed to manual Operation, thus according to Sennerous.

& Squam.e Æris 3j. Auripigm. 3ls. Alum. scissilis 3ij. Ol.

Rof. q. S. m.

12 Spum. Argent. Ceruf. Ammon. Bdel. a 3ij. Tereb. 31. Cera 3/s. Arida cum Succo Solani conterantur, & reliquis Misceantur.

To prevent their growing up again,

R Cin. Sarment. Vitis & cum Aceto illinatur, quod etiam Extantes tollit, secundum Ætium,

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For Cure of the Rhagades or Chaps of these Parts, if they are attended with a dry Intemperies, whilst other cooling and moistening Remedies are given inwardly,

Re Medul. crurum Vit. Ping. Gallin. Anat. Butyr. rec. Ol. Amygd. d. Papav. Sefamin. a 3iij. Litharg. 3ss. Tra-

gac. 3j. Cera q. f. m. pro Ung.

If from a Flux of vitious, hot and sharp Humours upon the Parts, they are to be purged off with the milder Catharticks, such as Cas. Manna, Syr. Res. Rhubarb; if from Hæmorrhoids or Dysentery, special Care is to be had in removing those Distempers: If the Faces are indurate of the Body costive, softening and cooling Clysters are convenient.

If the Rhagades or Chaps are moift, fanious and viru-

lent, foment with this following.

Be Fol. Plantag. Rub. Fl. Rof. rub. a Mj. Hord. integ. Mís. Alum. 3j. Coq. in Aq. F. sub finem addendo Vini

albi tertiam partem.

After which may be made use of the ensuing Unquent.
R. Cerus. lot. Litharg. Aloes, Mastich. Thuris, Sarcocol.
Bol. arm. à Dij. Pulverisata subtiliter cum Ol. Ros. q.
S. misceantur in Mortario plumbeo & addendo parum.
Cera f. Ung.

Vel R. Cerus. Plumb. ust. Litharg. Alum. Thuris, a 3j. Ping. Gattin. Anat. Suille insulf. Ol. Amygd. d. Papav. a 3iss. Lento igne Misceantur cum Cera q. s. ad Ung.

Confift.

If great Heat or Burning with Suspicion of Cancer,

By Suc. Plant. Portulaca, Solan. a 3ij. Olei Rof. Zj. Agitentur in Mortario plumbeo & addito cera Modico fi Ung.

In Case of great Ulceration conjoyned,

R2. Ung. Diapomph. Alb. camp. & ziss. Ol. Myrtin. Ros. & ziss. Mannæ, Thuris, Aloes, & ziss. Litharg. Argent. 3ss. Suc. Solan. Verbasc. Plantag. & q. s. Misceantur in

Mortario plumb. ad Usum.

Before I put an End to this Chapter, I will just take Notice of a Disturbance incident to the Skin adjoyning hereabouts, I mean Galling or Chasing, by the Latines Attritio, Intertrigo: Occasion'd frequently by riding or walking, for which are wont to be directed one or other of these Remedies, viz. Sevum Cervinum & Hircinum. Candela Sebacea liquefasta, Adeps Ans. Gallin. Anat. Ol. Ros. Myrtin. de Vitel. Ov. Muoilag. Gum. Tragac. cum Aq. Rosamm

Rosarum pp. Pulo. Gallarum, cum Ol. & Vitel. Ov. Mixt. Ung. de Litharg. de Cerus. Chalcit. Lap. Calam. Terra cimolia Aq. Plant. subacta. item. pulo. Amyli. Far. Fab. &c.

Note that these Excrescences when they affect the Pudenda of the Female Sex, are treated much after the same Manner, these Latter rather requiring the more desiccative Medicaments, on Account of the greater Laxity and natural Moisture of the Parts.

See more of these sarcomatous Excrescences in the

Chapter of Warts and Corns.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of the natural Passages of the Body stopt or impersorate.

A S it happens to the Body very commonly, to have those Parts disjoyn'd and separate which should be united; so at other Times (tho more rarely) do we find those Parts conjoyn'd and united, which ought to be separated and admit a Passage through them. The Malady of both Kinds is two-fold, either original from the Birth, or adventitious afterwards.

Of Parts originally separated which ought to be conjoyn'd, we have Example in the Hair-Lip: Of the same adventitious, in every common Wound or Solution of the Continuum, from what Cause soever depending.

Of those originally conjoyn'd which ought to be separate, we have Examples in the Impersorate called otherwise Atrita, or such as are born without any Passage (at least the Natural) for their Stools or Urine: Of the Adventitious, in those who from any Accident as Burns, have their Fingers growing together, their Ears to the Sides of their Heads, or from Excoriations of the Vagina Uteri, the Lips, Nostrills, &c. carelessy treated, a Coalescence of their Sides or Conglutination.

For removing these Impersections, the two first Parts of the Art of Surgery are employ'd, the one call'd Symbolis, which joyns together Parts separate: The other

Diarefis,

Dieresis, which separates those which are thus united, and of which we shall treat at present, beginning with the

Glans Penis imperforate.

Now before we attempt the Operations of this Kind that we may not discredit the noble and most excellent of Arts, and betray our own Want of Judgment; it is high. It necessary to foresee the Likelyhood of Success, and make Prognostick accordingly, that the same cannot be enterprised (if it so happen) without the utmost Hazard, nor ought, if any Thing less, than inevitable Necessity, called for the same; as in Cases where there is no Outlet at all for the Discharge of Excrement, whether Uring or Stool.

First then, if you see no Vestige or Impression like a Seam upon the Place either of the Glans, Anus, or Pudendum, where naturally they should appear, there is great Unlikelyhood of Success: Nor can I say I ever knew one Insant reliev'd, out of many I have seen, how deep soever the Knife or Lancet has been thrust at such Times, there being usually sound after Death, upon Dissection, such a Mala Conformatio Partium quoad Situm vel Insertionem situe Terminationem, that there was no Possibility to help or succour the wretched Insant, who in sew Days after it hath seen the Light and breathed, submits to Death.

Thus in the Case under our present Cognizance, when the Infant is born without a Passage for the Water, if the Glans discover no Mark or Impression, 'tis odds if you find the Dustus; or if any such be found, whether you can bring the Water the right Way, especially if long accustomed before to empty it self by some Passage in the Perinaum, or at any other, far short of the true One.

A Youth was brought to me about seven Years old, who all that Time had made his Water by a Hole under the Franum; his Friends pitying his Case, if he lived more especially to be of Age to marry, were desirous he might have Help, for which when I was consulted, and had prepar'd him by seating him securely for the Operation, I passed a pointed Instrument like a small Seton Needle quite through the Body of the Glans, 'till I discover'd the Point of it with my Probe in the preternatural Passage: Then drawing out my Instrument, I passed in a Piece of fine Wax-candle besmear'd with a Bit of fresh Butter, about an Inch into the Dustin, and secur'd it from slipping out, by bending the End upwards,

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and binding it on there with moderate Bandage : In Paffing it along I perceiv'd it through the falle Orifice, and giving them Instructions, if I were our of the Way. how to pass it upon the Child's having Occasion to make his Water, I took my Leave: But he having held his Water longer than usual that Day, early the next Morning got up in his Bed by himself, and not readily finding the Pin. by Reason of the Dreffings being all bloody, pulls all off together, and the Candle coming out with them, he falls to piffing: After which, finding fome Smart in putting the Candle back again, he threw it away and lay down again to fleep; the Maid being fast by him all the While. who happening to awake, and discovering what he had done, came straight away to me by her Master's Order : when I came I passed in another Piece of Candle, with some Difficulty recovering the Passage, almost ready to unite; and frightening him by faying he should be cut again, if he play'd any more such Tricks, he was himself more careful and more narrowly watched by a Nurse hired for that Purpole to fit up with him. After few Days I perceiv'd the Water came both Ways, and upon Covering the old Vent with my Finger, or a Bit of flicking Plaister, it passed right in a full Stream by the new One of the Glans, when the Passage was well dried and healed by a medicated Candle kept in for that Purpole, prepard ex Pulv. Lap. Calam. Pompholyg. Sc. I then began to work upon the callous Edges of the Orifice under the Franum, rubbing them gently with a Cauflick 'till I had made them raw. After Separation of the Slough, with my Balfam. Terebinth. I endeavour'd Agglutination, but could never obtain it so perfectly, (tho l attempted three several Times) but that still some small Quantity drills through, altho' the main Stream comes right, and by wearing a Bit of an adhefive Emplaster, he can prevent the least Drop from Shedding by the Way.

But if the Passage lie far remote from the Extremity of the Glans, by which the Urine has its Vent, as in the Perineum, I see very small Likelyhood of doing Ser-

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Lusitanus * takes Notice of a Case of such like Nature, * cas: A where there was not the least Footstep, as we say, or carat, Medi-Impression at the Extremity of the Glans in a Child two 231 Lears old, but an Orifice at the Root of the Yard near

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the Testicles, out of which he made Water not by Drops, but in a full Stream as by the ordinary Passage; so that he feem'd to partake of both Sexes, and to be as it were a Kind of Hermaphrodite: For his Relief there was a Consultation, among whom Ant. Musa Brassavola, and one Franciscus a noted Surgeon, declar'd against the Operation, whilst the Author, with Joannes Baptista Canana a famous Anatomist, were for it, in Consideration that hereafter if he grew up, he was in no Condition to matry or beget Children: In Order to the Operation Canana had contrived a Silver Cannula, through which a Needle was to be paffed; and putting the same Cannula through the Orifice in the Perineum towards the Glans, as far as they found the Ductus would admit, the Needle was to make the Rest of the Way, and the Cannula following, to be left therein 'till the Passage was intirely formed: But whilft, fays Lustranus, we were Disputing and Contending among our felves, the Parents discovering the Issue doubtful, on Account of our Debates and Disagreement, were unwilling to hazard their Child's Life, and to we defisted from the Operation.

as, Chap.

A Case something like, Mons. Vauguion * gives Account of, in a Child at the Hotel Dieu at Paris, who had no Vrethra, and the Testicles clothed each in a separate or proper Scrotum. In the Perinaum there was a Slit resembling that of the Pudendum Muliebre, which occafion'd the Generality to take the Child for an Hermaphrodite, the untruly, for the Probe being enter'd this Rims passed into the Vesica Urinaria, and upon Dissection, saith he, it appear'd that there were none of the female Organs of Generation. Of another Infant making Water + Lib. a. through a Vent in the same Place consult Greg, Horst +.

Part. 2. Obf.

Van Horn relates a notable Operation I must confess 16. Lib. iv. (and which but on the Credit of the Author would be thought scarce practicable) in a Child whose Penis being perforate near the Scrotum, and no Appearance of an Urethra, had an artificial One made him by a Surgeon, by Inciding the whole Length of the Penis, after putting in a leaden Cannula or Pipe, stitching the Skin over it, which being agglutinated, there remain'd a callous Channel for the Passage of the Urine; this Case is also mention'd by Vaughion in his Chirurgic. Operations.

Med. admir. Val. 2. Lib. 3. Obf. 71.

Lustranus + cells of a Person from his Infancy piffing both Ways, as well by a larger Orifice in the Perinaum.

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as a very small One in the Glans; yet notwithstanding venmi'd upon Marriage, but finding no feminal Discharge per Glandem Penis; and despairing of Children to inherit his very large Effate, he calls a Consultation of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons; who considering his Cale as an original Infirmity, could give him little Encouragement; but the Gentleman impatient for Children he defir'd above all Things) was resolved upon the Operation, which fortunately succeeded; the pracernatural Vent being cut and agglutinated, and the Natural enlarged by Incision and kept distended 'till the Parts were healed; after which & Semen & Vrina recta via ejiciebantur prolemque numerosam habuit ; but these are Cales exmordinary warranting no general Success in the Underraking.

In the Coalitus or Claufura Ani, the same Caution is to be observed as in the Glans impersorate, as to the Promostick; for if here there be no Seam or Mark upon the Pan to direct the Knife, or if the Excrement be discharg'd some other Ways (as in a Child I was sent for to, some Years fince, and who, may be yet living for ought I know, where the Intestine is inserted into, and empties t felf forwards of its Excrement by the Pudendum) n fuch Cases, I say, 'tis fruitless to attempt the Opera-

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I remember near twenty Years fince I diffected an Infant where there had been no Mark of an Anus, yet tather than the miserable Creature should languish without attempting somewhat, when the Prognostick was deiver'd, one was made as deep as we durft venture, but without Relief, when the Body was open'd after Death, there was found neither Gut nor Sphincter, but that we took for the Rectum or Termination, was diffended in the Pelvis like a Pudding, with the contained Excrement or Meconium, having no Exitus, but appear'd thin round or globular.

More remarkable is that Case communicated by Hole achius *, related also by Schenkius, of a Stone-Cutter's Child of Scaphouse who was born without an Ann; and Sett. 1. d hole few Days he lived, discharg'd the intestinal Faces Clauso Ame logether with his Urine through the Penis: After he was lead the Gur was found, instead of being carry'd to the fundament, to empty it self into the Bladder of Urine, of which the Reader will find more Examples in Roulleus

Epilt. 14. Borellus Cent. 3. Obs. 16. Fab. Hild. Cent. 1.

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Obf. 75.

On the other Hand, where there is only a bare cutaneous Symphysis, and a visible or preceptible Mark to guide the Knife, the Undertaking oftentimes meets with Success: In that Instance of the last quoted Author . com. 1. Obs. who being called to a Child fix Days old, labouring under great Inflation and Swelling of the Abdomen, with fainting and cold Sweats, for Want of Paffage for its Excrement by the Fundament; he perceiving the same cover'd only by a Membrane, in the Midst of which appear'd (as usual) a blue or livid Mark, cut into the same lightly for Fear of Hurting the Sphincter, arming the Edge of his Knife for that Reason, with a soft Ras wrapped round about : After taking a small Speculum, and gently dilating the outward Orifice, there was discharged great Quantity of Excrement, when to prevent the Conlition, he passed a leaden Pipe rubbed over with a defer cative Oyntment ex Ceruf. Min. Diapomph. and thus the Child recover'd, being, after eighteen Years alive, our Author was informed, only subject to a costive and dry Body.

Again, if the outward Entrance of the Vagina be close by a Membrane coming between, you may possibly in vide it with a Lancet; but if the Sides of the same adhere together, you are to place the Patient in a fit Posture as for Cutting in the Stone, and so make your Incifer with a crooked Knife, beginning above and ending be low, with the Back of the Instrument turned toward the Nymphæ; and in this Manner proceed cautiously in there be sufficient Entrance made; after which Tents fitting Magaitude are to be introduced, being arms with some good Digestive, that if there be any fungo or carnous Excrescences, they may be consumed by Wa of Suppuration; otherwife a Cannula, or Pipe of Lead proportionate to the Largeness of the Incision, that ma hinder the Parts from growing again together, being ru bed over with some Epulotick, or powerfully drying

Oyntment.

2. 16,

Writers, mention Examples of this Kind upon their own b. 7. Knowledge. Pliny † lays it was always counted on nous for a Woman to be born with these Parts shut we instancing in Cornelia the Mother of the Gracehi. I can

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not fay I have feen it as an original Defect from the Birth, altho' more than once I have cut in funder a Symphysis of the outward Privity, adhering after an Ulceration, and leaving only Passage for the Discharge of Urine; after which I convey'd in a Sort of Pessary compos'd of drying Medicaments betwixt the Labia, by which the fame were kept diftended 'till they were perfectly cicatris'd.

But if the outward Orifice be not so often closed, yet is it no unusual Thing to find the Passage more inward intercluded by the Membrane called Hymen, about whose Existence there has been much Controverly among Anatomifts themselves; some affirming there is, others that there is no such Thing; others that tis only found in some, but not in all: Of the middle Opinion seem to be Andr. Laurent. Fernelius, Rondeletius, Carol. Stephan. Of the First Fallopius, Alex. Bened. Vid. Vidius, Piccolomin. Cypraus, Vefalius, Aquapendens. Of the last Columb. Forestus, Paræus, Marcellus Donatus, Capivac. &c. Among these latter Columbus * takes Notice he never could discover it more than thrice in his numerous Dissections and Enquiries after it. Ambrose Parey t, that he searched for it in Abundance of Girls from three 23.C. 42. Years of Age and upwards, but never found it more than once, and that was in a Virgin of seventeen Years of Age, whole Mother having betrothed her to a certain Person, and understanding after, that there was some Impediment in her Daughter, like to hinder her from being a Mother, he was confulted, and found, as he acknowledg'd, a thin nervous Membrane behind the Nympha, near the Passage of the Bladder, and seated as it were before the Orifice of the Neck of the Womb, being perforated with a little Hole in the Middle, by which the Menses had their Palage. Having divided the faid Membrane, he gave the Mother Instructions how to proceed, to prevent its Reunion, who quickly after espouled her to the Man, by whom the conceived and brought forth Children: Who ever is minded to dip farther into this Controverly (about which some have more itching Desires, as we say, to be inform'd, than others) may read Greg. Horst. + who hath fum'd up all the feveral Opinions current in his Time, Med. Sect. 4! relating to this Subject, concerning which Caspar Wol- De Hymene. phius * acknowledgeth himself so very inquisitive, that not having Patience to wait for more convenient and law- fare. Prop.

+ Chir. Lib.

* De Qb

Of the natural Passages imperforate.

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ful Opportunities, (for I think this was both unsufferable and unlawful) he in Company with some other German Gentlemen of his Acquaintance, in the Night-time took up a young Virgin of about Eighteen, who had been buried the same Day; and when we came, says he, to diffect these Paris, I found (and show'd the same to my Companions) a thin, but strong refisting Membrane placed before the Orifice of the Neck of the Womb; having in its Middle a small oblong Foramen, exactly representing the Pupilla of a Cat, and round about growing closely to the Vagina, after the Manner of the Diaphragm to the Back and Ribs: I observed farther (continues he) certain small Blood-yessels sprinkled up and down in

membranous Expansion.

However amidst these Altercations of learned Men, it matters not to our Purpole, whether the Passage be stope by the Coincidence of the Parietes or the Sides of the Vagina, according to some; or by the Caruncula Mythformes meeting sometimes close together as others; or laftly, and more likely, from a real Membrane (whole broken Portions in Deflowering, are said to form those Caruncles) called Hymen, placed just before the Cervis Uteri interna: Wherever be the Impediment, it is carefully to be removed, as far as Art can administer Relief. Thus if the faid Membrane (as sometimes) be entirely imperforate, so that the Menses have no Paffage when the Woman is grown, there must necessarily arise a Retention of whatever is fent from the Womb and its Veffels; and if timely Relief be not given by Cutting through the same, the must necessarily incur Danger of her Life; nor can she ever conceive and bring forth Children: Examples of this Retention are frequently to be met with De Ab. particularly in Benivenius *, who relates that being contitis, Cap.28. Sulred about the Relief of a young Woman, he found upon Inspection, a Membrane grown across the Vagina, shutting up the Passage to the inward Orifice of the Womb: Upon Cutting whereof afunder, there bufft forth a large Quantity of a black Matter, (doubtless the retained Menses vitiated and discolour'd by the Stay) with such Force as to put out a great Light held at some Distance in the Hands of a Servant. I could recite sevefal of the like Histories of the Vagina thus obstructed, bur I think I find none more remarkable than that of Mr. Cowper's t, which I here give you in his own Some Words.

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Some Years fince (faith that dexterous Anatomist) I was called by my ingenious Friend Dr. Chamberlin to fee a marry'd Woman of above twenty Years of Age, whole lower Belly was much diftended, as if with Child; upon examining the Pudendum we found the Hymen altogether impervious, and driven out beyond the Labia Pudendi, in fuch Manner, that at first Sight it appear'd not unlike a Prolapsus Veeri: In the upper Part towards the Clieoris, we found the Orifice of the Meatus Urinarius very open, and its Sides extended not unlike the Anus or Cloaea of a Cock, and without any Difficulty I could put my Forefinger into the Bladder of Urine. On dividing the Hymen, at least a Gallon of grumous Blood of diverle Colours and Confistences came from her, which was the supprest Menses: The next Day no less a Quanmy of the same Matter flow'd after removing the Pessary which I had put in the Day before. After three or four Days the was easy, and foon after recover'd, and within a Year was deliver'd of a healthful Child. Her Husband told us, tho' lying with her at first was very painful to himself as well as to her; yet at last he had a more easy Accels, which could be by no other Way than the Meatus Vrinarius.

At Hellen in Germany (as the Relation is communicated by Moccius and inferted by Schenkius *) there was a de Part. Ge-Woman who, instead of the common Passage of the Pul-nit. 06. 9. dendum, had no other than a Foramen of the Bignels of a Quill; yet notwithstanding she would have a Husband and was married: She lived in this Condition with her aid Husband (doubtless a quier Man) for eight Years; at length perceiving her not rightly qualify'd, he fues for Divorce; the Matter being brought before the Prince. the Landgrave of Heffe, he by the Advice of Meges and Dryander (two noted Practitioners) commanded that the Woman should be cur, in order to her own and her Husband's Relief. 'Accordingly the Operation was perform'd, but whilft the was under Cure the poor Man dies, and left his Wife to be enjoy'd by another, whom he quickly after married, and bore a Son, to whom the Landgrave himlelf was pleas'd to hand Godfather.

See more of these Cases and the Manner of Helping them in Borellus, Meekrin, Cabrolius, Severinus, Bartho-

line, Wierus, Hollerins and several other Writers.

If the Infant be born with the Organ of Hearing any Ways.

R 4

Of the natural Passages imperforate.

obstructed, if it be by a Membrane growing over the external Ear, the same may be divided: If by a fungous or carnous Excrescence, you may first attempt the Removal by some of the gentler Catheræticks; but if these prove insufficient, by Caustick : Either Way, especial Care is to be taken of the Membrana Tympani, or Drum of the Ear, that the same be no way damnify'd by the Salts of the Escharotick dissolving or getting through, to the Prejudice of the faid Part: But if there be no Veffige of a Perforation, or if the Defect lie on the other Side of the faid Membrane it is incurable, and not to be medled with.

A Woman big with Child, by often putting her Finger into one of her Ears, to prevent a disagreeable Noise disturbing her at some Times, especially going to Rest, at length brought forth her Child with one Ear only; on the other Side of the Head there being neither Helix nor Anthelix, Tragus or Antitragus, or any Thing more than a Piece of Flesh in the Middle, of the Thickness of Child's Finger, Projecting about half an Inch from the Head: The Child was brought some Time after to me but I could give them no Encouragement, and advist

them not to meddle with it.

If there be any Sordes gathered in the Noffrils of the Infant contracted in the Womb, the same may be removed with a small scooped Instrument like a little Earpicker; if any fleshy Substance be got between, it is to be wasted, if found practicable, as we mention'd in that of the Ear, or as Authors direct in the Polypus of these Parts: But if the Ale nafi flick or grow to the Septum; if the former only, they may possibly be parted with the End of a Probe; but if the Latter, they must be divided with a Lancet, and after kept diftended by fost Tents armed with some drying Unquent, or a small Cannula through which the Breath may pass at the same Time: But here there is great Care to be taken, that whether Tent or Cannula, they are put up so as to lie easy, and not by Stimulating the Parts, to provoke Sneefing, whereby they are presently thrown out again: These are so long to be continued till the raw Places are day'd up and firmly healed, otherwise there will be Danger of a second Symphyfis.

The Lips are to be treated after the same Manner, if there happen any Impediment or Cohefion; only inflead

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of Tents, a Couple of small Cloaths like Mufflers, a little drawn in the Middle, the better to comprehend them, under which a Plaister of Ung. Tutie, or my Cerat. de Lap. Cal. may be laid upon the raw Parts, and hifted as there is Occasion, 'till the same are healed.

Greg. Horst. * relates a strange Story of a Miller, who by some Accident of a Pustule, or from some other Caule, Med. Sett. 1 9. having his Lips excoriated, they grew together; so that he took his Nourishment by a Funnel put into his Mouth at a small Hole not quite closed up, and that growing up allo, they were forced to cut his Lips in funder, which after grew together, and were a second Time parted: but whether through Neglect, Ignorance, or whatever elle was the Occasion, they were so prone to coalesce that they were conjoyn'd a third Time, and the poor Miller not finding any End of Cutting, was resolv'd they hould be shut for altogether, and so obstinately stary'd himself.

And thus much concerning Original Obstructions of

the natural Passages.

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Those which are adventitious or accidental, are for the most Part less hazardous, although some of them not

without great Difficulty removed.

Thus nothing is more common than for Children in their Play, to thrust Peas or Cherry-stones, or whatever comes next to hand, into their Ears, and up their Noffrils, which being sometimes enter'd deep into the Passages, require great Care and fuitable Instruments to get behind them if possible, for their more secure Extraction, especially if they cannot be drawn forth by some viscous or glutinous Matter, which the Instrument is belmear'd with.

Farther, the Glans Penis is often stopt by small Stones discharg'd from the Bladder into the Ductus, and coming forward to the Franum, there fettle 'till they are remov'd by Suction or gentle Compression behind, or taken forth when they come into View with small Forceps, or the little Scoop like a fine Ear-pick, of which I had leveral always by me, made of leveral Shapes and dizes (when I practis'd Surgery) for these Purposes.

If the Stone cannot be forwarded either by Suction or Compression a parte Post, some propose Inflation of the Orethra, by which they pretend fufficiently to dilate the Passage; but the last Extremity is Curring upon the Stone into the Viethra, holding the same carefully compress d with

de Coalit. Part,

Of the natural Passages imperforate.

your Fingers and Thumb both above and below, bending the Penis at the same Time, so as that the Stone may lye tight against the outer Skin; after which great Care is to be taken to agglutinate the Part, for fear of a Drib bling through the Wound upon making Water, the unhappy Issue oftentimes of these Operations, especially when perform'd by our common Lithotomists whom

never knew to be good Surgeons.

The accidental Adhesion of the Pudenda ariseth often from an Ulceration or Fretting of the Labia, from whence I have known their growing together: The like by Burns most commonly befalls other Parts of the Body where Care is not taken to keep the raw Places afunder: for of the Blood or other nutritious Juices flowing to the Parts, if they happen especially to be any Thing ballamick, little Shoots or Fibrilla are inftantly formed, and fending their cummunicant Branches each to other, prefently unite by a ftrict Conjunction; or if their Diftance (as not touching each other) prevents their Coalitus, some other fungous Bodies are however sprouting, made out of the faid nutritious Particles, gradually increasing 'till they are check'd by some powerfully deficcative or catherene Medicine, or ftopt by a new Skin ferting Bounds to their

farther Progress.

A young Woman labouring under an acute Fever, after few Days complain'd to her Mother of great Pain, Swelling and Inflammation on the Labia Pudendi; for which, at Distance, I was spoke to, and advis'd a Cataplasm of white Bread and Milk, with the Yolk of a new-lay'd Egg, and a little Ung. Sambuc. mixt therewith, and apply'd'till they found what it was like to tend to; but the Inflammation increasing, some of the good Women would have the Parts embrocated with Pumpillion mixt together with Ann quintum, (as they barbaroufly term them) from whose Coldness the Heat being destroy'd, and the Parts beginning to look black, they were alarm'd. (and indeed it was high Time) fending for me with great Intreaty to haften to them. came, I found all the Outside of the Labia, from the Pubes quite down to the Perinaum, feis'd with a true Necrofis, being black and fetid: I quickly perceiv'd the Tumour had been purely critical, being a Translation of the Matter of her Fever to thele Paris, (fitteft to fuffer on Account of the wanton Use she had made of them,

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having then a Gonorrhea on Ler) I scarify'd all round will I fetch'd Blood, and dress'd the Parts with Ting. Mir, cum Balfam. Terebint, applying over all a Compress of Tow press'd out of warm Spirit of Camphir, and fecuring her Dreffings by a Brace in Form of a T, leaving her fresh ones in Case of her Occasions to make Water: Thus in few Dreffings the rotten Parts cast off in two large Pieces, the whole Compais of the Labia. I then frow'd some Pracip, rub. to deterge and level some Inequalities; after which, by the Help of the Vitriol Stone, and my Ceratum de Lap. Calam. I endeavour'd to cicarile: But this modest Creature seeming asham'd to be thus expos'd every Day, now the Danger was past, defird I would leave Dreffings for her Mother to put on. and be so kind as to call in three or four Days Time; accordingly I left the Vitriol Stone with some of the Ceme, which she was to spread her self, giving Charge that the kept the Parts divided, now they were clean, smooth, and just upon healing, by putting the Plaisters pretty high, or far up, on each Side her Body, and histing them for fear, every Night and Morning. But my Gentlewoman fancying there was no fuch Care now requir'd, being perfectly easie, arole daily and went abroad, by which her Dreffings falling into Wrinkles, were apt to flip off, and in one Night's Time, (the Occasion of my giving the History) by her Neligence, the Parts were growing fast together: The next Day the lay in Bed upon some Indisposition, and finding Passage for her Water, regarded not the putting on fresh Dreffings; her Mother likewise having left her: Who coming in the Even to fee if all Things were well, and looking upon the Place, found the Rima, three Parts of it, joyn'd together, which so startled them both, that the Mother in great Consternation came straight for me to visit her Daughter, and help her under this Accident; whom having chid for her Remissness, after the Caution I had given her, I ask'd her jestingly, if she was content, proyided we took Care to secure a Passage for her Urine, to let the other Part remain as it was; which (to hear what she would say) I told her could not be now parted without a great deal of Pain: She beg'd I would affift her, and divide it with as little Pain to her as possible, promising to be more careful as well as chast for the Future. I then try'd with my Probe, but that was not

Of the natural Passages imperforate.

frong enough, being very small; but with the Edge of my Spatula I got through, the crying out, as I told her the must expect. Having prepar'd an oblong Pessary, and dress'd the bleeding Lips of the Pudend. with dry Lint, I put it up and charg'd her to secure it by her Brace; but I had little Reason now to caution her, who of her own Accord, knowing well and dreading more the Confequence, kept in the Peffary, and kept on the Bandage longer indeed than there was now Occasion. Next Day the dry Lint sticking to the raw Parts, I bathed with warm Milk and loofned the same, then dres'd her up as formerly with the Epulotick, and left her of the same with which the finish'd the Cure; but still made light of her Gonorrhea, refusing to take any Medicine for it, or fo much as purge (to which the had the greatest Aversion, I suppose having been cloy'd with Quack Physick) after her Fever.

dicin. Sett. 19. Loco ## Supra.

More unhappy was the Case of that Woman in Ho-* Epif. Mo fine *, who falling down with a Piece of Wood in her Hand, the same by Accident forc'd it self into her Body by the Pudendum, tearing the Parts and grievoul wounding her; for which taking several inward Medicines, whilst others were apply'd (tho' unskilfully) to the wounded Place, the same in Time healed with a total Symphysis, or growing together from the Outside Privity quite up to the Womb, with an entire Preclusion of the Urine, which for two or three Years after, every or every other Day the cast up by Vomit.

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More of such wonderful Occurrences are to be found in Marcel. Donatus t.

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CHAP. IX.

of other Hurts befalling the Skin, indifferently affecting any Part of the Same, from outward Causes, and first of the Black and Blue Marks arising from Bruises also of Wounds and Ulcers.

Had once thought of putting an End to this Discourse of cutaneous Diseases in the foregoing Chapter, but considering there were some outward Accidents be-falling the said Part, such as black and blue Spots or Marks from Bruises, Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Bites, Stings and the like: I thought convenient to add sour other Chapters, in which I shall comprise what I have to

lay upon these Heads.

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As to the first of which, viz. the Blood fettling, 'tis to be remarkt that there are three several Ways, more especially taken Notice of by Authors, by which the purple Fluid gets loofe from its containing Vessels: I mean those of Anastomosis, Diapedasis and Rhexis. The Former is an Effusion of Blood at the Meeting of the Vessels that close not so strictly nor narrowly as they ought. Second is said to be a Sort of Sweating through of the fame, by Reason of the Tenderness and Fineness of the Vesfel, or the Subtilry, Heat and Sharpness of the Liquor: And the Last an Extravalation of the same, by Reason of some outward Force breaking the Continuity of the Vef-Tis of this last we shall here take Notice, being called usually by the Greeks Exzumons sen Exzumona, by the Latins, Sugillatio, Livor, Sanguinis Effusio: If the Spots are small, Stigmata, Vibices: But leaving the Name it feems needful that in remedying the Thing, we confider it as a Disease in fieri or in facto: As to the First, if you are called in Time before much Blood is thrown out, or that it retains its Fluidity, and feems capable of being return'd; or whether to or not, yet to prevent the farther breaking forth, it is agreed by the best Authors, and certainly

certainly all good Practitioners, that we apply repelling Topicks to the Part and round about, which by their re-Arictive Property may be able to moderate the Confle of the Blood, keeping off a farther Fluxion, and clofing up the Mouths of the Bleeding-Vessels, that they spue out no more of their Contents: After which what remains in the Part, and is not return'd by the Circulation, may be difperft and fcatter'd by other Remedies. But first of all in every confiderable Extravalation, Venelection is to take Place, whilft some of these following Medicaments are apply'd externally, such as Bolus Arm. Terra sigillat. Sang. Drac. Fol. Rof. rub. Balauft. Nuc: Cupref. Galle, Alb. Ov. Acetum Vin. Oxycrat. thus according to Sennertus,

Re Bol. Arm. Ter. Sigil. a Bils. Creta Bis. Coque in Ace.

to, postea

Ry Pulv. Rof. rub. Rad. Confolid. Farin. volat. 2 31s. cum Ol. Myrtil. fiat Cataplasma.

Vel R Alb. Ov. cum Ag. Rof. conquaf. & cum stuppis

loco applicetur.

Vel R. Alb. Ov. No iv. Ol. Myrtin. Rof. a 3j. Boli am. Sang. Drac. a 31s. Nuc. Cupres. 31j. Aceti parun.

Vel R Ol. Rof. 3ils. Pulv. Rof. rub. Myrtil. Cort. Granat. ā 36s. Alb. Ov. No j. simul Mixta usurpentur per Bi-

But if some Days have past before you are called in; it may be needful to mix Discutients with your Restringents, the Latter to Arengthen the Tone of the Parts and prevent farther Effusion, the Former to attenuate the Grumus and breath the fame (not in condition now to be return d) through the Pores of the Skin, for this End

Ky Summit. Centaur. Absynth. Fol. Rof. rub. Malv. a Mj. Fl. Chamem. Melilot. Samb. a Mis. Sem. Cymin. Fanugr. contuf. a 3fs. Coq. in A. F. & Vin. rub. q. f. & p. æ. ad tbij. Reservetur Colatura p. fotu, Stuppis laneis calidis expressis & applicaris per modicum temput

bis in Die.

Guill. Fab. Hild. * acquaints us that he was fent for to a Man, that in riding a Pace was thrown together with his, Horse, receiving thereby a vast Contusion on his Genitals, viz. the Scrotum and Penis.

On the fourth Day (for he was not called fooner) he found the Parts somewhat swell'd, but by reason of the Ecchymosis black as a Coal; yet without Induration or

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Of black and blue Marks from Bruifes.

treat Pain, upon which, after embrocating the Parts cum ol. Rof. he apply'd hot to the Place this following Cataolasm.

B. Far. Hord. & Fab. a 3ij. Pulv. Rof. rub. 3j. Coq. Vin. rub. parumque Aceti ad Formam Cataplasm. cui admisce parum Ol. Rof. & Vitel. unius Ovi una cum Al-

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or eat Next Day he purg'd him with a lenitive Potion, and having continu'd this Cataplasm sour or sive Days, in which Time he had bled him and kept him low, he order'd the ensuing Sacculus instead of, and in the Na-

ture of a Fotus.

R Rad. Alth. 3j. Absynth. vulg. Ros. Origan. Agrim. Fl. Chamem. Melilot. Samb. a Mj. Sem. Anis. Cumin. Fanug. a 3j. Incidantur & contundantur, indanturque Sacculo, quem Intertextum & Vin. rub. cum Aq. incolum, calidè ter quaterve interdiu applicare Jussi; post fotum, partem affectam seq. Linimento inunxi.

R.Ol. Anethi Chamem. & Lumbric, a 3j. Salis, subtilissime

pulverisati 3ij. Misce, fiat Linimentum.

And thus (faith that most excellent Practitioner) by

the Divine Favour he was made Sound.

And thus indeed in every Sugillation of the Blood. where the Parts look black, we are not to be presently alarm'd with Fears of Gangrene or Mortification, or fall to cutting, it being natural in these Cases, for the Skin to be thus discolour'd, first black or bluish and then turning yellow, of which Colour it remains long Time after. wearing away gradually and infentibly: And this black Complexion, provided there be kindly Warmth in the Place, without Hardnels, great Pain or Tumefaction, is much better to be liked, than if there were great Pain. Induration and Inflammation or Redness. However as it sometimes happens, from the Violence of the Fall or blow, that the native Heat is overcome, forbearing all cold or repelling Topicks, you are to fuccour the Part by carifying more or less deep as there is Occasion, dresfing up at such Times with spirituous Medicines, and cherithing the Parts with Flannels wrung out hot from lome good lixiviate Fomentations, as was show'd in our Discourse of the morrify'd Præpuce, Chap. 6. and Pudendum in the Chapter aforegoing of this second Part of our Treatile.

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Of black and blue Marks from Bruifes.

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Again if there be great Quantity of this Cruor fluctuating, and that you can neither return it according to our first Method of Application, not discuss it by the Second, you are by no Means to wait for Suppuration, but having duly consider'd and carefully weigh'd the Matter, and finding it to arise from no Attery (as in the Aneurif-ma, discoverable usually by the Pulsation) you are to cut into the Tumour, and discharge the grumous Blood and Serum if there be any mixt therewith: Asterwards digesting, deterging, incarning and cicatrising as in other Abscesses is usual.

But neither is this latter Opening rashly to be enterpris'd, or overhastily perform'd, since by the assiduous Application of some of the foremention'd Topicks, if you are called in timely, there are many large Essusions of Blood, collected into Swellings near as great as Pigeons Eggs, which I have known partly absorbed by the adjacent Vessels, and partly discust, especially on the Scalps of Infants arising by Difficulty in the Birth, or the rude Hands of the Midwise, and in young Children from Falls, to which, upon their sirst Attempts to go, for Want of

watchful Eyes, they are very liable.

And here I cannot choose but admire at the conceited and strangely prevailing Practice, not only of the common People, but of those who reckon themselves the Adept in Philosophy as well as Medicine, who in every recent Contusion with Extravalation of Blood, forbid bleeding and restringent or repercutient Applications, depending upon some one or other Secret like the Alkahest that works Wonders for the Relief of their Archaus, and fraight fly to their Spirit of Wine rectify'd or camphorated: From which 'tis no Wonder that we often meet with fuch troublesome Inflammations, Ulcerations and sometimes large Apostems, taking Rise from a slight Continuo, which in two or three Days Time had undoubtedly been carry'd off by repelling the Fluxion with some proper Defensative and restringent Topick, assisted with Phlebotomy. But these Gentlemen confounding us with their hard Names of Acid and Alkaly (the two contending Parties of the Body natural) acquaint us that in the Contuston the same Alteration is induced upon the Blood as by some Acid, and that their Spirit of Wine being the most noble Alkali, is the only Remedy in the World to diffolve the Goagulum and preserve the Fluidity of the Blood, keeping

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keeping the Veffels open also, that the Circulation may he continu'd orderly as before the Accident: And yet at mother Time they tell us that Spirit of Wine poured upon Blood hall in thort Time coagulate the fame, and render it in a Manner friable: Which indeed is evidenc'd by the noble Baglivi in his third Experiment annexed to his Practice of Physick. Bur leaving that Part of the Dispute, whatever Effects it produceth either as Acid or Alkaly, when mixed with the Blood, injected into the Veins or taken by the Mouth, 'tis plain that apply'd exsmally upon recently contused Parts, it doth by its great Heat and Subrilty inflame the same, increase the Fluxion and make Way frequently for Ulceration if not Apostemation: The Truth of which, as Matter of Fact, I dare by will be attefted by more than three Parts in four of the minent Practitioners of the Art of Surgery in this fanous City of London, I might fay throughout Christendom.

The old Woman who claps a brown Paper dipt in beyorate, to her Grand-Child's Fore-head immediately ster the Fall, and she who runs to the Brandy-Bottle on the like Occasion, are as good Witnesses to the Consequence, or the Fact it self, as those who pretend to solve Problems, and can babble out hard Names; I am sure its happy for the People in general, that so little of the Practice of Surgery salls into the Chymists Hands, from whom I have had as bad Work to encounter as from the most unskilful Pretender whatever: And yet at the same Time I must respect those Persons at the Furnace, and sall always set the highest Value upon many of their admirable and noble Remedies. But to give one Specimen of their Practice in Surgery, out of many I could produce. I have inserted the following Case.

A Gentleman, with whom I had some slight Acquaintance, himself a Lover of Chymistry, and very intimate with one of its Professors, was a mighty Stickler for Spinit of Wine, not as a Menstruum (in which no one would have opposed him) but as an outward Application: Insomuch that I have heard him say, if People knew its Value even thus applyed, there would be little need of the Surgeons Assistance: I replyed, I knew what it would do and had done this Way, much better than he, and that if I had bruised but my little Finger, I would by no

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It happen'd not long after, this Gentleman coming off the Water, having been making merry with his Friends. getting out of the Boat mift his footing and bruised both his Shins against the Stairs ? By that Time he got Home. he was not so fuddled, but that he felt great Difturbance from the Pain, and thereupon fent away for me, whilf another Meffenger was dispatcht to his Friend the Chymift, who just got in before me: I was somewhat startled that he thould call me in to consult with a Person of another Profession, and who knew Nothing of the Matter, But the Gentleman in a merry Humour rold me, he had fent for me to convince me of the great Efficacy of Spiril of Wine in curing Bruiles with extravalate Blood; would only (fays he) defire you with your best Art to take the Care of one Leg, and my Friend shall take the o ther with his Spirit of Wine. To carry on the Frolick defir'd to fee his Legs, and upon turning down his Stockings, perceiv'd them both much tumify'd with great Eff fusion or Sugillation: Upon the right Leg a small Rase of the Curicle had been occasion'd by the Edge of the Stair, down the Ridge of the Tibia: I thought I needed no better Opportunity of making an Experiment, and knowing it was by no Means intended as an Affront, laying afide any Manner of Resentment, I readily agreed to take which Leg the Chymist lest me: Who making an Apology for his Meddling where any legal Practitioner of Surgery was called in, I readily waved that Punctilio for the Present, and bid him choose his Leg; when seeing one of them a little fretted upon the Skin, with Prudence enough, he declined that, well knowing that his Spirit upon the raw Place, might excite some Disturbance, and occasion more Pain. I was very defirous for his greater Security (and which was absolutely necessary) to have let him Blood, but he refus'd, faying that the Spirit of Wine should have the whole Credit of the Cure: And that altho' I could do nothing without taking away his Life, meaning his Blood, yet I should see the Chymist could; who after he had foundly foakt him with his warm Spirits, dipt a folded Cloth in the same, and bound it on: Whilst on the other Side, I spreading a Slip of Cloth of the Length and Breadth of my middle Finger, with my Cerat. de Lap. Calam. laid the same upon the excoriated Shin, and encompassed the Limb with an Empl. ex Bolo, Acet. Vin. Ol. Rof. and Diapalm. spread up

on Cloth, cutting a Snip out of the Middle, for the more saly dreffing the Excoriation, if I found Occasion, and rolling it up even, from the Ankle to the Gartering, when he was put to Bed, and agreed to live as abstemiously as we would have him: I told him that I desir'd only that he would keep his Legs up, lying in Bed, or upon a Couch, and forbear Meat, Wine and strong Drink for a few Days, which were likewise requir'd by

my (now) Brother Surgeon.

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Next Day according to Appointment we met, and found our Patient had been restless, tho he was yet wiling to conceal from which Leg arole his greatest Disturhance: I only lookt to see after my Bandage whether too trait or flack, but finding that to my Mind, I told him lad nothing more to do to him that Day: He bid me go on in my own Way, and plighted to me his Faith that it hould not be toucht but by my felf, from whence I conduded him easy with my Proceeding: When the Chymilt took off his Clours which were now grown hard and dry, I found plainly which way Things were going, and which yet in likelyhood might have been prevented by a anodyne Cataplaim of Fol. Rof. rub. and Flor. Sambuc. decocted in Milk and thicken'd with white Bread, first mbrocating with Ung. Sambucin. But seeing even the Patient himself so opiniative and obstinate in his Way, I was the less concern'd if he should be convinc'd by a large Abscess likely to ensue the Prosecution of his own Method. He now own'd what was visible, that he had some Pain on his left Leg, which lookt, as we fay, very angry and much inflam'd: I told him I could not expect to make that Progress with the Right, I might have done if both had been treated in my own Way, fince it was natural for one Limb to fuffer as it were by Confent, when the other is much disorder'd; and the Pain from one might be very hazardous at least of keeping up the Fluxion on the other: However I fear'd no such Mischief as I saw threaten the other: To this they both reply'd it was usual with the Spirit to create a little Pain and Inflammation, which was owing to the Subtilty and Volatility of its alcalious Parricles diffolving the Acid of the grumous Blood, but afterwards when it had rendred the same fluid, and fitted it to be returned by the Circulation, those Symptoms went off quickly after: I told the Chymift I valu'd no Hypotheses whose Phanomena did not regularly and orderly correspond, and whose Facts (grounded upon common Experience) did not corroborate the same, not being coined in our own Imaginations and brought in, to serve a Turn. Upon which somewhat earnestly, Sir, saith he, if you apprehend Danger of Impostumation from Spirit of Wine, we have more Cause to sear a Mortification from your cold Applications: I reply'd, the ill Timing of my Medicine might make it hazardous, and the well Timing of his, at some Times beneficial: Whether of the Two were rightly timed now, was the Mat-

ter in Controversy and suddenly to be decided.

When he had therefore bathed the Leg (as he did twice a Day) and bound on the Bolfter prest out of the Spirits, I perceiv'd my Patient make a wry Face between whiles, as being twinged by the same, which he fancy'd was so much the better: On the Contrary having little or no Sense of Pain on the Leg dreft up with the Defensative, he began to doubt whether all was right, especially having been amus'd with the Chymist's Talk of a Mortification. I rold bim he should see it the next Day, and assur'd him there was no Danger, but all safe under the Plaister. When the Time came, I began to unrol the Limb, and perceiv'd a yellowish Blackness both above and below the Dreffing, the Effect of the Sugillation, but no more Tumour than I could expect or defire. When I remov'd the Plaister on the Shin, I found there had been a very small Discharge from the Excoriation which was seemingly dry'd up; then taking off the Plaister, there remain'd only the same Yellowness or the Black and Blue, as they are called, without Inflammation or Pain, the Limb very pliable and in a Manner well: Notwithstanding I embrocated with Ung. Sambucin. laying over the same Plaister, with a little of the Cerate upon the Tibia: So rolling him equally up again as at first, I took my Leave, after I had feen the other Leg improving in its Tendency towards a Phlegmon, of which I took no Notice nor intended to come again in less than two Days more, but was fent for the next Day towards Evening, in the Chymist's Absence, and defir'd if I could, that I would moderate his Pain of the other Leg, for he could take no Rest either Night or Day, nor be easy in any Po-Aure: I advis'd him to content himfelf 'till the Day following, I should meet his Friend to see if I could convince him of his Error, and do what was farther necel-

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fary, and before I bid him a good Night, I saw a quieting Pill (I suppose that of Starky's commonly called Mathews's) brought in from the Chymist's, unknown to me,

and order'd to be taken the same Evening.

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The next Day I was sent for, and discover'd a large Ablcels ready for the Knife or Caustick, a great Inflammation spreading down to the Toes: The Abscess was on the Infide of the Tibia, where the Matter plainly fluctuned. I askt my Brother Surgeon what he thought of it, he laid he believ'd it Blood not yet return'd; I then skt my Patient jestingly, if he was willing to wait the Return of it, at the same Time affuring him there was Matter, and that it was fit to be let out, nor ought to he there any longer: Upon which the Chymist a little more modest, answer'd that if he saw Matter let out, he fould be convinced it was not fit to be returned, but hould not be out of Conceipt with the Spirit of Wine, which he had known do good before to several: I told him as to the Latter, I was concern'd at his Obstinacy; but as to the First I would convince him presently, and ecordingly I laid on a Caustick of the Lap. Infern. and haid but little longer than the Chymit's smoaking of a Pipe before I pierc'd the Eschar, and discharg'd near half a Pint of Pus. I then dreft him up with Lenients and embrocated the whole Limb with the Ung. Samb. gently rolling him up: The other Leg was also anointed, altho' there was little Occasion, the Skin being healed, with the yellow Discolouring only remaining, wearing off sometime after intensibly.

The next Day our Patient grew easy, having indeed but little Pain presently after the Discharge, but the Marter having infinuated it self downwards, after I had try'd by Compress to unite, I was forced at last to open the Sinus, and to make five or six Weeks. Work of that which might have been cur'd in so many Days, without

the Pain and other Accidents attending.

About a Month after my Patient was got Abroad, he fent for me to the Tavern, being in Company with his Chymist, where he paid me his Acknowledgment for my Attendance and the Service done him: And over a Glass of Wine the Chymist askt me if I would be so free as to tell him the Composition of my Plaister, I told him very readily it was a Mixture of Diapalm. Ol. Ros. Acet. and Bolus Arm. upon which he took up my last Words, and

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answered Bole Armeny! With this Addition, an excellent Ingredient, Sir; for 'tis plain Bole Armeny is an incomparable Alkaly, proper to diffolve the Acid of the Coagulum, and restore the Fluidity: I then askt him, smiling, what he thought of the Alkaly of the Vinegar which I took also for an excellent Ingredient, and to convince him that his Philosophy was but simple Cant, as irrational as his Practice pernicious, I told him I would do as much with Oxycrate or Vinegar and Water, withou heeding its being either Acid or Alkaly, provided I was call'd in Time, as I had with my Defensative: And tha what had been thereby effected, I reconcil'd no other wife than by its Stiptick or binding Property clofing the Mouths of the Veffels, and preventing their farther Effufion, keeping off the Influx of Humour and strengthening the Tone of the Parts at the same Time, after which what was thrown forth and could not be fucked up by the gaping Mouths of the cutaneous Vessels, might be breathed forth then with more Security through the Pores affifted by some proper Fotus as taken Notice of in the Beginning of this Chapter. But if our Reader will pardon us this Digression, we will trespass no more in this

In large Contusions, accompany'd with Extravasation and Hurt of the inward Parts, there are moreover directed certain Remedies inwardly, to dissolve the Blood elotted which is thrown forth of the Vessels, as also to unite, strengthen and agglutinate the wounded or injur'd Parts: Forms of which, altho' they seem not so very necessary in cutaneous Hurts of this Kind (the Subject more immediately of this Discourse) yet with the Reader's Leave, we have, ex abundanti, thought sit to insert: As we have some other Things in other Parts of it, which however lookt upon as a Deviation, I am sure can be no Prejudice, I would rather hope, some Advantage,

The Simples for this Purpose are Antim. Diaph. Rad. Rhabarh. Rhapontic. Terra sigil. Sperma Ceti. Ocul. Cancr. Tegula Hybern. Mumia. Coral. rubrum, C. C. Rubia Tind. cum Aquis Card. Mar. Hyperic. Fumar. Card. b. Scabios. & Syr. Acetos. simp. vel Acetosit. Citr. edulcorat. & exhi-

bit.

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Vel R. Pulv. Rhab. Boli arm. Mum. a 3j. Fiat inde Pulvis, de quo detur una Vice 3j. cum Aq. Cherafol.

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R. Ter. sigit. Ocul. Cancr. à Dj. Sperm. Ceti, Sang. Hirei prep. Rhab. elect. Rad. Vincetox. Sem. Card. ben. à Ds. Fiat pulo

By Aq. Infusionis Lavend. 3j. Cher.efol. Hyperic. Frag. a 3ils Aceti Vini 3ss. Syr. Acetosic. Citr. 3iij. m. f.

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R. Ter. sigil. Rub. Tinet. Mumiæ, Symphyt. Rhab. a 9j.

R. Conf. Rof. rub. Balf. Lucat. a 3(s. Balfam. Peru gut. iii.

R. Vini canarin. 3iv. Ol. Tereb. gut. x. Pulv. Ter. figil. Sang. Drac. a 9j. Sacc. 3j. Misce fiat Haustus.

Vel R. Vin. canarin. Ol. Lin. a 3iij. Ol. Tereb. gut. x. Sperm. Ceti, Ocul. Cancr. a 3is. Sacc. 3ij. Misce pro haustu.

R Tegul. Hybern. Mumia, â gr. xv. Sal. Succin. C. C. a

gr. iij. m.f. Pulv.

R. Rad. Bardan. 3iij. Rub. Tinct. 3vj. Herb. Dictamn. cret. Hyperic. Sanicul. Bugul. a Mj. Coq. in Aq. 1bij. Vini alb. (sub finem additi) 1bj. In colatura dissolve Theriac. Venet. 3ij. Mellis 3iij. Oxymel. Simpl. 3j. Misce f. Apozem. cujus exhib. 3vj. Bis indies.

The fix Last are Dr. Fuller's, taken from his Pharmac. Extemp. Of the same Nature or conducing to the same End, is the Decost. Traumatic. Bas. which see in Mr.

Shipton's Pharmac. Bateana.

The common Agglutinatives, so esteem'd, are these, Rad. Symphyt. Tormentil. Pentaphyl. Bistort. Aristol. Fol. Hyperic. Cynoglos. Centinod. Pilosel. Beton. Scabios. Bugul. Sanicula, Rub. Tinct. Valerian. Verbena, Veronica, Sigil. Solom. Bursa Pastoris, and the like.

The Balfam, Sulph both Anifat, and Terebinthingt, are also prescribed in these Cases, given with some balfamic

traumatic or pectoral Decoction.

The common Peoples Remedy is Spruce Beer, which won weak Stomachs I have observed commonly to Gruneasy and to be thrown up again, which Morion must needs be very pernicious at this Juncture, and therefore as much as can be prevented by other Vulneraries subfituted instead thereof.

Concerning Wounds of the Skin, we shall say little, since if they go no deeper, there is not often much Need of Surgery; for if small, like Punctures, as in the Case of Phlebotomy, they heal up of themselves, defended on-

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ly from the Air and any outward Violence; if longer, the divided Lips are to be kept together by Bandage, or one of the Kinds of Surure, when a little Balfam. Terebinth. affifting that of the Blood, agglutinates the Solution, which is call'd the Way of Healing by the first Intention: But if the Skin-deep Wound, by Reason of the vitiated Crassis of the Blood, will not thus unite, but rankles, as the common People express themselves, or sesters; or if a Piece of the Skin be cut off, it is then to be treated as a simple Ulcer or Excoriation, bringing the Parts sist to digest, and then drying it up into a Cicatrix; for if it be so very superficial as to want only a new Cover, it cannot properly be said to need Incarnation.

Of the simple Ulcer or Excoriation, I think there is no Occasion to say more than what will fall in with our Discourse of Burns, of which in the next Chapter.

CHAP. X.

Of Burns bappening to the Skin.

Lat, which is the Forerunner of Burning, for as much as it belongs to the Sense of the Touch, is conceived (faith the learned Willis) when a certain Passion is brought upon the Skin, or other sensile Parts, by Means of the igneous or fiery Particles thereunto approaching; by which the little Fibres are foothed or tickled as it were with a Sense of Pleasure, when they keep at a due Distance, and afford only what we call a kindly Warmth; but a Sense of Pain, scorching or burning, when the faid fiery Particles, like to many Darts, pierce through the Organ, distracting the said Fibrille, and breaking their Union. Now this Pain, the caused in one Place, is felt in another, the Effect being diffused through the whole Soul; for the Inquietude or Difturbance given to those Spirits lodged in the Fibres of the injur'd Parts, is streight convey'd by a Sort of Undulation through the Nerves, to the common Sense or Corpora Seriata, moving the Spirits that inhabit there into the like Hurry and Distraction; which Sort of Motion

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proceeding farther into the Cerebellum, Rirs up the Imagination, and thence as suddenly Returning produceth the like Disorder through the whole Substance of the nervous Fluid, or System of what we call the Animal Spirits. But to proceed, as we before remark'd, according to the more intense or less Degree of the said Heat, there will necessarily follow a greater or lesser Combustion; or, if you had rather, Ambustion or Burn; for some very nice Gentlemen distinguish them, altho I cannot see any Thing material or effential, or more than the Prepositions ad (some will have it ambi) and Con, added to the Verb Uro, can constitute; the one being understood a Burning to, or round about; the Other, a Burning together; but this is only Lusus Kerbarum.

We are then generally, with the best Writers, to difference Burns according to their Degrees after the follow-

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1. Into such as are superficial, where the Skin is lightly scorched, and the Cuticle (if not timely prevented) mised into Blisters.

2. Such as go farther, not only Bliftering the Scarf-Skin, but Altering the Texture of the Skin it felf, which

comes away in a light Slough.

3. Into those which penetrate still deeper, burning not only the Skin, but Flesh and other Parts subjacent into a Coal or Crust; all which are some how resembled by the Effects of some Medicaments made use of by Surgeons: Thus the common Epispastick comes somewhat near the First; the Septick or milder Caustick, the Second; and the Escharotick of the strongest Sort, the Third.

Now as it is from the differing Strength of the Pyrotick such different Effects are brought upon the Part, so from the differing Degrees of Heat, by Flame or Fire, or the shorter or longer Continuance of the same to the Part, the three former Degrees arise; and thus the Flame from Flax, Straw, &c. doth but lightly affect the Parts; nor yet that of hot Water to that of Oil, Fat, melted Pitch, Wax, or the like; nor these comparatively with melted Lead, Tin, Iron, Brass, or other Metals put into Fusion, or else made as the People say, red-hot.

The Diagnosticks are evident to the Eye, the Prognoficks to be taken thence, viz. from the Depth or Great-

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ness of the Burn; or from the Nature; Sense and Excel-CONTROL SALE

lency of the burt Parts.

The prime Indications in the Cure of Burns are thefe: First, to put out or extinguish the Empyreuma, or to fife the igneous Particles which have enter'd the Skin or Flesh; for which Purpose, among the cold and moist Medicaments, are reckon'd the Succi & Aqua, Semperviv. Solani, Portulace, Lattuce, Hyofciam. Among the cold and dry, Bolus Arm. Terra figil. Ceruf. Argil. Fornac. and some other Emplasticks, which as Hildanis speaks * Les Cap. V. thur up the Pores, fo that the extraneous Heat left in by the Fire is suffocate, after the Manner as when the same, that up closely, is extinguish'd: Or secondly, by resolving, relaxing or warming Medicaments, to open the Pores conftringed by the fiery Particles, and let the same breath out : which may be faid, at least per Accidens, to refrigerate and extinguish the Empyreuma after the Manner (as the faid Author compares it) as Fire is put out by Scattering and Throwing about the Coals; so that it is ftill contraria contrariis Curare.

> Whoever now confiders the following Aphorism of the great Hispocrates, viz. Ulceribus frigidum, Mordax; Cutem obdurat. Dolorem intolerabilem facit, Denigrat, Rigores febriles. Convulfiones & Distentiones creat. Again, whoever confiders how great Pain is sometimes excited by the Niter of the Air approaching some raw and tender Parts. in the Time of Dreffing only: Or laftly, how often fach like Applications, if timed improperly, have not only destroy'd the adventitious, but the natural Heat of the Part likewise; will surely want the fewer Arguments to convince him, which Method is most preferable: Yet notwithstanding if any will venture upon these very cold Applications, let them be apply'd warm, and not continu'd longer than the first Days for Fear of worle Symptoms.

> On the other Hand, if the Burn be superficial, and no Blifters yet rifen upon the Place, many learned Authors (among whom Dr. Sydenham) recommend the Application of Spirit of Wine, or which is yet better according to some others, the Painters Varnish: Some hold the burnt Parts to the Fire, others dip them in hot Water, or bath therewith, affirming the external Hear, by a Sort of Sympathy, draws forth that which was fent in by the Fire: According to that common Saying, Omne

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Simile, Simili gaudet: vel Similem sibi trabit; or as Fernelius*, Ignis ipfe est sui ipfius Alexirerium. Thus is the phenomenon explain'd farther, and the Practice justify'd after the same Way, as was that of Plunging the frozen Parts into the cold Water, or Rubbing them well with Snow, rather than to bring them presently to the Fire. or bathe them first of all with hot Fomentations: But leaving these as Experiments unconfirm d by our own Observation, and upon some Accounts both hazardous and doubtful, likely to continue fo, whilft we have many more choice and try'd Remedies, we shall proceed to give an Account of others, approv'd by the constant Practice of good Authors, and confirm'd by our own; for each feveral Degree of Heat or Fire impress'd upon the Parts. the immediately Ensuing being directed by Guillielmus Fabricius and others of the best Note.

R. Cep. Crud. 3j. Salis, Saponis alb. venet à 3j. Misce in Mortario & siat Unguentum cum Ol. Ros. & Amygd.

tion. With this, the Author tells us † he cur'd his Wife's † Lin. do Hand, lamentably scalded by coming too near some combast. cap. boiling Syrup.

Vel R. Sapon. liq. 3ij. Cepæ crudæ 3ss. Salis 3iij. Ol. de Vitel. Ov. 3ij. Ole Rof. & Amygd, d. â 3vj. Mucilag.

Sem. Cydon. 31s. m.f. Ung.

This is also almost Verbatim the same with Sennertus.

Note, In the Use of these, if any Vesications are already risen upon the Parts, neither the Sal nor Cepse are by any Means proper, nor will they agree with Burns upon the Face, in which Case the following may be substitute.

R. Sapon. Venet. 3j. Ol. Rof. & Amygd. d. a 3ss. m. f. U. addendo parum Mucilag. Sem. Cydon extr. cum Aq.

In the Use of Medicines apply'd here, you are to take Care they diffuse not themselves so as to run into, and offend the Eves.

Sennereus, besides joyning Issue with the Former, pre-

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Ry Cort. virid. Sambuc. aut Prima ejus Germina, Contundantur & Coquantur in Butyro recenti q. s. dein coleniur pro Usu.

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Of Burns on the Skin.

Re Calc. viv. Ag. Rof. fapius lot. g. v. cum Ol. Rof. f.

R Ol. Lini, Oliv. a 3ifs. Salis 36s. Alb. Ov. No. ij. Mifce. Re Butyr, Maialis fine Sale, Sapon. Ven. Vernicis, a p &. Mifce.

R. Ol. Rof. Bils. Campb. Bils. Alb. Ov. No Ay. m.

R. Suc. Cep. Bils. Ol. Rof. Butyr. rec. fine Sale, Ping. porce a 31s. Calois Aq. Rof. lot. 3ij. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. Aq. Rof. extr. 36s. Terebinth. parum. fiat Lin.

Re Cort. Med. Samb. virid. 3ils. Suc. germin. prim. Samb. 3j. Ol. Lini. Rofac. a 3vj. Vernic. Ping. Porci a 3j. Ceræ Bils. Pulv. Thuris Bj. Coque in Aq. aliquamdin & cum refrigerata fuerint, Pinguedinem Collige & loco Ung. Utere.

Or this, more easily prepar'd for Burns of all Kinds.

commended by the Author.

Re Ol. Oliv. Part. j. Alb. Ov. Part. ij. Conquaffentur diligenter & exacte misceantur ut fiat Ung. Album, quocum Partes Ambusta sapius in Die Pluma Gallina illinende sunt, usque dum Crusta sponte decidat.

Somewhat of Kin to this is that of Ferrarius *, taken Med Lib. 4. Notice of in the Hercules Medicus, as well as by Sennertus, and cry'd up by the Author as a great Secret, especially for Burns on the Face. Thus

Ry Alb. Ov. No. ij. Ol. Rof. Zije Aq. Rof. Zj. Mifce dili-

genter concutiendo.

Having made as it were a Mask of a fine Rag, or Piece of Sarfnet, he dips it in the Mixture, and lays it on the Face, continuing the same only two or three Times a Day with a Feather, moistening the Outside of

the Cloth or Silk with the same Mixture.

After the fourth Day, instead of the Whites, he takes the Yolks of Eggs, using them with the Rest after the like Manner, 'till a new Skin is ingendred underneath; then by Degrees Clipping away the Mask, where the Parts are skin'd over, 'till the Whole is removed; under which, faith he, you shall by this Method find no Scar remaining.

Weckerus quoted by Mr. Bannister, above all others,

commends the two following.

B. Fol. Malo. Viol. Frag. Confolid. med. & Rad. ejus, Quinquefol. Plant. Fol. Samb. Sempero. Hed. ter. Solan. a Mj. Contund. & Infund. in Axung. Porcin. toiv. Ol.

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Sem. Lini & Mellis, a this. Pulo. Refin. thj. Mife. & indantur Vasculo clause p. Usu.

R Ol. Rof. Jiv. Ol. Ov. Zi. Nitri alb. Pulv. Zj. Cera alb. 3vj. Cort. med. Samb. Mís. m. Leni igne pro Unquento singulari, ad Usum in Ambustis.

The common Remedy as Parey takes Notice , used C. 9.

in the Parisian Hospital, is this, viz.

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R. Lard. scissi in Aq. Ros. solut. tbj. Coletur per pannum Lineum & Postea quater lavetur in Aq. Hyoscyam. & addendo Vitel. Ovor. No. viij. (secundum Senners. iij.) simul incorporentur pro Unguento.

The same Author, to prevent Vesications, prescribes the Fimus Equinus fry'd in Ol. Nucum. Folia Sambuci in the Colla, vel Calx viva extincta & lota, & Unquento Wac. mixta, which Mr. Wiseman hath inserted in his

Appendix to Gun-shot Wounds.

My own Remedy for these superficial Burns, was usually the Oleum Lin. shook up with Aq. Calcis, or the Olembuci cum Alb. Ov. and if Blisters arose after Clipping them, I dress'd the Parts either with Ung. Diapomph. or the Empl. de Minio malaxed with the Ung. Sambucin. or which for many Years past, I prefer'd to all others whatever, as answering almost all Intentions) my Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari: For the Face I have sometimes made alinnen Mask, spread on the Inside with white or Virgin-Wax, malaxed either with Pomatum or Unguent. Alb. Camph,

For Burns of the second Sort, having clipt away the Blifters to prevent the Acrimony of the Serum from farther Pretting the Parts, and removed the Curicula that no Matter may be retained thereunder, Hildanus first applies a Defensative above the burnt Parts, to intercept or keep off a Flux of Humour, usually attending so great Pain as

accompanies these Accidents, after this Manner.

R. Pulv. Boli, Sang. Drac.Gallarum, Croci Martis, Acacia, a 36. Ol. Rof. Ziij. Cera nova 36s. Aceti parum. M. f. A. or as Sennertus

R Pulv. Boli, Sang. Drac. Balauft. Fl. Rof. Rub. a 36s.

Ol. Rof. Bilj. Ceræ Zils. M.

To the burnt Places themselves this ensuing Unquent. R. Ung. Basilic. 3j. Ol. Ros. & Lil. Alb. a 3ss. Vitel. Ou. No. ij. Misce.

Vel K. Butyr, rec. fine Sale, Ping. Galline rec. 23j. Cere nove, Ol. Lil. Alb. 23s. Liquefiant simul & postea admisse

misce Croci Jj. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. 3j. Misce in Mortario, siatque Unguent. Quod Dolores Mitigat, Cutem Emollit, & Humores affluxos resolvit. In Dolore Maximo addi poterit Opii Is.

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Vel R. Butyr, rec. 3ij. Ol. Amygd, d. de Vitel. Ov. a 3ss. Croci, Opii, a 3ss. Camphor. Dj. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.

3j. m. f. U.

Towards the latter End, when the Pain is abated and the Parts well digested, for the greater Exficcation may be apply'd the Ung. de Calce, Alb. Rhas. or as Parey, Ung. Album Campb. Rosatum, or a Nurritum, which he prepares in this wise.

Re Litharg. Aur. Biv. Ol. Rosat. Biij. Ol. de Papav. Biis. Ung. Popul. Biij. Camph. Bj. Fiat Ung. in Mortar.

Plumb. S. A.

Sennertus differs little from Hildanus; often proceeding with the same Remedies, or with very little Variation; both agreeing herein likewise, that after Dressing, the Limb is gently to be bound up with a Roller, before-hand moisten'd in warm Oxyerate, beginning below, and pro-

ceeding eafily and equally upwards.

Note, Especial Care is to be taken in Dressing of these Hurts; and surely at this, if at any Time, the Lady's Hand is requir'd? Many to prevent the Disturbance from Wiping or Touching the Part immediately, propose the Laying on a Piece of fine Tissany, letting the same continue, over which the Applications being liquid or very unchous, are to be laid, in Order to their Soaking in, and through which the Matter may find a Passage, as in that Method of Omnibonus Ferrarim: But this I have sometimes sound inconvenient, sticking to and hauling the Part, at others hindering us from seeing where there is any Inequality, what Parts want filling up, and what to be taken down or corrected.

In these second Sort of Burns, I seldom sound Occasion to use other than my Unguent, de Lap. Cal. from first to last, which is anodyne, digests, incarns, and cicatrizeth to Admiration: But if the same happen to the Legs, they will sometimes bear none, even of the mildest digestive Remedies; nor will there be many Medicines sound more agreeable in these Cases, where the Ulceration is

only cutaneous, than the Diapompholigos.

Fabric. Hild. fays, he was alway fearful of any deficcative Ingredients, on Account of the ill-favour'd Scars usually remaining after these Accidents; to prevent which, as much as possible, he continues the relaxing or emollient Applications to the End of the Cure; and for the same Purpose directs this following as proper in all Cases.

R. Butyr. rec. & lot. in Aq. Ros. 3iij. Ol. Viol. de Vitel.
Ov. Amygd. d. & 3is. Farin. Hord. 3iis. Croci 3j. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. 3j. Ceræ q. s. m. f. U. in Mortario.
Emollit boc, dolorem lenit & paulatim Cicatricem inducit.

In the third and last Sort, where not only the outward Teguments, but the Muscles also, or Flesh are burnt up to a Crust, by Reason of the innate Heat destroy'd, together with what we call commonly the Radical Moisture of the Parts; there is Danger of the Mortification spreading, mules great Deligence be used to hasten off the Eschar,

and succour the Parts adjoyning.

In the first Place let the Pustules round about be snipt, and the sharp Ichor wiped away; let the Crust be separated the first or second Day by an Incision Knise, at least cut into in several Places, that the Medicines to be apply'd may dissule themselves to the Bottom, and check the farther Progress of the Mordiscation. Over the Eschar or burnt Parts, Hildanus adviseth to apply this Unguent.

R. Butyr. rec. & lot. in Aq. Rof. Ziij. Ung. Basilic. Ziss. Lil. Alb. Amygd. d. a Zis. Vitel, unius Ovi; Misce &

Applica.

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Observing still as the dead Parts or Crusts separate, to dip them off, so far as may be done without Pain or Disturbance: During the Times of Dressing the following Fomentation may be used, which hath Vertue to appeale the Pain, soften and relax the Skin, and promote Digestion.

R. Rad. Alth. 3ij. Sem. Cydon. Fænugr. á 3s. Fl. Chamem. Melilot. á Mj. Coq: in Aq. vel si dolor vehemens fuerit, in Laste vaccino, deinde Spongia madefasta in Decosto, applicatur calide: potest & admisseri aliquid

Oh Lil. Alb.

Sennereus hath here also copy'd from our Author in the

principal Medicines.

After Separation of the Crust the Ulcer must be deterged, in strong or robust Bodies, with Egyptiatum, but in the more Delicate with the following

Re Pulo.

Pulo. Precipit. Rad. Arifol. rot. Farin. Hord. à 3j. cum melle Rosaceo parumque Terebineh: lot. f. Ung. si pro Capite vel Facie, addi possis Gum. Elemi in Ol. Ros. dissolut.

After Mundification of the Ulcer, use this Sarcotick or

the like.

Ry Pulv. Aloes, Sarcocol. Myrr. à 3ij. Mellis Rof. q. f.

In Cicatrizing these Ulcers much Caution is needful, leaving out the more vehemently Drying, on Account of the unseemly Scars attending, for which End according

to the same Person's Advice.

K Empl. Diapalm. 3ij. Ping. Gallin. & Ans. à 3s. Liquesiant simul, deinde admisce Alum. ust. Saturn. calcinat. Litharg. Aur. Lap. Calam. à 3j. & in Mortar. plumb f. U. addendo Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. & Fænug. quantum excipere possie, statque Ung.

Or this prepar'd with Alabaster.

R. Lap. Alabastrit. calcinat. 3is. Pumic. alb. calcin. 3s. Alum. ust. 3ij. Fiat omnium Pulvis tennissimus. Postea L. Cera Alb. Sevi cervin. Ol. Amygd. d. Lil. Alb. a 3j. Ol. de Vitel. Ov. 3s. F. U.S. A. Emollit, Dolorem lenit

& Cicatricem pulchram inducit.

Yet after all, how well soever a Medicine may be contrived, as I am satisfy'd are most of these, which I have used with good Success; whoever is conversant in these Cases, will find Occasion to vary them according to the exquisite Sense of the Parts, the Variety of Constitutions, and the several occurring Accidents: Nay, to use several Medicaments more or less humesting, digesting, deterging incarning or desiccative, to the sundry burnt Parts of the same Patient; for all which no exact Rules can be laid down, however this general One is always to take Place, viz.

That the utmost Diligence and Prudence be observed to keep the raw Parts asunder, inclosing them separately with their proper Applications and suitable Bandage, taking Care also to preserve as much as possible the Use and Comliness of each Part: For if the Fingers or Toes are suffered to touch each other, at these Times, or the Backfide of the Ear, the Head; there will be a Symphysis of Growing together. Likewise if the Fingers are kept always straight, or always clutch'd as they say, or the Wrist and Elbow in the same Positions, great Danger

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may ensue of Difficulty asterwards in their Freedom of Motion: Wherefore, in the Times of Dreffing, let the Parts be gently moved so as not to stir up Pain, at least as little as its possible; and if some Motion must needs be lost, or one Posture always continu'd, use your utmost skill to preserve the most decent Posture, and the most seful Motion.

If the Burns happen to the Face, where the utmost Diligence is wanted to prevent Desormity, it was the Custom of Hildanus to be often Stretching the Cutto with his Fingers on each Side, after the Manner of the Leather-dressers their Skins, by which the Fibres connacted and shrivel'd by the Fire, will in some Measure give Way and recover themselves, and the Puckers (observable in Leather held too near the Fire) somewhat Islen'd, if they cannot totally be removed. However in hing this also there must be Caution practis'd; for if the Parts are all raw they will scarce suffer it, otherwise you may attempt what can be done, provided you expand the Skin so gradually, as not to create Pain from which a new Fluxion may arise.

As for Burns of the Veins, Arteries, Tendons, Ligaments, Glandules of the Groin, Arm-pits, and upon the Joynts, I shall wave their Description, recommending the Reader for farther Information in these Cases, to that shaborate Treatise of the incomparable Guillielmus Fabritius Hildanus, to whose Labouts I always acknowledge my self indebted, and can do no less than recommend the Perusal of the same, to all Gentlemen professing the

noble Art of Surgery.

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Before I quit this Chapter of Burns, I have something to say (I think material) concerning those made with Gun-powder, especially happening to the Parts of the Face

Ambrose Parey, in the Chapter aforesaid, says, the Marks made by this Powder cannot be taken away sometimes, No, not by Phenigmes, Vesicatories, Scarification, Ventoses, &c. Yet if the same be lodged under the Cuticula, and not far enter'd into the true Skin, it is frequently picked out, or by Removing the said outer Skin, afterwards digested off; thus not long since a little Boy and his Sifter, playing together in the Chamber, where the Father had heedlessy laid his Pistols charg'd (as fell out) only with Powder, one of them went off in the Boy's

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Boy's Hand, and the Girl at a little Diffance receiv'd the fame into her Face. Being call'd in for Help, I perceiv'd a lovely Face just before, in great Danger of being spoil'd by this unhappy Accident; the Powder had luckyly mis'd her Sight, but the other Parts, as her Forehead. Eye-lids, Cheeks and Nose, more particularly on one Side, were fadly pepper'd, as is the usual Phrase of speaking. I was in Hopes the Force had been great enough to contuse the outward Skin, and bring it off in a Slough. by which I might more readily have come at the Powder, if not enter'd too far underneath, of which I prefently pick'd out what I could with the Point of my Fleam, scraping easily and closely afterwards with its broad Edge all along the Parts; I then embrocated the whole Face, which was prefently swell'd up, with Mixture of Ol. Lini shook up with Ol. Samb. and laise over my Ceratum, which by the Help of Bleeding, and a thin and cooling Diet (absolutely requir'd in all Burns whatfoever) in few Days took down the Swelling leaving the Face still black, from the Remains of the Powder shining through the Cuticle, which I could not get our either with Needle, Fleam, or Lancet : Wherefore confidering what Pity it was so beautiful a Child should be left with this Blemish, I apply'd a mild epispaffic Plaister prepar'd with Cantharides, over several Parts of the Face, and left the same so long 'till I found the Make of the Cuticle broke, which had rifen into feveral little Bladders; and then Removing them, I clipt the Blifters, laying over the Empl. Meliloti simpl. Next Morning a Slough made of the under Lamina of the Cuticle came off like a thin Jelly, and brought with it much of the Powder; I then dress'd up as before, but finding it heat and inflame the Parts about, as the Child lay along, upon those Places where the Blackness yet remain'd, or where the Powder was drove deeper in, I lightly and very thinly strow'd some Pracipitat. ruber, embrocating all round with Ung. Samb. and covering the raw Parts as well where the Precipitate lay, as where it did not, with my Cerate as aforefaid; leaving this Dreffing for near two Days, which when I came to take off, there came with it almost all the remaining Gun-Powder in a Sort of Slough, fo that I had no Occasion to repeat the Precipitate, the Remaining likewise di gesting off with the same Cerate daily apply'd, an Wiping

Wiping the Parts pretty close with a fine foft Rag: And by this Method, when the Redness (which was some Months) was worn off, and the had used the vulgar Cofmetic of Sperma Ceti and Ol, Amyed. d. some little While, he was reftor'd to her former Complexion, to the greatloy of her Parents, not the least Stigma on the Gun-Powder remaining.

Fab. Hild for this End prepares his Epispaltick after

this Manner.

Re Cantharid. Pulv. No. vi. Fermenti 36s. Misce in Mortario cum Gutta una aut altera Aceti fiatque infta Unquenti de Quo fiant parva Emplastra Qua maculir applicentur, a Oculis sermper Cavendo.

After he has clipt the Blifters he dreffes with this Un-

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B. Butyr. fine Sale 31. Ung. Bafilic. Ol. Lil. alb. de Vitel. Ov. a 3ij. m. f. U. for moderating the Pain:

K. Ol. Amygd. d. Rof. Cera alb. a 31. Liquefiant & Misceantur. Postea adde Camphor. 3j. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. parum, m. f. U.

But if the Hurt be only from the Flame scorching the Parts of the Face, he useth that Oyntment before-

mention d, Ex Sapone. Ol. Amygd. d. & Ol. Rof.

In Case of Hurts happening by these Means to the Eyes, Breaft-Milk mixed with Role-water may be instilled warm thereinto frequently, having before-hand steeped in the ame a little Saffron; after which lay over the whole Eye ine, foft and folded Linnen Rags, express'd from the following Collyrium, and kept moist with the same as they grow dry.

Ky Aq. Rof. Biij Sem. Cydon. & Fanug. a 31s. Croci integ.

Als. Stent Infusione Horas iv. dein exprimantur.

To this Mucilage may be added likewise, at the Time of using, a little of the Lac. Mulieb. dropping of the same into the Eye, and then applying the exprest Rags. as aforesaid: In Case of great Pain three or four Grains of Opium, but this cautiously, must be added, dissolving the same before-hand in the Ag. Rof.

The Sanguis Columbinus recently extracted and dropt in, is accounted a great Anodyne; at length the Cataplaim here prescribed may take Place of the wet Rags,

being apply'd in like Manner over the Eye-lids.

Re Pulp. pomorum. dule. fub. Ciner. coct. 3ij. Farin. Fanugr. 313. Hordei 31. Coq. in Lade Vaccino ad formam Caraplasm. plasm, addendo in fine Croci His. cum Vitel. unius Ovi & parum Ol. Rosac.

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Last of all, to strengthen the Eye-fight weaken'd by

the Defluxion.

R. Aq. Euphrag. Fanic. Cof. a 3j. Tutia prap. Sief Alb. fine Opio, a 3j. m. f. Collyrium.

Observe in the Use of the Lac Muliebre, to change the same daily on Account of its Pronenels to contract

Acidity.

One of the most unhappy Consequences attending these Accidents, is, that the Cicatrices lest, are oftentimes unfeemly and ill-favour'd by the hard and rugged Scars remaining: Nor is it to be wondred at that the admirable Rete or Web-like Texture of the Skin, whole Fibrille, like the Warp and Woof of a Piece of fine foun Cloath, are difforted, shrivel'd, or contracted by the Force of Fire, should discover the bungling Patch-Work of the Surgeon endeavouring to repair the Breach, and show the same Disproportion or Difference betwixt his and the Creator's Workmanship, as there can be discover'd betwixt the first Weaving of a Piece of the finest Cambrick, and the Puckering Work of a filly Child drawing up some Hole or Rent, which by some Accident hath been made therein: And indeed let the Arrift be never fo good a Workman at this Sort of Finedrawing, or Darning, his Seams will often lie uneven, high or low, and his Work bind in some, whilst it is loofe in other Places; so that it will be obvious to every one, that the Work is not of a Piece, when he has endeavour'd to march it the best he can. Nay, so very deceitful are these Scars, that when the Work is done, and the Patient thinks he is come well off, they shall rife up under the new (and for the present smooth) Skin, after many Days; and that which for one Fortnight or Month fometimes appeared smooth and soft like Flesh or Skin, shall in another grow very rugged, and almost as hard as Horn. 'Tis for this Caule, the Author I have to often quoted, endeavour'd to keep the Skin upon a Stretch, whilst the Patient was under Cure, forbidding all over drying Medicines, and preferring all along those which are rather moift, fostening or relaxing, if postble to ohtain a Cure thereby: For this Purpole he contrived several mollifying or lubricating Baths and Line ments to supple the harden'd Cicarrix left behind, and to reduce the same when sufficiently soften'd, so far as posfile by Compressing the rising Seams, with a Plate of Lead rubbed over with Mercury and bound upon the Parts; but of this and several other ingenious Inventions of that renowned Man; see more in his Works above recommended.

I shall finish this Discourse of Burns with one remarks

ble History by Way of Illustration.

A Maiden Gentlewoman about Twenty, remarkable bra good Face, and other suitable Qualifications, had he lad Misfortune, one Afternoon as the was fitting by the Fire Side at her Work, to be seized with an Epilepick Fit, and to fall upon the Stow in the Chimney, in which the Fire was new made up, and fome fresh Coals hid on by the Maid, just before her going up Stairs upsome Occasion: The young Woman's Face was found wer the upper Bar, one of her Hands upon the Coals, ith her Arm also against the said Bar : Some of the urning Coals, by the Force of her Fall, were beat out nd fell into her Bosom, chiefly against one of her breafts. The Ends of a Handkerchief the had ry'd abut her Neck, lying against the Grates, kindled tho or into Flame, yet burnt smothering up 'till it came to er Neck, and so proceeding to her Head-cloaths, conamed them after the same Manner without Flaming, quite up to the Top of her Head.

The Maid smelling a Stink of Burning, ran down but hid not Sense in the Surprise to take her Mistriss off, but maning out of Doors to call for Help, brought in some Neighbours, who coming in, took her off as dead, and smost dismal Spectacle: However laying her on the Bed, he was undress'd and the Cynders taken forth her Bosom, which had burnt deep into her Breast for a great Com-

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After few Minutes lying, she began to sigh and lament, not knowing yet what had befallen her: Some of the good Gentlewomen had soak'd her well, I think with Sallet Oil, before I came; when I found her miserably burnt all over her Face, especially the Sides from her Head-Cloaths, which were like a Cynder, and so round half Way her Head and Neck, particularly her Throat, and so down to her Breast before taken Notice of: Also one of her Arms, Hand and Fingers. I shaped a Cloth-Mask to her Face, and having gently wiped off the Oil

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with a Feather, went over all the Face, Head, Neck Se. dipt in equal Parts of Ol. Lini rec. fine igne extr. and Ol. Sambuc. laying over the faid Mask, and covering the other Parts, giving Direction between Whiles to pu more of the same upon the Outside of the Rag, taking Care that none of it got into her Eyes, for which a Col lyrium was presently prepar'd of Aq. Plantag. & Pulv Troch. Alb. Rhaf. she was let Blood and disposed to rel with an anodyne Draught of Aq. Papaver. 3ij. Syr. e Me con. 36s. Laud. liq. gut. x. Next Morning I visited and found her as I expected very restless, her Face much tu mify'd, and her Eyes beginning to be shut up by the Fluxion upon the Lids: There were few large Bliften but bladdery Pustules gleeting pretty much after the were open'd; the whole Skin of the Face, and all the Parts indeed, appear'd (if the continu'd few Days) lik to throw off in Sloughs, the Burns on the Arm and Breaft black like a Coal or Crust which is burnt.

That Day being sent for into the Country twenty-five Miles off, upon extraordinary Business, I lest her one Night to the Care of Mr. William Petty, whose deserved Character I have given elsewhere in this Treatise, having sent in a Pot of my Ceratum de Lap. Cal. and other Me.

dicines I thought needful for the feveral Burns.

Returning the next Day in the Even. I found the Face prodigiously swelled, and in some Places the Sloughs appearing as if they would separate: The Crusts upon the Arm and Breast I scarrify'd, and dress'd with a Mixture of Ung. Basilic. and Ol. Hyperic. the other Parts I went lightly over with the first Mixture, and dress'd up with my Cerate cut into several Shapes and Forms suitable to the Parts.

That Night coming tired off my Journey, I went early to Bed, but about Two in the Morning was called up to my Patient, whom I found distracted with Pain: I had taken with me a little Bottle of Sydenham's Liquid Laudan. and gave her thirty Drops in two or three Spoonfuls of a small Pearl Julap she had by her, as believing a less Number would not be able to quiet the Orgasmus of the enraged Spirits, which had the desired Effect.

The next Day about Eleven, I found her doing with a strong Pulse and free Respiration, so that not suffering her to be wak'd, I return'd at Two, and heard her Lamenting before I got up to her Chamber. Having pre-

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par'd my Dreffings of all Sorts, as I might have Occafion, with a Pan of Coals (for it was Winter Time) on the Infide of the Curtains drawn close about the Bed, I took off Dreffings, and found several large Sloughs begin to loosen: I toucht their Out-sides lightly with a Mixture of Ol. Hyper. and Ol. Lini, dreft the Breast and Arm as before with the Basilic; dropping into the Scarifications a little of the Ol. Hyper. per se; and over all the other Parts, my Cerate as before.

Thus I continu'd dreffing, some of the Places where the Plaisters were apr to wrinkle, twice a Day, the rest once, 'till the Sloughs cast off, and the whole Face, Top of the Head, Neck, &c. were all raw; the Eschars on the Arm and Breast staid on some while after, altho' hole about the Edges: I was forced to allow the Laudamm, 15 Drops Morning and Evening, which somewhat blunted the Extremity of the Pain, altho' one half of the Day, especially for some Hours after Dreffing (tho' I ned her as tenderly as 'twas possible) she lamented like a Person (as indeed she was) in the greatest Agony: Upon which Account, observing the Opiate to begin a little waffect her in about two Hours after taking it, I so order'd her Dose that it might take Place about her dressing Time or quickly after. Her Food was Barly-Cream. Panada, or small Chicken-Broath: Her Drink a small Sack-Whey, and Emulsions ex Sem. 4 fr. maj. Sem. Papav. alb. cum Amygd. d. in Aq. Hord.

The greatest Care now was to keep down the luxuriant Flesh in some, whilst we were incarning other Places: Upon the right Eye-lid, the Slough casting off, left only afine and very thin Part of the inward Membrane, which I was much afraid would also have come away, and laid bare the Eye: However it did incarn, altho' the Heat had been to great through the same, as to scorch the Cornea and leave a Sort of Albugo on the one half of the Pupil, still remaining. On the upper Part of the Os Jugale or between that and the Temple of the same Side. there was a very thick Slough threw off, leaving behind great Loss of Substance, and which with the utmost Care could use, would not incarn without endangering a Stricture, and pulling down the lower Eye-lid altho' the imallest Matter imaginable: There being also great Fluxion upon the Eye, I contriv'd several Collyriums, some of the Lac. Mulieb. and Aq. Rof. some of the Mucilage of Sem. Plyl. & Cydon, in Aq. Plantag. extr. and lastly others to dry up the Humour of the Lap. Tutie fubtiliffine levigat. in Aq. Sperm. Ran. adding a few Grains of the Sacc. Saturni: Notwithstanding which I fear'd what happen'd, that there would be no preventing a Lippitudo, however inconfiderable, yet still sufficient to be seen upon such a Part, where the least Disorder is a great Blemish to the Grace and Beauty of the Face : All the Surface of which even from the Vertex down to her Breaft, taking in her Ears and far backwards behind on her Neck, being now as it were one continued Ulcer, it may be imagin'd the Pain must be in a Manner insupportable, and that the ftoical Apathy it felf (were such a Thing to be found) must now buckle to humane Frailty and make its just Complaints, which were as well moderated by the patient Submittion of this young Gentlewoman (all Things confider'd) as could with any Reason be expected.

The Discharge of Matter from the whole Ulceration was exceeding large, which together with the perpetual Pain and Anguith, there feem'd fmall Likelyhood the could subfift under, 'till the Parts were all skin'd over. Being desirous that nothing should be omitted that might conduce to her Recovery, and likewife of fecuring (what I could) my own Reputation, together with her Life, from the Reflections of a Sort of People in the World, who when they see the Ruines of Beauty occasion'd by these Accidents, imagine they might all have been prevented: I called in to my Affistance that very good Man, and excellent Surgeon, Mr. Richard Blundell, who was by, more than Once, at our Times of Dreffing, consented to what was done, and told the Parents that if the did bear up or was not funk by the great Discharge, of which there feemed Danger, they must take her Face as it happen'd, there being no Possibility to prevent Scars and Seams arifing after, upon fuch dreadful Casualties.

The Parents desirous of her Life, seem'd easy, under so great an Affliction, at what might betide her Face, and left her wholly to the divine Benediction upon my Care

and Medicines.

The Parts were all now so exceeding sensible that they would not bear wiping, tho' ne'er to gently, nay if I laid on only the downy Part of some fost Lint ro, suck up the Matter, upon taking it off again, she would cry out most piteously.

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It was remarkable that in several Places where the Burns were deepest, after casting off the first Slough, and the Flesh appearing fresh and red in some Parts under, yet in a Day or two we had a Second, and after that a third Slough to digest off: But in the Places that remained clear and well digested, the Dressings were all dry, compos'd of large Pledgits of the softest and finest Lint I could make, and when this would not keep under the spongy Flesh, which was in several Places, I sound no Catherætic more useful, and producing less Pain than the calx Viva, which I was under a Necessity of sprinkling in some Places once in two or three Days, my outward application being still the Cerate I have so often mention'd.

The Bulinels of the Morning (at least great Part of it) was to provide Dreffings of several Sorts against the Afternoon, when (all Things got ready) I spent near an Hours Time each Dreffing: Some Places requiring one Medicine, upon Plaisters one Way shaped to the Paris, others, an other, shaped otherways, that they might fit close and easie. Some were dreft dry as aforesaid, some with Diapompholigos, others with Unguent. Tutia, others otherways; I try'd to bring in the Edges with a flight Touch of the Vitriol Stone, Alume Stone, Lint prepar'd from Rags dipt in a virriolic Solution dry'd and scraped, but neither could be dispenst with for the horrid Pain, how lightly soever touched, lasting several Hours after: I then prepar'd several fine Cambrick Puffs half full of the most subtil Powders of Tutia, Cerusa, Lap. Calam. with these I lightly shook out their several Contents as I law Occasion, I prepard Lint also after the Manner of the other with an Aqua Calcis, with which and the Calx it self, where nothing else would do, I kept down the Fungus and dispos'd the Parts to skin, which came on but flowly about the Edges: A great Work, and almost endless, had not several of the Places about the Middle dry'd up, and communicating with each other forwarded the Healing. The Parts about the Neck and Fore-head which were raw, appear'd smooth and as it were glased (the worst and most difficult Sort to bear a Cicatrix) About the Former were several of these raw and glassy Parts, appearing like fo many little Rivers, whilft other imaller Parts dry'd up might be refembled to as many Ithmi or Islands lying between, by whose Means we

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nor only discover'd, but reacht the Shoar, turning the

faid Rivers quickly after into dry Land.

I need not go about to tell an Artift, of the Variety of Work that must necessarily here happen, whilst some Places wanted Digeftion, others Incarning, others the keeping down of loofe and fpongy Flesh, unavoidably arifing, and laftly others Drying with as little biting as was poffible: And all fo contriv'd as to fit easy and give the least Disturbance, with special Regard had to the Fingers, the Ears, Eye-lids, Noftrils, Lips, &c. fo as they might be preserved in the best Figure, without Stri-Aure, Contraction or Adhesion of the Parts together. The Musculi Mastoidei at their Origine from the Top of the Sternum, being burnt into severely, upon casting off the Eschar and incarning together with the Muscles of the Larrnx, formed after a round Hole or finking in, how. ever to prevent Contraction or drawing the Head to the said Seernam or Breast-bone, I laid her as low as possibly the could endure, and thus heeping the Muscles upon Extention, tho it was a little painful, that Inconvenience was prevented.

After the first Fortnight, I would willingly have difcontinu'd the Use of the Landanum, but having try'd her one Night without, her Complaints were so terrible and piercing that there was no bearing the Chamber, wherefore I freely indulg'd her 15 or 16 Drops every 24 Hours for a Month longer, by which her extream Grief was a little moderated, altho' it was very difficult at sometimes to keep her out of a Delirium, by Reason of her Reftlefness and Watching, which together with her Pain had much wasted her and brought her low: So that under these Circumstances every Hour she dosed, she lost an Hour of that intolerable Anguish, and I was glad by any Means I could give her some Respite, altho' otherways with some little Hazard. Her Fore-head and the Sides of her Temples, where the raw Parts lay likewife as it were glased, were the last in skinning, together with the upper and outfide Part of the Cheek towards the Temple, where the greatest Danger lay of contracting and pulling down the lower Lid of the Eye: One Side of the Apex or Tip of the Nose being burnt down to the Cartilage, upon skinning over, lay a little flatter and thinner than the other. The Chin which was burnt severely skin'd indifferently smooth to Appearance, but

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flicking after to the Membrane underneath, upon smiling especially, hauls a little down the Corner of the lower Lip: Her Cheeks during the Healing lay also smooth and even, so likewise the upper Eye-lid, even that which was burnt almost quite through.

When the Parts were cicatris'd, I prepar'd an emollient and relaxing Liniment Ex Rad. Alth. Lil. alb. Bryon. Lumbric. terrest. Sem. Lini & Fænugr. decocted in the Oleum ex Pedibus bovinis, with which to anoint the Parts frequently, most likely to purse up, wrinkle or to lye seamy; and for the Discolouring of the Skin a Preparation of Bismuth, Pomatum, Sperm. Ceti and Ol. Amygd. d.

Thus in about two Months Time was the Work finisht, the best I could: She was restor'd whole and with Hopes to be freer from Scars than appear'd after: A necessary Caution to teach young Surgeons that they be not too forward in warranting their Patients shall come off safe from these Accidents: For 'tis the Nature of Burns not throughly to discover their Scars, till the new Skin expos'd sometime to the Air indurates, together with the broken Fibres underneath, and being then contracted draws up in callous Seams, or sticking to the Muscles underneath, hinders their free Motion, more especially in some particular Gestures spoiling the Equilibrium (one being out ballanc'd by the other) on which the Symmetry, Beauty and Proportion of the Parts of our Bodies much depend.

About a Month after she was healed, the Skin began to grow a little horny in some Places of the Chin, the upper Lip and one Side of the Cheek, whilst the suspected lower Eye-lid on the outer Corner, was pull'd a little down by the Cicatrix on the Out-side. Her Neck and Breast tolerably smooth, unless the former about the Throat pursed up into a round Hole before observed, but these Parts are all hid by the Handkercheis, a small Parch below the Corner of the Eye-lid hides the Lippitudo which is inconsiderable: And she still appears after this siery Trial, an agreeable Woman in Conversation, all which must own (if she be not now) she has been a pretty

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If any Person (as some doubtless may be found that will) lay the Blame upon her Surgeon for leaving some unhandsome Seams or Puckering; let those boasting Pretenders undertake the like difficult Task, and leave smoother

smoother or handsomer Work behind them. Nay, let them but preserve Life under the same dangerous Occurrences, and I will overlook the Scars. The young Gentlewoman my Patient, and her Friends, were satisfy'd by my worthy Assistant that I called in, that there was nothing more could be done to save either Life or Beauty: And when a young Novice wanted after to go to work with his Caustick to level a Cicatrix, and a villainous Oculist to pick her Pocket of ten Guinies under Pretence of removing the Albugo, she rejected them with that just Scorn

and Indignation they deserved.

In this, as well as many other Cases of Affinity therewith, after I had try'd many and those deservedly reputed extraordinary Medicines, I found none to compare with that which I call my Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari, of which I used I believe to this Parient near half a Score Pounds, and one Year with another, for Twenty succeffively, about a quarter of a Hundred Weight: So that having fuch ample Experience thereof, I may be allow'd I hope, to judge of its fingular Properties and good Effects, in all cutaneous Ulcerations and Excoriations, either from Scalding, Burnings or Fretting of the faid Part by means of falt, acrid or sharp Humours: Upon which Accounts not fraining a Tittle beyond its deserved Eulogy, I am bold to affirm it will do more in all these superficial Hurts of the Body, than either Ung. Tutie. Diapomph. Nutrit. Deficcativ. Rubrum. Album. de Calce. Rofatum. or all the Epulotick Medicines now in Use, and for which Cause I can, for the Publick Benefit, fincerely recommend it to all the Professors of the Art, and do with that the Apothecaties would keep it made up in their Shops, to deliver at fuitable Price to indigent or poor People, instead of their ridiculous Lucatellus Baifam, and other improper Medicines which they call for ignorantly to heal their Skin deep Maladies.

I know the Medicine has been imitated by several, and I have seen somewhat like it in some Gentlemens Salvatories, but I know not more than two Persons I ever communicated it to, as I was wont to prepare it for my own Use, and having lay'd down that Practice, now

publickly impart it to be prepar'd as follows.

Ry Butyr. recent. Mense Maij collect. & sine Sale prap. Ceræ citr. optime desæcat. a thiiss. Olei Olivar. rec. & puris. thiv. Lapid. Calamin. Select. subtilissime triti & cribrati thij. 3x. tru
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Liquescant Cera & Bueyrum in Vasculo proprio, Super Igum lentum una cum Oleo, & liquefacta colentur per panum Cannabinum in Vas alterum, statimque insperge Pulveum gradatim, continuò agitando Mixturam è fundo Vafis, mec frigescere incipiat, & pulvis præ pondere suo, non implius subsidere possit.

The Medicine thus prepar'd is of a good Confiftence and true Cerate, serving both for Pledgit and Plaister, neiher sticking troublesomely nor running off, or about, the Heat of the Parts, but keeping its Body and performing Things incredible: Who ever thinks fit to take into Practice, will never repent it, nor perhaps (when thas experienc't it as I have done) think I have faid much in its Commendation. This is the Medicine I ave so often taken Notice of in several of the foregoing Chapters, under the Name of my Cerat. de Lapide Calm. which that I might contribute my Mite to the Surson's Treasury of Medicine, I here have publish, and lave it to take its Fate: I am fure no ingenious Person will despise it for its being less compounded and consemently less pompous than some others, or for that it is only a Tetrapharmacum.

CHAP. XI.

Of Hurts inflicted on the Skin, by the Bites of venomous Creatures.

HE Nature as well of thele, as of other Poylons, having been professedly treated on, and enquired into by several learned Men, but by none more rationally than our learned and excellent Physician Dr. Richard Mead *, I shall say less as to the Manner of their affecting the Blood and animal Spirits, according to their Account of differing Textures, fingular Proprieties and various Energies: Speaking rather to the History, and Practice in thele Cales approved by Way of Remedy for the Hurt.

Neither shall I think it needful either to touch upon the Hystory, or to lay down Remedies for such Maladies as

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Lib. 6. Part. 8 Cap. 1. De Venen . ab Animal.

are occasion'd by venemous Animals either Terreffrial Aquatile of Amphibious, foreign to our Country, or be which our People are in no Danger of being injur'd here at Home. Thus the several Kinds of Serpents mention'd by Authors, also exotic Insects are passed by: Those who would acquaint themselves therewith, may, among divers others, consult Semereus *, who hath given thort History of them, with their Diagnosticks, Prognoflicks and Cure: Or the English Reader may perule Mr. Ramfye upon this Subject. Of some singular and more furprising, such as that I mean of the Tarantula (a Son of Spider of Apulia) the industrious Baglivi has given large Account, as also Dr. Mead one more succinct. Those we have determin'd to take Notice of, are the Bites of Men (if it be proper to call them so) of the Mad-Dog Cat, Adder, and some other exasperated Creatures, to be mer with here; whose inraged Spirits impressing a Tain upon the Saliva together with their Teeth let into the Skin, doth induce some Alteration upon the circulating Blood and thence upon the nervous Fluid (or fometimes first upon this latter as one would be apt to surmise from its speedy and dire Effects upon the Brain) exciting of tentimes very odd Phenomena, among which are Stagnation of the Blood, Suffocation of the vital Flame, and final Ruine to the animal Fabrick.

By inraged Spirits, I do not understand every light Fit of Anger or sudden Passion, but such a peculiar Disorder as transforms them from their mild and benign Nature, to one so very Malignant, that the whole Systaces of the corporeal Soul is carry'd into a Sort of Fury, Outrage or Madness; and contaminating the Juices of the Blood, more especially the Saliva, with the same deleterious Quality, disposes it when mixed with the Blood and Humours of other Creatures, to raise the like Commotion

and put on the same Fury.

I know there are who will not have the Spirits or nervous Fluid to be the Vehicles of this Poyson. But that
the same being lodged in some certain Juices separated
and laid aside in their proper Receptacula, is after brought
into Action either offensively or defensively by the Creature who possesses them: Thus in the Viper the yellow
Liquor separated by peculiar Glands and forced through
the Teeth (perforated for that Purpose) at the Time of
biting: In the Dog the common Slaver: In several others

thers the Juices contained in their Aculei or Stings, as as mong Plants that which is let through the Spicula of little Darts, if I may so call them, of the Stinging-Nittle, are faid to be the real Venom, and to execute the Mischief. which whatever or wherever lodg'd, carries along with Potestas maxima in minima Mole, the Particles of the Poylon being lo very subtil as to convey sufficient Force through a small Puncture, at sometimes an almost impereptible Perforation of the outward Skin, to raise a civil War in the animal Government, and so totally subvert its

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Before I take Notice of some particular Bites supposed knomous, I have thought fit to premile, that as I by no Means doubt there are such, yet I question whether the accidents arising from some of them so reputed, may not more rationally be ascribed to the Nature and exquisite Sense of the Part hurt, its Use and Dignity, especially if lighting upon a cacochymic Conftitution, or very difeafed Body, in which some seemingly trivial Accidents prove exceeding difficult to cure, and are often fatal: thus I remember I had much Trouble to lave a Finger and I think might as well have cut it off, fince I was forced to leave it stiff and useless) bit by another Man. but could fairly impute the Accidents to the Tendon and Ligament contus'd, and even gnawn in funder, rather than with some People, to the Venom of the Bite. Fabric. Hild. hath several Instances of the like Bites from Men, as you will find Cent. 1. Observ. 84. and 85. Cent. 4 Observ. 87. which created great Difficulty in Healing; and no Wonder, being upon the Joynts of the Fingers, among the Ligaments and Tendons: Nay, he himfelf doth own that the' the Bite of a Man in common Paffion is very dangerous, yet is it much short of the cruel Symptoms following the Bite of another Man, before bitten by a Mad-Dog, or outraged by the Poylon of some other venomous Animal.

Lusitanus * gives two remarkable Examples of these . Pran. Med. Bites, the one upon the Knee, upon which enfued Gan. admir Lik. 3. grene and Death, for which the Biter was prevented bit. Obf. \$8, ing any more, being truffed up or hanged: The other upon the Fore-finger, occasioning an incurable Ulcer otherways than by the Lois of the whole Hand, which was forced to be cut off to ftop the farther Putrefaction : But in both these Cases the Symptoms may be ascribed,

as I think, to the Nature of the Parts, and the ill Habit of Body, rather than real Poylon or Venome in the Teeth or Saliva of the Person Biting; there being no Notice taken of other Appearances than what sometimes attend the common contus'd Wounds of these Parts.

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The Case in Meek'ren * has indeed somewhat in it yet Medic. Oir, more remarkable, as to the Symptoms attending, plainly indicating very great Malignity in the Bire or Dyscrafy in the Blood: But he not without some Reason imputes

all to the Former: The Case this,

An Officer employ'd to apprehend a Thief, and about to take hold of him, the Rogue in great Fury got hold of his right Thumb with his Teeth, therewith not only making a Wound in the Flesh, but Comminution of the Bone also; upon which the poor Man grew delirious before next Day, from the intolerable Pain extending from the Hand through the whole Arm to the Arm-pit and The Wound was treated as venomous, Shoulder-blade. and Alexipharmacks prescrib'd inwardly, the Joynt being open'd down to the Bone, there discharged a sharp and thin Ichor, and about the eighth Day appear'd all over him red Spots, attended with stinking Sweats, after which great Oppression on the Pracordia and Faintings coming on, the next Day he dy'd in a Manner stupid; being swell'd presently so excessively, and exhaling so intolerably an offensive Smell, that his Friends were freight obliged to put him in his Coffin, and interre him.

The Author imputing his Miscarriage pretty much to his being let Blood and purged (against his Advice) by another Physician called in, makes this Inference.

By this Inftance may be gather'd the strange Force of Poylon communicated by inraged Creatures; as also what Advantage or Difadvantage are to be had from

Purging and Sudorificks at these Times.

Two Persons quarrelling in a Tavern in my Neighbourhood, at length would, and (notwithstanding Perfwafions to the contrary, being in their Cups) did fight, in which one having got the other down, he, to revenge himself, catcheth fast Hold of the other's Ear, and would not let go 'till with his Teeth continually gnawing, he tore away the lower Lobe with its Cartilage close up to the Head. The Ear being found after the Fray, fome of the Company had a Notion of its being fowed on again, and they fent for me, who told them it was by no Means practicapracticable, confidering its entire Separation, mangled and unequally torn by the Bite, and trampled under Feet in the Scuffle; however I stop d his Bleeding, and advis d him to go Home to Bed.

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No long Time after, a drunken Fellow running into a Tradesman's Shop, and being there abusive, the Apprentice would have turn'd him out, but meeting with some Difficulty by the other's Resistance, it happen'd that they both fell; when the Villain seizing the young Fellow's Ear between his Teeth, bit off the lower Lobe in like Manner as the Former, but somewhat more brutishly, as a true 'Arbeamopa'r G, swallowing the same that it might be put out of Possibility of retrieving.

Now in both these Accidents, it was no Wonder bad Symptoms might arise from the mangled Cartilage, and the flow Digesting of those Parts; as symptomatic Fever from the great Pain, Tumour, Instammation, Gangrene, tho this Last was in both prevented, and the Parts dress'd up with Balsam. Terebinth, and Liniment. Arcai (using at the Times of Dressing a good warm discurient Fotus) were at length digested, and after cicatrized with a

Touch of the Vitriol Stone, and my Cerate de Lap. Cal.

But if either of these had been really venomous, more direful Accidents had ensued certainly, altho' the Wounds had been made only in the Skin without hurring the Cartilage, as in both.

The Former of these Two, of a frolicksome and forgiving Temper, made up the Difference for a good Treat, and pleas'd himself that by leaving his Ear at Home, (which he kept to look upon in a Bottle of Spirits) he was now able to out-wir, if not over-reach many People, agreeing at a certain Price, for as much of some particular Sort of Goods as would only reach from one of his Ears to the other.

The Latter, altho' no real Compensation could be made, had somewhat however more reasonable and confiderable Satisfaction.

But it is plain, that in neither of the Bites I have yet mention'd, or more that I could offer, (that of Meek'ren only excepted) altho' all of them made in Anger, and a Sort of brutish, or rather devilith Fury, there appear'd scarce other Symptoms than if the same had been occasion'd by the funt or rugged Teeth of a Pair of Forceps; nay, very often we find worse from the Point

Point of a Lancet glancing upon the Aponeurofis or Tendon it felf of the Biceps Muscle, in Venelection, to the great Hazard, and sometimes Death of the Sufferer, as well as Loss of Credit and Repute to the unfortunate Operator. Sylvius speaks of an eminent Surgeon in Holland, who dy'd by a fimple Puncture on the Outfide of his Thumb. occasion'd by hastily Striking the same against the Point of his Sciffars, which he had let fall, and was about to take up again, not minding that as the Point of one Shank was fluck into the Floor, so the Other was upright which prick'd him no doubt upon the Tendon.

I will not dispute but that the Bites of Men may be truly venomous, but whether a common Fit of Anger or fudden Paffion will make them so, is disputable, or any Thing short of the highest Fury and Madness, occasion'd by their being first envenom'd themselves by the Force of some malign Disease, or the poisonous Hurt inflicted by

envenom'd Creatures.

De Com-Gen. Lib. I.

Galen * takes Notice of those Bites inflicted by one pefit. Med. per Man upon another, to differ nothing from other Ulcers, unless made by a highly diseased Body in great Rage, and chiefly Biting fafting, when his Teeth and Slaver are more especially impregnate and ting'd with Bile.

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But to come to Wounds which are on all Hands agreed to be truly venomous, and where the whole Scene is different, we shall begin with those from the Poison of the Mad-dog, whose superficial Hurts upon the Body, nay, (according to some) his very Slaver touching the Parts, are enough to affect it, and produce very dangerous (most

commonly fatal) Symptoms.

† Lib. de Theriaca all Pifon.

The same Galen + speaking upon this Subject, and rightly observing that there is no Difference, as to outward Appearance, between these and other Wounds, adviseth that the learned Physician should be consulted, who will inquire whether the Dog inflicting the Hurt, was thin, meagre, and as it were half frarved, his whole Afpect wild and fierce, with his Eyes red and fiery, his Tall hanging down betwixt his Legs, foaming or flavering at the Mouth, out of which his Tongue hangs tinged of a yellowith Colour : Again, whether he runs against any Thing in his Way, sometimes standing still as in a Maze, and straight running out again without Barking, unless hoarfly, fetting upon any Thing Person, whether Friend or Enemy; by these Enquires, saith he, the Phyfician.

fician comes to know whether the Dog was mad, which finding so, instead of treating the Hurt as a simple Wound, he presently cuts the Flesh round about, that it may be longer in Healing, at least not sooner than forty Days, in which Time the Venome may be let out; or burns the Place with a hot Iron, after Cutting into the Eschar, that it may not be shut up, applying to the Part Theriaca, and

administring of it inwardly at the same Time.

The Signs of this Rabies, as reckon'd up by some noted Writers, are such as these following, viz. In the great Anxiety or Thoughtfulnels, also Beginning, Peevishness, without knowing for what, Oppression, with a Sense of Gnawing at the Stomach, Lassitude of the Body and Impotence to Action, restless and disturbed Sleep, great Fearfulness without Occasion, sometimes Muttering and Talking to themselves; a Sense of Pain freiching it Telf from the wounded Part (altho' healed long mice) to the Head; and when the Poison begins to work, there is a Diftention of the Limbs, as in Yawning, with Pain between Whiles: The Face looks red, they foam at Mouth, their Eyes staring, wild and frightful to look upon: They spit upon the Bye-standers; they bark, some of them as it were, like Dogs, snapping to bite such as are near them, even against their Will, as in the young Man mention'd by Gentilis, who defir'd his Mother to keep off, leaft he should happen to bite her, which he said he could not avoid; whilst others are delirious, rave and know not what they do: But this is common to all at the Height of the Disease, that they cannot bear to take in any Liquid, nor to behold the fame offer'd to them, without extreme Trouble and great Ago-And as in the Beginning of the Hurt, it may be known (according to the same Authors) whether or no the Bite be venomous, by Dipping a Piece of Bread, or other Thing in the Humour or Blood flowing from the Wound, and after giving the same to a Cock or Hen, if the Creature dies; so is it to be conjectur'd that the Wound may be fuffer'd to close up, when upon the same Experiment, no Injury accrues unto the Animal it is given to, and by whom the same is swallowed.

There are many Instances of these Bites to be met with in chirurgick Writers; some of which, more remarkable than others, I shall here insert, from whence as well the Diagnosticks and Prognosticks, as the

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Of venomous Bites.

Methodus Medendi, may without much Difficulty be collected.

Guilliel. Fabricius relates, that a young Man bitten by a Mad-dog was brought to him two Days after, whom he presently scarify'd upon the Place, and apply'd a Cupping-Glass with much Flame, taking away what Blood he could get, and after washed the whole Arm with Pofca, in which were dissolved a little Therian and Sea-Salt, least any of the Saliva hould remain abo which, faith he, is sufficient to produce de ter this he burnt deep with as actual Cantery upon the one Place, and was less solicitoris of mirigating the Pain by any unctuous, much less any cooling or repelling Topick, in Hopes that the faid Pato, fo long as it was moderate, might be useful, by There the Blood and Humours together with the Venome to the mended Part, which was dress'd with Lint dipt in Aqua Vite, In sich the same Theriaca was likewise mixed, and over all the Following, like a Plainer.

Ki Copa aliquantulum Jub Prunis cocta, Feymenti, Pulv. Sinap. a 31. Theriaca 31s. Fol. Rut & Scord. a Mis.

Misce in Mortar. cum Melle q.f.

The next Day he cut into the Eschar in several Places, and all round, applying still the same Medicine as before 'till it cast off, when to prevent the Drying up of the Ulcer, he put in a Pea, continuing it as a Fontanel, and keeping it running for three Months, frowing in, two or three Times a Week, some of the following Pouder.

BR Pulv. Pracip. Lap. Bezoar, Pulv. Rad. Angel. a 31.

Misce.

This, he fays, hath a fingular Vertue to draw forth the

Poilon to the outward Parts, or to it felf.

Whilft these Remedies were apply'd outwardly, he took (at due Intervals) several Alexipharmacks inwardly, as the Confect. Damocratis, Theriac. Androm. C. C. C. Bezoar, also the following Pouder, as well by the Ancients as Moderns, highly celebrated in these Cases.

Ry Ciner. Canc. fluviat. 3x. Rad. Genta 3v. Oliban. 3j.

m. f. Pulvis. All this While, saith he, I neither bled nor purged for Fear of Calling off the faid Venome from the Circumference to the Center, and thus the young Man was reftor'd to Health, as also a Brother of his bitten by the same Dog.

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Salt.

But to show the strange and almost incredible Force of his Poison, the same Author, in his first Century and ighty-fixth Observation, relates the Case of a Woman neering a snarling Cur in her Way that catch'd hold of er Gown with his Teeth, and pulling the fame about fill he had torn it, he then left her without touching any Part of her Skin; the suspecting no Hurt could thereby rife, and ignorant of the Dog's Madnels, fets about the Mending of her Cloaths; and having so done, as is fual (especially when the Sciffars are not at Hand) bit If the Thread with her Teeth; from whence after three Months, she grew melancholy, was perplex'd with range Imaginations, horrid Visions and Frights, and bon after to be seized with the Aqua Pavor, (the grand Pathognomonic of the Diftemper) loathing both Wine and Water, then barking like a Dog, and not knowing her own Family to fnatch and catch at them with her Teeth. nde string to bite them, 'till at length fhe expir'd under this Agony. And this, saith he, (in his Letter to his Friend Rose) is the Truth and Matter of Fact, which hole who are ignorant of the strange Esticacy of this Poilon, and have not feen it, have been ready to call in Question.

To illustrate this Case, and demonstrate the Possibility of Infection after a flight Manner, he subjoyns the Account of a young Fellow whom he knew (and there names) about twenty Years of Age, having, the Summer before the Writing hereof, in the Time of Harvest, received a light Scratch upon his Thumb by a Car, whom not suspecting to be mad, and the Scratch scarce hurring the outward Skin, he (neglecting Remedies) took no Notice of, but suffer'd the Place to heal of it self, which was neither attended with Pain, Inflammation, or other Symptom: About the first Day of the March following, he began to grow melancholy, fearful, and diffurb'd with strange Fancies, infomuch that the Day after he durft not, nor would ftir out of his House : Coming to him on the Third, I found him bydrophobical, being fo fearful of either Water, Wine, or any liquid or resplendent Thing; that he could not come near them, nor fuffer them to be brought to him; being ask'd if he would drink, he cry'd out, and ran prefently to hide himfelf; his Face, Neck and Breast were much inflamed, mix'd with a livid or blueish Complexion; he had then great Sweats upon

him, and was exceeding reftless, throwing himself about from one Side of the Bed to the other, infomuch that three four Fellows were scarce able to manage him: He would often make a Noise, and frive to snap at those about him, whom he had bitten if he had not been carefully prevented. He refus'd all Suftenance, whilst the very Sight of a Cup made him afraid and tremble, and thus pitifully departed the same Night: And therefore I think there is less Reason to doubt, says the Author, the Truth of our former Hiftory: For if the Force of this Venome is so great as to communicate it felf by the Claws of the mad Car, through the Skin, to its capillary Veins and Arteries, thence to the larger Trunks of the Vessels, and fo to the Heart and Brain, it willbe much eafier to apprehend that the same being receiv'd by the Woman's Biting of her Thread, imbued with the Slaver of the Dog, should have the same if nor more direful Effects.

De Prax. admir. Lib. 3. Obf. 87. Lusitanus * tells us he knew two Children, who whilst playing together upon the Bed, were both scratched by the same mad Cat, on their Feet, and four Years after died mad: So great and wonderful is the Force of this Poison, to lie conceal'd some Years, without being extinguish'd or overcome, at length exerting it self to the Patient's Ruin.

In the same Observation he mentions a Gentleman walking along in the Streets, when a Crew of Rabble behind, had got a mad Dog bound with Cords, and leading in a Sort of Triumph with great Hollowing: The Dog being led up pretty close to the Place, where the Gentleman was standing to behold him, for fear lome Mischief should ensue, he drew his Sword, and therewith ran him through, putting it up again into the Scalbard; when after eight Years, the same Person in great Passion, upon some high Provocation, drew forth the same Sword, and therewith wounded three several People; all of which their Wounds being cured for three Years past, withour other manifest Cause began to refule Drinking, and quickly after growing mad and furious died raving. A Case but little differing from this, is recited by Isaias Meichsnerus de propriis Observationibus, recorded allo by Schenkius t.

† Lib. 7. Obs. ix. de Ven. ex Animal.

That the Scratch and Bite of the Cat, are alike milchievous when mad, besides the History above, there are

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many others. Amat. Lufte, * hath enter'd the Account of Merchant, who with four more of his Family, being fet apon by their Cat, and either scratch'd or bitten, were soon after seized with terrible Symptoms, and died every one of them. Baccius t, that he faw a Woman bitten by her own Cat, who in fourteen Days, notwithstanding all gom. Ven. & Remedies, together with the actual Cautery apply'd upon the Wound in the Skin, unfortunately periin'd. In their Church of St. Marys he takes Notice likewise of an Inscription he had seen and read upon an ancient Monument, in these Words,

* Cent. 7:

+ In Prole

Hospes, disce novum Mortis Genus, improba felis, Dum trabitur, Digitum mordet, & intereo.

There are indeed scarce any Occurrences we meet with, so surprizing as the Operation of some Poisons upon the Blood and nervous Fluid, which variously transforms, as it were, the whole Man, putting into him a quite differing Nature and Aspect from his own, acording to the differing Venome with which those Liquors are imbued: Thus some appear aftonish'd, whilst others rage and grow furious: Some joyful and merry, others fad and fearful: Some always fleeping, whilft others lie awake continually watchful; fome still and filent, others perpetually talking and in Motion: Infomuch that with the learned Roscius +, a Person unacquainted, would sooner take them for the Effects of so many Damons having got Possession, than mere Diseases.

Zacut. Lusit. * tells a dismal Story, citing afterwards Baptista Codronchius † (who hath a great many of them) admir. Lib. 3. of a Person bitten by a mad Dog, who in the Night-Time breaking his Bonds, fell upon his Keepers and bit cap. 2. them; after which they in like Manner running mad, were all shue up and dy'd in two Days Time Biting and Barking at each other like fo many Dogs. In the adjoyning Observation, there is something as odd, of a noble Woman who forfeited her Life out of her abundant Concern (like some of our Ladies) for her Lap-Dog, whom forrowfully kiffing after it was dead (being strangled on the Occasion of its growing mad) from the Slaver about the Cur's Mouth, grew mad her felf, and in seven Days Time died miserably thereof.

· Prax.

The

The Case of Baldus the Lawyer, destroy'd by an oure (otherwise) inconsiderable Bite on the Lips of a little venz Dog he kept to play withal, is generally well known and Mul

· Lib. 21. recorded by Ambrofe Parey . Calius Aurelianus + men-ing c. 14. de Ve tions a Woman running distracted from a bare Scratch on Thi the Face, by such an other Cur, her Favourite. A Cale of a c. 6. de Mort. like that of Baldus we had not many Years ago in a brot

noted Citizen here in London.

Again, that which renders these Cases still more admirable, is the great Distance oftentimes before the Poison is brought into Act, after the Hart inflicted. Thus some are seiz'd in twenty, others thirty, others forty Days, sooner or later; some not 'till three Months after. others four, which was the Lawyer's Cafe; some not till twelve Months after. Alb. Magnus + gives us to understand, that he knew a Man bitten with a mad Dog in the Arm, who after he had been well for seven Years, the Place began to inflame, and he died afterwards in two Days. Alfaravius affirms he knew it shew it self after forty Years, which Belief feems countenanc'd by Horstins; of which the Reader may farther inform himfelf from Palmarius, Amat. Lusit. Salmuth. Anton. Mus. Braffav. Sennertus, Guainerius, Fracastorius, &c.

That not only the Bite and Scratch, but the Slaver of these Creatures lighting upon any Part of the Skin is in-· Lib. 6. fectious, appears from Galen *, who informs that their very Foam being touch'd, is enough to occasion the Mad-

ness called Hydrophobia, which is farther confirm'd by + com, at Matthiolus +, who acquaints us that be knew two Persons Lib. 6. Di- thus affected, without any Wound by Scratch or Bite, of or Cap. 36. only having the Spume accidentally falling on them. Of fome infected by the Halitus, or Breath of this Creature,

fee Aretæus and Aurelianus.

The same Palmarius + declares, as upon his own Knowcontag p. 166, ledge, that a Country-Man being bitten by a mad Dog, having the Use of his Reason at certain Intervals, defiring to take Leave of his Children, as knowing himfelf a dying Man, it was granted, and he kiffed each of them and died. And from the Contagion of the Parent's Kils, in feven Days Time the Children running mad died alfo.

> Neither is this Madness incident only to Dogs and Cats, but to other Animals, as Wolves, Foxes, Horles, Mules, Apes, Weafels, Cocks, and feveral other Crea-

Cap. 2.

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by an tures, named by Salius, Borellus, Bartholine, Hildan. Aa little venzoar, Valleriolus, which last Author * instanceth in a * commisal
wn and Mule of his own, so furious and indomitable, that breaking the strongest Harness, he would kick and bite any Gal.

Med. The Subsider Commission of the Subsider Commission of the strongest Harness, he would kick and bite any Gal. A Cale of a Horse-Courser, mussing up his Head, he was brought to the Bank of the Rhine, and there by Force pull'd into the River, over which when he had swam re ad- and drank lustily of the same, he came out perfectly tame and cur'd of his Madnels: But for my Part, faith the Author, I was refolv'd to keep him no longer, leaft his Distemper returning, I might chance to have my Neck broke.

Besides the Authors before nominated, Aurelianus takes Notice of a Person who grew mad, from a slight Hurt he had received from a Cock whilst fighting: Of the fame Nature also is the Example given by And, Baccin t venen & Are

for certain Truth as follows.

A Gardener being unexpectedly fet upon by an old Rooft Cock with a sharp Bill and red feathers, receiv'd in the Encounter a Wound or Puncture on his left Hand, out of which there flow'd (whilft I flood by and beheld them) several Drops of Blood; the very same Day he was feiz'd with a gnathing, grinning Posture of his Lips and Teeth; and notwithstanding Cutting, Burning, with the Application of Alexipharmacks of feveral Sorts, both inwardly and outwardly, to the Surprise of the Bye-Standers, as well as of the whole Neighbourhood, looking fierce with his Eyes, like those of the Cock who had peck'd him, he dy'd the third Day after: Upon which Account, fays the Author, Antiquity having mix'd feveral fabulous Stories with some Truths, I for my Part believe there is no other Basilisk; and therefore on this lingular Accident, as other learned Pens almost throughout Italy, have been employ'd in Writing Epigrams, I hall only add this Distich;

Dum furit in Dominum Gallus, perimitque Veneno Commorfum, Ergo Alius non Basiliscus erit?

It were almost endless to recount the rare and wonderful Examples to be met with in several Authors; as Baubinus, Fernelius, Fracast. Aretæus, Aurelianus, Matthiolus, Cardan, Palmarius, Albertus Magn. Lufit. Marc.

Donat. Nich. Flor. Valleriola, Carantius and others, dif. missing whole farther Relations, we shall return to the Cure, or Remedies to be made use of; among which after the Use of the Knife, Cautery, Cupping-glass with Scarification, commended by the best Practitioners, and feldom or never to be omitted; Galen * speaks largely in Commendation of the Cancri fluviatiles; more especially Med. facult. for the Dog's Bire, giving also the Manner of its Preparation, and affuring us that not one who had the good Fortune of taking this Remedy ever milcarry'd.

† Lib. 21. £ 14.

Liv. xi.

Simpl.

Ambrose Parey t, for an outward Application, directs the Rad. Allii & Cepe, beaten up with common Salt and Turpentine, with which he cur'd the Daughter of Mademoiselle de Grone, who was bitten grievously by a mad Dog in the Calf of her Leg: The Wound may also, according to his Advice be washed with a Decoction of Docks, the bearen Herb afterwards apply'd; likewife the same boiled and given inwardly: With this single Medicine Atius tells us that he recover'd several; (the same is reckon'd up among the Antidotes by Dr. Mead in his Mechanic Esfays) Mustard likewise dissolv'd with Vinegar is prescrib'd by the same Author, who orders a folded Cloth to be dipt therein and laid on the Wound, to be renew'd as there is Occasion. Sorrel also beaten and apply'd, and its Decoction taken inwardly after the fame Manner: Also the Flower of Orobus with Honey, Salt, and Vinegar, or Horse-dung boil'd in the same, whilst the Sick takes inwardly this following.

B. Rad. Gent. 3ij. Astac. fluviat. in furno combust. & in pollin. redact. 3iij. Ter. sigil. 3ss. Misce. Detur 3j. in Decoel. Canc. fluviat. bibendo ejus dem sapiùs in Inter-

But Galen's Preparation, which was that of burning the Crabs alive upon a Copper Plate, 'till fit to be pouder'd, feems much preferable; not so much perhaps for the planetary Influence, being prepard as directed after the Rife of the Dog-star, or when the Sun was enter'd into Leo; but on Account of the Ens Veneris, or Sale of the Copper, which mixing with the Ashes, must doubtless (as Dr. Mead thinks) enhaunce their Vertues.

Amatus orders this enfuing to be laid presently upon

the grieved Part like a Plaister.

Re Capam unam acrem, Alliorum Caput seu Radicem mediam, Theriac, Opt. 31s. Fol. Marrubis fetidi, Meliffa,

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a p. I. Rubia Min. Fermenti, a 31s. Omnia piftentur &

loco affecto superponantur.

With which he recover'd a Boy bitten by a mad Dog. and thence labouring with Rigour and great Fever. The same Person for another Youth thus bitten, after he had order'd him to be plunged in the Sea and brought Home, provides this Draught.

Re Decoct. Rad. Gentian. cum Vino Bills. adde Theriaca opt. Dij. and giving the Surgeon Caution about the Wound, that the same was not too hastily shut up, the Lad re-

cover'd.

The Wild or Dog-Bryar by the Greeks Kuropegoor, by the Latins Rosa Sylvestris; more particularly the Root bas had that fingular Vertue ascribed to it in these Cales, that it is recorded to have been of no human Invention, but

divinely inspir'd.

Fulgofius * observes three several Persons, viz. a Bishop, Monk, and a Roman Matron, to whom this Remedy was revealed by Way of Dream, the Latter from such Revelation fending the fame to her Son, labouring at that Time under the Hydrophoby in Spain, which coming opportunely to him, and being taken according to the Direction, he was reflored: Somewhat like this is told by Pliny † of a Souldier, whose Mother warned in a † Hist. Not. Dream, recommends this Medicine to her Son in the Ar-Lib. 25. C. 2. my under this Calamity, by which he recover'd, and afterwards feveral others.

And thus (if we may credit an ancient anonymous Writer) whoever applies the Rad. Allii outwardly, and takes the Rosa Sylvestris inwardly, shall be secure from

the Symptoms of the Bites of the mad Dog.

Pliny moreover relates that the Sponge growing out of this wild Rose, being reduc'd to Ashes, and mix'd with Honey, is one of the noblest Remedies for the Alopecia,

formerly discours'd of in this Treatise.

Mead fays it is this spongy Part of the Plant, that is the celebrated Antidote not only for this, but the Poylon of the Viper, Tarantula and others; upon which Account in Sicily and other Parts of Spain, they call it Sanatodos, i. e. all heal.

Joannes Aicholtzius +, quoted by Schenkius *, fets down, from his own Observation, the History of a Nobleman's Steward, bit in his Hand by a little Dog he was at Play off. 29. withal; the Bite look'd as inconfiderable, leaving only

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two small and superficial Specks, the Impression of the Dentes Canini, and healed presently, being disregarded till a Sort of Horror seized the Patient, and he began to faulter and to be disorder'd in his Mind about the seventh Day after the Hurt. The Dog after affaulted several others, but without hurring them, and foon after fell down dead, sufficient Signs of his Madness. To the wounded Part of the Hand there was apply'd a Plaister of Cantharides, and after removing the Cuticula, the Skin was found plainly corrupt and as it were burnt from the one Impression to the other, which whilst the outward Skin was whole, was not discover'd: Upon this putrid Part was sprinkled the Pulv. pracip. rub. which was continued for a long Time, and after the Slough was cast off, the Ulcer was kept open as Galen directs for at least 40 Days; during this, the Patient took constantly the same Galen's Preparation of the Canc. fluviat. and was restor'd to Health for that Bout, dying after two Years, of an hepatick Flux.

ontag. Pag. 1 271, &c. Palmarius's Medicine is this following *.

B. Fol. Rut. Verben. Salv. min. Plantag. Fol. Polypod. Absynth. vulg. Menth. Artemis. Melissophyl. Beson,

Hyper. Centaur. min. a p. 2:

These are all to be gathered in their Prime, and being carefully dry'd, kept singly in Paper Bags, hanging them up where neither Sun nor Moisture may come at them. At the Time of using, you are to take alike of each, and being pouder'd, the Dose is from 3ss. to 3j. 3ij. or 3ij, as there seems Occasion, with a double Quantity of Sugar, either in Wine, Cyder, Broath or in the Form of an Electuary, made up with Honey, and taken fasting 3 Hours before Dinner.

With this he pretends to do Wonders, altho' the Sick be already seised with the Aqua Pavor, in which Cases if you have no proper Interval, you must force it down his Throat to preserve him: But if that Symptom have not yet seised him, provided he takes this Remedy, he may go about his Business, and eat and drink what he pleaseth, without any Confinement. Observing as to the Wound, that the same be washt with Wine, in which this Pouder is dissolved or infused, two or three Times a Day, dressing it afterwards as an other Wound, and after some Time suffering it to heal up. And thus continues he, after this Disease had bassled other Methods, and Physical Research in the same be washed the same services after this Disease had bassled other Methods, and Physical Research is the same services after this Disease had bassled other Methods, and Physical Research in the same services after this Disease had bassled other Methods, and Physical Research in the same services and the same services are same services as a same services and the same services are same services.

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rians being in a Manner laid aside, whilst the Diseased had Recourse only to their Prayers, yet After-Ages have found a Remedy, viz. this, which he calls certum & minime fallax Alexipharmacum.

But when he makes that superffitious Remark, that the Wound must not be inflicted any where above the Teeth, or have been washed before with Water, I must confeis, with me his Medicine is the more suspected.

As great Vertues near upon have been ascribed to our common Pimpernel, Saxifrage or Burnet, infomuch that he Huntsman to Henry 2 K. of France (taken Notice of by the same Author) affirmed to Fernelius (Master to Palnarius) that whoever eat this Plant either in Sallets or aherways prepar'd, for several Mornings after his Hurt, hould undoubtedly be secure from Harm, and the Hydroboby never would attack him . This Experiment he had often made upon the King's Dogs, who running Mad or king bitten by others that were so, he always reliev'd y giving this Plant, as a Medicine, and after cured some Men that were bitten, by giving them the same.

In many of the Roman Catholick Countries, this Cure staken out of the Physicians Hands, and transfer'd to the Shrines of Saints, unto which the Diseased resort as i were on Pilgrimage, and offer their Devotions: both Calius Rhodiginus * and Matthiolus † take Notice of the Chappels of St. Dominick and St. Bellinus, much C. 28. frequented by these People, who by the Exorcisms and at Lib. 6. certain Characters made use of by the Priests, are said to cap. 37. Dibe restored, as the last of these Authors affirms from the ofer. manifold Testimony of several of them, and which he relolves partly into the divine Benediction of the Prayers made use of by the Prieft, and partly (if not chiefly) to

the strong Faith and Imagination of the Afflicted. Joannes Jovianus Pontanus, in one of his Dialogues.

remembers a Charm communicated to a certain Spaniard. which was wont to be used by the People of Apulia, the Country of the Tarantula, for the Relief of those bitten by the Mad-Dog: Which for our Reader's Diversion more than Instruction, we have here inserted; but first you are to understand that they were to go nine Times round the Town on the Sabbath, having taken no Rest that Night, but still calling upon St. Vitus as they went along, imploring his Affiftance: On the third Night,

their Prayers being heard and granted, the Diseased wen restored and the Madness removed. The Charm this,

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Alme Vithe Pellicane. Oram qui tenes Apulam, Littusque polygnanicum, Qui Morsus rabidos levas: Iraque Canum mitigas, Tu Sancte Rabiem asperam, Riculque Canis luridos, Tu favam probibe luem. I procul binc Rabies, Procul binc furor omnis abesto.

This is doubtless the same Vitus, unto whose Tomb the People refort, afflicted with that odd Sort of Convul fion, which from the Name of the faid Saint, was won to be called, and is yet taken Notice of by Writers up

der that of Saltus, or Chorea Sancti Viti.

De Compofit. Med. p. 171, 172. Lib, Comp.

Much of the same Import, seems to be the Thong cu out of the Skin of the Hyana, and bound about the Perfon's Arm bit by a Mad-Dog, observed by Scribonius and much fet by among the People, in the Island of Crete. Also the Tooth of the Mad-Dog hung about the Neck, as an Amulet; likewise the Skin of the She-Beat or Sea-Calf, used after the same Way with that of the Hyana, whilst (which must not be forgotten) the Dog's Liver fry'd or otherways prepar'd is taken inwardly But leaving these which seem little better than Trifles, we shall speak to some other Remedies of more Note and intrinfick Worth, among which, as a Specifick, is reckon'd the Alyssum Gr. "Anvosov, quod Solo aspectu quasi Rabiem curet ab à pr. & Avasa Rabies, by us it has the Name of Madworr. It is called Alyffum, faith Galen +, quod mirifice juvet commor fos a cane rabido, and being given to the Person bit, doth perform the Cure compleatly, and as he there expresseth it, ex totius Substantia Similitudina Of the same, Plinye + thus writeth, Alyffum Nomen accepit, quod a Cane commorfo Rabiem fentire non patitur, ex

4 Lib. 6. de Simpl. Med. facult.

Cap. II.

Aceto potum adalligatumque.

The same Galen orders the Plant to be bruised and pressed through a Seive, and so to be taken a Spoonful in a Glass of Mead for 40 Days together, at least for the first 7 Days: But now altho Physicians are agreed upon the ed wen this,

e Vertues of the Plant, as efficacious against this Disfe, yet do they differ in their Descriptions of the same : me take Part with Diofcor. others with Galen, and laftothers with Pliny: But Galen speaking so highly in s Praise, it is best, according to Sennertus, that we adere to him, whose Alysson is plainly explicated and deribed as well by Tabernomontanus *, as Clusius +; that of Dioscorid. faith Dr. Mead, being a Species of Leucoium, Sett. 5. C. 5. hat of Galen a Marrubium,

+ Hift. plant,

Among other Simples are numbred Scordium, Chama- C. 21. ns, Rad. Gent. Sem. Rut. agrest. Chamom. Centaur. min. Internif. Ariftol. Rad. Vincetox. also Puleg. Oxylap. Card. being taken from 31s. to 31s. at a Time. Asclepiades directs this.

R. Cin. cancr. Part. x. Thuris Part. j. Pulv. Gent. Part. v. Misce.

Of which he orders a Spoonful to be given for 40 lays together, or if some Days have passed, two Spoons: But in this Composition he lays down this Caurion, bservandum est, Cancros veros usurpandos esse, qui sune Impore rotundo, non nostros gammaros aut Astacos. Another Antidote is this following.

R. Elect. Mithrid. Pulv. Rad. Ariftol. rot. a 3j. Ter. Sigil. 31s. Muscarum que de Napelli fructibus Victum querunt, No xx. Cum fuc. Citr. rec. q. f. Mifce. Dosis 3j. ad 3ifs.

Some Practitioners upon the Authority of Avicen, lay he greatest Stress upon some powerful Diureticks, even othe Pissing of Blood, and (having first try'd the Spica ultica, Valeriana, Afarum, Scordium, &c.) for that End direck ect Cantharides. The Country People mix the Scaranto Oyl-Olive, half a Dozen or more to a Pint, and hen drinking frequently of the Oyl 3j. or 3ij. at a Time.

The keeping open several Blifters, when there are signs of this approaching Madness, is of great Service. being apply'd to the Arms, Thighs and Legs, and kept

of the Use of the Cantharides inwardly on these d and Occasions, their Preparation, Dose and Way of Exhibitiaful in on, consult the foresaid Mead t, who hath cited Baccins or the and Boccone the Italian for the same Purpose.

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But after all, the greatest Stress by many Authors, laid on the Submersion or plunging into Salt or Sea-Water, or where that cannot be done, the Bathing in the which is fresh: Which however Calius Aurelianus, Auton. Celsus and others seem to depreciate and undervalue has many learned and samous Men for Advocates: But sinding already this Chapter like to exceed in Length, must refer the Reader for farther Satisfaction in the Estates of that Element upon humane Bodies, at the Tim of their Immersion, and the mechanick Solution of the same Estates, to some late Treatises of cold Bathing, and to what Dr. Wainwright in his History of Nonnatural and Dr. Mead in his Essaies aforesaid, have deliver thereupon.

I shall smish my Discourse of these Bites of the Mad Dog, with two or three Cases which happen'd here a Home, the one of a Patient of my own, an other very re markable and more particular, from Dr. Lister; with

Third from Dr. Howman.

The former which I presented to the Royal Society by my good Friend and Acquaintance (at that Time) the de

ceased Dr. Ed. Tyson, was as follows.

In the Year 1688, there was brought to us for Cure Child of about 3 Years of Age, who had just then re ceiv'd a large Wound upon the Masseter Muscle, by the Bite (as it proved) of a Mad-Dog: The Wound wa treated with Digestives, and in short Time discharged laudable Pus, incarning after, and in about three Week Time was cicatrifed, when upon shutting of it up, the Child was seized with a Fever and great Palpitation The Night following he grew delirious, and the succeeding Day the Malignity had made such Impression upon the Nerves, as did excite very strong Irritations in the Muscles, by convelling of their Fibres: Neither was the Brain free from the morbid Taint, which manifested it felf in a strange unusual Distortion of the Eyes, and great Fierceness of the whole Vilage, constant Vigil and Trembling, with a repeated fnatching up of the lower law, as if he would have bir what came a nigh him. His Voice was utter'd with a strange Hoarlness, and resembled that of a Dog Barking: He was moreover infelted with a Singultus, and conftant Foaming at the Mouth, being no fooner sensible of the Reflection of a Looking-Glass (which out of curiofity, I presented before him) but he threw

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threw his Head backwards with great Violence, and continu'd barking and snapping at all about him: The Evening ensuing, notwithstanding such Alexipharmacks as had been exhibited, he sunk under the Force of these cruel Symptoms. After Death the Belly presently was instanced, the Superfice of the Body appeared livid, and the Muscles of the Face contracted so as to form the Spasmus Cynicus,

The Second from Dr. Lifter thus.

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James Corton, of York, a very strong and well built young Man, was bit with a Mad-Dog in the Right-hand; the Wound heal'd of it felf, and the Thing was forgot. After about 5 or 6 Weeks, he complains of a Pain all over his Bones, but especially his Back and round about his Stomach, looks very pale, hollow ey'd, &c. The third Day after this Complaint, viz. Sunday, March 11. 1687; he call'd for Burnt-Brandy, drank it, went to Bed and vomitted it up; after this he had a reftless Night, and in the Morning found himself very ill, with a strong Rising in his Stomach, and tho' no Thirst, yet an Impotence to drink and even to swallow his Spittle, which was Death to him as he often faid. Diascordium and a Bottle of Cordial-Water was brought to him by an Apothecary that Morning: The Diascord, he took, but was not able to drink of the Cordial one Spoonful. This on Monday Morning: About one a Clock that Day I first saw him. and found him upon his Bed, his Pulle very flow and fometimes unequal, but not unless frighted from the rifing of his Stomach, his Flesh cold, his Tongue not dry but flexible and moift, a little white. I cauled him to rife off the Bed and fet him full in the Light, and then because he mightily complain d of I know not what Sicknels about his Stomach, I offer'd him of the Cordial, but he started and trembled at the Approach of it: This I exceedingly admir'd, wherefore I call'd for a Glass of Wine or Water, and a Tumbler of Water was brought me up, which I gave him to drink, but he vehemently flarted at it, and his Stomach swel'd and role after I know nor what odd and strange Manner; and I could then find his Pulle very trembling and difturb'd, I ftill urg'd him to drink, but as I put it forwards to his Mouth, he the more affrighted, drew back his Head and fighed, and cy'd it with a most ghastly Look not without Screeking and Noise. This soon convinced me that it was Aque X Pavor :

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Pavor: I forthwith order'd a Vein to be open'd in the Arm that was bit, caus'd the Wound to be scarify'd and drawn with Veficatories, and the same Plaister to be apply'd to the Neck and Legs and the Infide of the Arms; I order'd the usual and fam'd Antidotes to be given, as of Theriaca, Cinis Canc. Ruta, Agaricus, &c. in Bolus's: for 'tis to be noted that folid Things in a Spoon he could take, but yet not without much Trembling, Fear, and Caution, and an earnest Request that no Body would fuddenly offer them to him, but give them into his Hand gently, and then he would by Degrees steal his Hand folily towards his Mouth, and of a sudden chop the Spoon in, and swallow what was in it, Velut Canis ad Offam: And this he did more greedily and readily than any other Man could do. Of these Antidotes in Bolus he took 3i. every Hour, and always in this Manner for at leafta

Dozen Times taking.

Drink was proffer'd him in the Night, but he could not fee it, without Horrour, and the same Motions from his Stomach: Nay he did affirm, that as often as by chance he swallow'd any Spittle, it went to his Heart, even as though he fhould die that very Moment. This Night paffed wholly without any Sleep or Reft. Tuefday Morning I view'd his Blood which was both as to the Serum and Cake well colour'd, and in fuch Proportion as usual in healthy Persons, and of good Consistence: He had now a violent Fever upon him and a. very quick Pulle: Water was offer'd him by my Order, but in Vain, he begging he might die unmolested, nothing being such a Terrour to him as the Approach of Drink. I then with much Difficulty perswaded him to cast himself cross the Bed upon his Belly (for he had his Cloaths loofly about him) hanging his Head over the other Side, perswading my felf that this Posture might be advantagious to his Drinking, fince that in the erect Posture of a Man, he could not so much as endure the Approach of Liquor; in this Posture then of a Dog, he suffer'd a large Bowl, fil'd with small Beer, to be brought under his Head, and imbracing it with Raptures of Joy, he declar'd he was infinitely refresh with the Smell of it: That he now faw it with Delight, and affur'd us he should be able soon to drink it all off: And he that but now thought himself a dying Man, talked pleasantly, and said many passionate Things to his Brother, Wife, &c. wonderfully extelling

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this Invention, and thanking me for it: He endeavour'd with great Earnestness to put down his Head to it, but could not, his Stomach role as aften as he open'd his Lips: At length he put out his Tongue and made towards it, as though he would lap: But ever as his Tongue never so little touched the Surface of the Beer, he started back, affrighted: And yet all this while was pleas'd with the Thoughts of drinking, and would not suffer the Maidservant to take it away from under his Head, and if she did a little withdraw it, he faid he followed it by the Smell with Delight, fnuffing with his Noftrills. After a long Time being mightily toild, he alledged that the faint Smell of the Small-Beer hindred him from drinking. and therefore defir'd a Bowl of Ale which was brought him: But after much striving and exerting his Tongue a thousand Times, he could not drink of it, and lapping with great Affrights, as oft as his Tongue touched it, he flarted back with his Head, bringing it down again gently to the Bowl a hundred Times, but all in vain: And in this Posture, what upon his Belly, what upon his Hands and Knees, he kept himself at least an Hour, thus tantalizing himself, but it was not in his Power to drink. then gave him a Quill which confifted of 2 or 3 Joynes, the one End in his Mouth, the other in the Liquor, but he could not manage it, nor luck no more than a Dog. I perswaded him to give over and lye down, which he did, and not long after my going away, he fell into a Convulsion Fit, bit and fnarl'd and catcht at every Body, and foam'd at the Mouth: After this Fit was over, he took an Elleborism in a Bolus, which was taken like the reft and very willingly by him: It wrought about three or four Times very plentifully, and he declar'd himfelf wonderfully at ease by it, but yet now and then fell convulled, and then always infentible. And after four Hours I return d to him again, and found the Minister with him. he talked very fenfibly to him, prayed very earnestly with him, faying the Prayers after him, and defired the Sacrament, which in these Circumstances could not be given.

He was again sollicited to drink, and he now readily enough put himself into the former Posture, and with as much Earnestness as ever, used all the little Shifts to drink, while the Bowl was under his Head, but all in rain: He had a little Silver Tumbler, fil'd with Drink,

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put into his Hand, which suddenly, when he had as it were stolen it near his Mouth, he would have thrown into his Throat, as he did the Bolus's: But it hit against his Teeth, and sell into the Bowl: I cannot say he ever went to Stool or made Water all this Time, and therefore had a Clyster given him, but upon parting with it, which he did immediately, almost as soon as given, he died convused: but his not making Water, as well as a troublesome Priapism which he complained of when upon his Knees, might proceed from the Blistering-Plaisters as well as the Disease.

That nothing may be wanting which relates to this Case; the Day after his Interment, I accidentally met with his Cozen, Mrs. S. who told me that her Daughter was in Fear, for just that very Day Fortnight before his Death, she had been at his House, and he would go home with her to her Mother's: That she remembred his Hand trembled and his Body shaked, that he was in a cold Sweat, and in great Disorder, so that she askt him what he ail'd: He told her that after his Work (for he was an Upholsterer) it had been of late usual with him, and which was remarkable, the very Dog which bit him, came at that Time along with him to her Mother's House, and was alive and well at the Man's Death.

To this we may add, that Mr. Widdow, a Mercer, doth affirm, that about the very Time that Mr. Corton was thought to be bit by Mr. Suction's Dog, a black Dog, which he verily believes to be the same, came and bit a Whelp of his in the Shop: The next Day the Whelp ran mad up and down the House, and bit him and the Maid in the Leg and dy'd that very Day. About a Month after he was bit, he found himself not well, and was troubled with a Pain at his Heart, and had a Fearfulness and Trembling upon him, and got no Rest for three Nights: Upon which he had himself blooded, and found himself better: His Maid doth not yet complain of any Harm.

The Remarks which the learned Dr. makes upon this Business, are these, which however taking up a little more of our Reader's Time, yet surely every ingenious Man will think them very necessary to be adjoyned to

this fingular History.

It is very hard saith he to give any probable Reason of this Aqua Pavor: What Galen (de Theriaca) says of their much covering Water, because of the intolerable Thirk

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upon them, agrees not with our Case: For this Man would often fay that he was not thirfty, which also appear'd by the Moisture and Flex bility of his Tongue: Nor was he distracted as Galen would have them, but all the Time in his Wits, discoursing rationally. What Julius Palmarius means by the third Paroxysm of an Hydrophobia, I cannot understand, for this Man had the Difease upon him continually from the first Moment to his Death, which was near 48 Hours without any Intermif-Dioscorides treats of it most soberly, and is to be credited. Quidam, Qui jam Aque Metum sentirent, sumpto Helleboro, simulac primum Morbi impetum experirentur, sanati sunt : Nam & jam vitio tentatos nemo unquam servare potest : This very well agrees with our Case, the latter Person who had a Sense of the Evil, had it prevented by Bleeding, but our Man which had the Evil, that is the Aque Pavor upon him, not Bleeding, or the most famed Antidotes, or even Hellebore could in the least save. tho' not very untimely given him.

The Case indeed so rarely occurs, that it cannot be observed in all due Circumstances, in order to its clearer Understanding and consequently Cure: We shall venture however to lay down some few Things to solve it by.

First. That 7. Corton had some of the organick Parts of his Body transform'd into, or affected after the Nature of a Dog, especially the Gula, Tongue, &c. so that what was offer'd to him in the erect Posture of a Man. was very frightful as well as difficult for him to take, because against his new Nature, as much as it would be for us to get a Dog to drink, standing upon his hinder Legs. But yet this is not all, for when he was turned upon his Belly, and would have acted the Dog, he yet could not drink, and tho' he frequently put out his Tongue and lapt, yes he could not endure to take any Thing into his Mouth of Liquor, as though something had hindred him within, therefore we might imagine he was also convulsed in those Parts or swelled; but this we cannot grant, for the contrary does plainly appear, because he could cast any Thing into his Mouth and swal-low it, as he did very many Times stiff Bolus's, more nimbly as to the Swallow, than any Man reasonably could be supposed to do that was so weaken'd.

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Secondly, That his Spittle was envenom'd, for as oft as he swallow'd it (his Stomach vehemently abhorring it) it went to his Heart (as we fay) and was even prefent Death to him. And so liquid Things coming nearer to the Consistence of Spittle, might the rather movere Salivam: And therefore gave him a greater Terror and Difficulty to [wallow than folid Things : And that his Spirtle chiefly was infected with the Venome of the Dog, feems probable from these Reasons also, 1. Because the Dog bit him whose Spittle alone to be venomous to the Touch, there are many credible Inftances in medical His tory. 2. He was almost like a Dog in the Mouth, viz. where are the proper Organs of the Saliva. 3. The Bite of a Man so bitten, is a like infectious, but otherwise innocent. But it may be askt how comes it to infect his Spittle, and not other Humours and the Blood? I anfwer, the Blood in Part was undoubtedly affected, as the Symptoms arising before the Aqua Pavor (which yet is the only true Pathognomonic of the Disease) demonstrate, Again the Blood is not one Liquor, but many, circulated together in one fet of common Vessels: And so it might infect that Liquor, which it was most a Kin to, as the Saliva of a Dog to the Saliva of a Man.

The Third and Last from D. Howman as follows.

On Wednesday at Evening, Od. 1. 1684. I was call'd to a Patient at Norwich, who about fix Weeks before, had been bitten by a mad Fox, on the Right-hand: He began to be indispos'd the Saturday before, with running Pains, yet To well as to be abroad next Day at Church. On Monday, his Pains grew more troublesome, and the Day following much worse, especially on his Right-hand, Arm, Shoulder and Back: But not to Confinement. On Wednesday (I know not by whose Advice) he took a Dole of the common puring Spirit of Scurvy-Grass, which gave him 7 or 8 Stools, and made him very faint and weak: So I found him, and complaining that he could not use his Right-hand (it beginning to be para-Tytical) tho' his Pains were much abated there; and where elfe they had been most troublesome, excepting only on the lower Parts or small of his Back: Where they soon after vanisht also. He told me he bled freely at the Wounds the Fox had made, and that they healed without any farther Trouble, than now and then a little girding Pain on that Hand and Arm: And further faid (to please his

Of venomous Bites.

his Friends) he had taken a white Pouder of an Apothecary, and believed himfelf in no Danger of what was feared (for I had discovered the Danger I apprehended in his Condition) tho' the Aque Pavor did not yet appear: His Heat was much increased, and his Pulse intermitted every fifth or fixth Stroak, but on the right: Side only, which I again and again examin'd, finding no Variation. He also looked ghastly and thin, but his Eyes sparkling and fiery: I prescrib'd the best temperate Antispasmodick and Antiparalytick Remedies I knew. to be mixt with the Specificks of common Use in an Hydrophobia, thus much on Wednesday at Night. Next Morning he complain'd his Night had been reftless, that then he had wholly loft the Use of his Right-hand, and tho' the Pains were more abated, yet he was very hot and uneafy: His Pulse then was much stronger than over-night, but intermitted on the Right-fide only, as before: His Countenance was fomewhat more ghaftly, yet his Veins very full, as in Initio & augmento Febris, and no Hydrophoby appearing, I advised him to bleed fix or leven Ounces at the Left-Arm (the Right being Paralitical) and the Continuance of what I had prescrib'd before, He bled eight Ounces very freely, the Blood well colour'd but very thick. After I left him the great Symptom abpear'd, and in my Absence an other was consulted, who gave him many Remedies. At my Return out of the Country on Friday, at fix at Night, his Heat was very great and his Pulse very high, and intermitted then on both Wrifts, and if any Thing were offer'd him to drink, flanding or fitting, he flarted as if his Head would have fallen backwards off his Shoulders, but when laid upon his Pillow could (tho' with great Difficulty and Uneafiness) now and then get down a Spoonful. He looked then very thin and ghaftly, and feem'd shy or afraid of every Body that came luddenly near him, telling them that they stifled him or stopt or hindred his Breath in coming fo haftily to him. His Reason was all along very good and (as some observ'd) better than in his Health; his Voice was broken and imperfect, as theirs whole Tongue and other Organs of Speech are growing Paralytical. I faw him again at ten that Night, when all Symptoms were growing worse; yet he could then walk out of one Chamber into another with very little Help. and between twelve and one next Morning he dy'd. without XA

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In a Moment there had been a total Paralysis.

For the Solution of these Appearances, as also for Information about other Remedies, much esteem'd in these Cases, together with some farther Examples of the same we must refer our Reader to the Philof. Trans. abridg'd * whence these were extracted, whilst after so much Tragedy, we present him with a Tale or two more pleasant, I. From Philoftratus in his Life of Apollonius Tyaneus + where he acquaints us that a Boy being bitten by a mad Dog, and having all the Gestures and Actions of that Creature, barking and running about upon all Four, fitting on his Buttocks upon his two hind Legs: Apollonius out of Pity to the Youth, calls for the People of the Town, and gives them a Charge to enquire after the Dog that bit him: They denying that they knew of any, and that the Hurt was done some Distance from the Town, he calls to one Damis, describes the Dog, and tells him he should find him stand Trembling at such a Fountain, desiring the Water, but being afraid to drink! Take him, faith he, adde and whisper only in his Ea that I call him: Accordingly Damis performing his Melfage, returns with the Dog howling by him, who lying down at the Feet of Apollonius, he is commanded to lick the Boy's Wounds, who straight returned to his right Mind, knew his Friends, and drank Water from the Fountain, which is a Remedy for Madnels, faith the Historian, provided the Person bitten, dare meddle with

\$ Sorm. 4. Tract. 4. Cap.

2. The Relation of Nich. Florent. ‡ seems of a like Stretch with this, of that good natur'd Dog, that althor run mad, was so obedient to his Master bidding him run straight to a River two Miles off, and drown himself, taking Care he hurt no Body by the Way, that punctually performing his Master's Orders, he march'd off and never more was heard of.

• Pract. lib.
6. Part 8.
Cap. 31.

3. Sennertus hath borrow'd a come-tragical Story from Weinrichius, who speaks of a Maid that by seeing a Criminal publickly beheaded, was seized with the Falling-sickness, being stighten'd at the Sight of the Execution; and for her Recovery having taken much Physick in vain, was at length perswaded by the good Wives about her, to drink Cats Blood, as an undoubted Cure for that Distemper. After which she appear'd in a Man-

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ner metamorphosed into the Nature of that Creature, and at certain Intervals (Credat Quis?) would mew, leap, scratch and play as a Cat; as also privately set upon and catch Mice, and contract her self so as to pass through Holes (angustissimis foraminibus, saith the Author,) whilst the Violence of the Disease lasted: But enough (if not already too much) of this.

It is the Opinion of some learned Men, that a Diftemper of Kin to this, and producing the Hydrophobia, may be engendred in the Body without a Bite or Hurt from a Dog or other venomous Creature: Marcellus Donatus gives several Instances; Pet. Salins another; Falix Platerus one very remarkable, of a Woman being thut one of the City, staying upon some extraordinary Occasion 'till the Gates were fasten'd up, and left all Night alone. was so scar'd or frighten'd, that being brought next Morning to her House, would neither swallow Wine. Water, Broath, or other Liquor, not being able to touch them or fuffer them in her Sight, and after eight Days dy'd under this Consternation, or rather Hydrophobical Diffraction. Malpighi of another, viz. a Woman falling into an Aque Pavor, occasion'd by a Bite she receiv'd from her Child during an epileptick Paroxysm.

We shall speak next to the Bite of the Viper, the Poifon of which Creature, altho' it produce not Symptoms lo surprizing as some of those mention'd from the Dog : yet doth it more suddenly diffuse its Virulency to the Animal Juices, and raise a greater Hurricane in the nervous Fluid, by its toxick Quality, in few Hours, than the other in many Days or Weeks; so that there is no doubt a Difference vastly wide in the two Venoms: But to distinguish them specifically, or affert in what their Essence doth confift, or of what Sort of Particles their Sales or other component Principles are formed, is very difficult to explicate, and besides our Purpose (if we could) to determine. That they offend not by their manifest Qualities, is affirm'd by many of the Ancients, who tell us of their being inimical to the human Frame, in tota Substantia, and that they operate thereon by some certain Qualities, which wanting this Knowledge of Unfolding, they call'd Occult: And it appears they were as little acquainted with the Manner and Place of its Secretion also, while they believ'd it made out of the Gall in this Creature, and carry'd by some fancy'd Vessels to the Gums.

Signi-

Signior Redi the Italian, more truly places the Seato this particular Venome in a yellow Juice separated by certain Glands about the Sides of the Head, and thene by a proper Duct, lodged in peculiar membranous Bags fituate on the Jaws; and at the Time of giving the Wound, projected with a certain Imperus from the same through the Cavity of the Fangs, made hollow for that Purpole: Whilft Monfieur Charas, a French-Man, on the other Hand, will not allow this yellow Juice it felf in be the Poilon, which he placeth in the Orgalm or Fun of the Creature's Spirits, irritated or provoked to revenue her felf on them that offend her, and makes the faid Juice the Vehicle only to convey it. To prove this, he faith himself hath often tasted the yellow Liquor of these Bags, without the least Disturbance, and to obviate the Objection that the same Poison tasted, or let into the Stomach, may have its Salts blunted or sheathed by the Juices, and so become innoxious, when the same would have deadly Effects, let into the Blood by Means of a Wound: He fays further that he not only tafted it when his Mouth happen'd to be excoriated, but that also having wounded several Creatures, he inftil'd this Liquor into the Wounds, which produced no ill Effects.

Dr. Mead, with great Reason, in his Effays takes Part with the Italian, especially confirm'd by some other Ex-* Dr. A- periments made by an other Physician * at Paris, with the poisonous Liquor, which proved deleterious to several Creatures, being collected and apply'd to the wounded Parts, as if the same had been cast in by the Viper het felf inraged, altho' at the same Time he grants some Share at least, the Spirits have in the Production, when he owns the Mischief may differ among other occasional Causes, according to the greater or leffer Rage of the

Viper, at the Time of inflicting the Hurt.

This Butiness is farther decided, beyond Controverly, by the Experiments of Dr. Francini as well as Areskine's; the Former of which are inserted in the Philos. Transact. communicated by Mr. Plate; but recommending the Reader, defirous of Satisfaction in the Anatomy of that Creature, as well as of its Poilon, to the Peruial of those Authors: I shall produce some Cases with the Method of Curing, after having described the common Symptoms, which Sennerius reckons up as follows.

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First, saith he, from the Wound iffues forth pure Blood; after a bloody Sanies, spumous or frothy and eruginous; the Part it felf not only swelling, but the whole Body also appearing according to the different Disposition of the Humours disposed to Corruption, now reddiff, now greenish, livid or blackish: There is present great Pain, violent Heat, livid, with adust Pustules someimes rifing about the Wound, attended with cholerick Vomitings, Vertigo, Hickup, burning Fever, Dyfury, cold Sweats, Trembling, Swooning, difficult Breathing, with other grievous Symptoms, killing the Patient in lew Hours Time, at farthest in three Days : With these are reckon'd a quick, tho' low Pluse, Pains sometimes about the Navel, and the Colour of the Skin often changing Yellow, as in the Jaundice; but the Signs both Diagnostick as well as Prognostick, may be farther gather'd from the subsequent Cases, the First of which being very remarkable, we shall insert from Charas himfelf *, who must be allow'd to have taken great Pains in these Enquiries, how fond so ever he might be of an per. ch. 1. p. Hypothesis, which rather than abandon, he quitted, as it 74, 75, 76. feemeth, even Truth it felf. . Cc.

A Gentleman twenty-five Years of Age, had been by Chance, faith he, the Day before at my House, when hive or fix Dozen of Vipers were brought thither; he would needs fee them immediately; and I being defirous to farisfie his Curiofity, drew out of the Veffel one of the Vipers: he was not contented to fee her, but took her in his Hand, and kept her there for about a large Quarrer of an Hour, fuffering her to turn and wind her felf about his Hand and Arm, the Viper not fo much soffering to bite him, then he ty'd her about the Neck, and so having hanged her, pulled off her Skin and empty'd her of her Guts to examine them. I am affured that he would have been foundly bitten at that Time, if the Viper had been vexed; but not having been fo, and being pleas'd to breathe another Air than that of the Veffel where the had been long that in, the let her self be ty'd, after which she could not do that Mischief which certainly she would have done, if she had not been ty'd.

But this prov'd quite otherwise the next Day; for this Stranger being come again to my House, at the Hour of the Affembly, he saw one of the Vipers upon the Table, which

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which had been held a long While between Pincers, and was much angered; he would rake her with his naked Hand, though he was earneftly warn'd to forbear, it being represented to him, that he had been too bold already the Day before: He had no sooner taken her in his Hand, but the turn'd her Head to bite him, and with one of her great bent Teeth, the laid hold on the lateral inward Part of his right Thumb, a little above the Situation of the Nail; the Pricking appear'd no more than that of a Pin, and it feem'd to us not deep, and on the Surface we only faw a very small Hole, with a little Redness, so it was not discernable but by its Colour: There was not upon or about this Hole any Sign of that vellow Liquor contain'd in the Bags about the great Teeth, and which is wont to be fled upon the Wound, when a Viper bireth deep; yet the Pricking caused some Pain to him at the very First, but the Finger swelled not of it, no Intumescence appearing but some Hours after, as we shall relate more amply in the Sequel.

It was found proper to scarify the Part wounded, and to make strong Ligatures above the Place bitten, both to stop the Effects of the Venome, and to discharge the wounded Part of the same; but the Patient opposed these Means, not believing them necessary, and he could very hardly be perswaded to endure any Scarification: After which he endur'd also an Iron Spatule very hor, and heated over and over again, held very near to the prick'd Place, and which was done to keep the Pores open, and to setch back or draw out some Part of the Poyson; mean while we made the Patient take two Drams of

Theriaque in half a Glass of Wine.

In less than half a Quarter of an Hour after the Pricking, the Patient felt some Debility, and call'd for a Chair; he grew at the same Time very pale, and his Pulse was found very low, very quick, and even interrupted. These Accidents were follow'd by convulsive Motions, and Stiffness of his whole Body, chiefly of his Neck and the Muscles of his Head; he then also complaining of a very great Pain towards his Navel, and there appear'd a Coldness in his extreme Parts, and in the whole Face, which was cover'd with little Drops of cold Sweat; his Lips also were swell'd, especially the Lower; and finding himself urged by the Pains about his Navel; and a Disposition to go to stool, he rose, and having voided some

me Excrements, fainted away, foon after Vomiting conly all the Theriaque he had taken, but all he had ren at Dinner, which was yet undigefted; we made afte to succour him, and found him so feeble that he as not able to go up again to the Chamber whence he as come down; and in Regard his Pulse continu'd rak, low, quick and unequal, and his Swoonings freent as well as his cold Sweats, it was thought feafonaeto give him a Dram of Viper Pouder in Theriacal and uduus Benedictus Water, and to apply a great Plaister Theriaque upon the Heart and Stomach; but he soon jected what he had taken. One also came to give him me of the Orvietan, mix'd with new Powder of Vies, but he vomited up that also, and defired to be put on a Bed, and to have other Help administred to him; ring all which Time he neither wanted his Senses, nor Use of Reason, notwithstanding all the Feebleness of Body, and he had had great Aversion to the Orvietan, wing no Faith at all in it, and not consenting to take it. out of Respect to some of those that were present ho had preffed it upon him.

This Vomiting not giving Time to the Remedies, to over and communicate their Vertue to the noble Parts, was judg'd very proper to have Recourse to the volatile alt of Vipers, because that being very subtil and exteding fit to be quickly convey'd to all the Parts, even be most remote, the Parient might thence feel the Estats with more Speed and Essicacy, than from all the ther grosser Remedies, which having been rejected as soon as they were taken, had not had Time to be made stectual by the Stomach, nor to impart their Vertue

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We therefore caused to be dissolved, a Dram of this solatile Salt of Vipers in Theriacal and Carduus Water, and gave him about a Quart of this Mixture; he kept it a little While, and then cast up Part of it, mingled with Store of Phlegm very viscous: We made him take another like Quantity of the said Mixture, which he also kept for some Time, and then vomitted up what might have remain'd of it in his Stomach, and therewith also much Phlegm. We continu'd thus giving him more of the said Composition as sast as he vomitted it up; and there were also given him several Clysters to appeale the violent and stubborn Pains which he selt about his Navel; his Lips

remaining still swell'd, his Pulse naught, and his Sweet cold, as well as his Faintings continuing very long : But having perfitted in the Use of the volatile Salt, his Vo miting ceased, and he kept the eighth Dose in his Belly which was given him about four Hours after the Hun the Symptoms lessen'd from that Time, the Cold begin ning to retire, and giving Place to the natural Hea which appear'd fufficiently about five Hours after the Pricking; his Pulse returned and was even and from but somewhat high. It was about ten a-Clock at Nich that the most troublesome Accidents disappear'd. The Pa tient was happy in his Unhappiness, in that he was the speedily succour'd: I left him not before his Mortal Ac cidents had ceased, and then he was carried to his Lodge ings, whither I accompany'd him and faw him out to Bed; and by the Advice of those Persons who frequent ly visited him during his Distemper, I made a Mixim of 3i. of Confect. de Hyacineb. and of as much of the Confect. Alcherm. with 3j. of Syr. Limon, and iv of Ag Card, which was given him at three Times, from three Hours to three Hours: There were also given him Slices of Citron Suggar'd, he rook good Broaths and drank Prisan made of the Rad. Soorgon. Raf. C. C. cum Syr. Li mon. He drank also sometimes a little Wine, with the Confect, Alcherm. dissolv'd both in his Broth, as also in the Prisan.

This is a Thing remarkable, that during all the great Accidents his Finger was not changed, and there ap peared not any Swelling upon it, but that began when thole Accidents ceased. In the mean Time the Pains a bout the Navel continu'd, though they were in some little Degree abated, which obliged the Physicians often to prescribe him Clysters: His Belly was a little stiff but not swell'd, his Tongue was whitish but not dry, his Eyes faint and wan, his Countenance pale, and his Lip ftill (welled.

The Swelling of the Finger extended it felf that Night the Oil of Scorpions compos'd by Matthiorus, mixt with the Queen of Hungary's Water; but notwith-that standing this Anointing, the Tumour passed on to the that standing this Anointing, the Tumour passed on to the that standing this Anointing, and Redness, and advanced to was the Eye; it was thought fit to apply Fomentations made Han of the Rad, Angelic. Imperat: Carlin, Ariftoloch, cum Sum

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nit. Scord. Centaur. Absynto. Hyperic. Calament. in Vino Alb, cold. and withal to continue Embrocating with the ol. Scorp. Altho' all was done with great Care, yet here appeared no great Effect upon it, the Patient was queamish and once vomited up his Broath, but this Voning continu'd not. He always used the same internal nd external Remedies, and the same Food. hough he found his other Limbs in good Condition, and Pulse very equal and moderate, nor had any Drought, Heat or Pain in the Rest of his Body, yet was that of e Navel obstinate, and the Swelling and Redness of the Hand and Arm still increased; and from the Beginning the third Day it had seized on the Shoulder of the me Side, and descended to the Arm-pit upon the whole heaft, and all the neighbouring Parts, and even the hole Region of the Liver, notwithstanding the conmual Use of the Fomentations, and the Oil of Scorpis. All those Considerations joyned to the hot Season herein we were, made us apprehend least the Gangrene ould strike to these Parts. It was believ'd, that since coutward Remedies which had been judged most exedient, had proved successels, Recourse must be had to pernal ones, which induced the Physicians to give him the Evening of the third Day, 3j. of the Root of Conmerva in Pouder dissolv'd in Cordial Waters, with as such Confect. Alkerm. but we saw no Abatement of the edness, Swelling and Pain; on the contrary we obhved that the Swelling seemed to seize on the lest Side. her we had very well examin'd all Things, we found very necessary to return to the Use of our inward Renedy, which had struck the great Stroak, and had had a sanifest good Operation, I mean the volatile Salt of lipers; this was on the Morning of the fourth Day after be Biting: So we gave him half a Dram of that Salt difolv'd in Ziv. of Cardum Water, and we order'd that he Night one did work according to our Expectation and Defired with of the Patient did not only sweat abundantly, but sound, and very confiderable Amendment in all the ill Symptoms with that had remain'd: His Pain about the Novel to the out sensible; the Tumour on his Lips, and that which ced to was on the Region of the Liver, Breast, and under the Arm-pits, vanish'd; and that of the Shoulder, Arm and made Sum Bland was much abated, as well as the Rednels and Pain: We thence judg'd that we fould certain cure the Reft; and to compais it, we gave the nex Morning to our Patient a like Dose of that volatil Salt, which made him Iweat again very largely : The Pain of the Navel ceased altogether; the Swelling of the Shoulder was wholly gone, and that of the Arm and Hand much abated, as well as the Redness and Pain, and not to leave the Cure imperfect, though the Parient foun himself exceedingly amended, we gave him next Da another such Dose again, and the Day following on more, whereby the whole Swelling, all the Redness, and all the Pain of the Arm, Hand, and the Finger it fell were diffipared; mean While there was apply'd to the Finger, a little Plaister to cicatrize the Incisions that ha been made there, and which were healed three or fou Days after, which did not hinder the Patient from to ing abroad, and to do his Business as well as if he neve

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had been bitten by the Viper.

Those that stall read this History, and examine all the Circumstances of it, the several and surprising Accident of the Biting of the Viper, which we faw, and the el fectual Operation of the Remedies employ'd to remove them, will therein find ample Matter to exercise their Reason upon, and will soon judge that we had Cause ac curately to inquire, as we have done, into all the Pan of a Viper, to know them well, and what they can do To make a great Number of Experiments upon all in Parts, and to apply our felves to the Preparation of the excellent Remedies that may be drawn from the Body of this Animal, the expaordinary Effect of its volatile Salt in Stopping and in Over-coming; first of all the Venome which so violently exercised its Tyranny over the natural Heat, and all the noble Parts, and which doubtless would have altogether triumphed over them: The Activity, Penetration, and Force of the same Salt, going as it were to find out the Poilon, and expelling it from the remotest Parts of the Body, where it had fortify'd it felf, and whence it endeavour'd to regain the Place it had loft, and where in the mean Time it seemed to despise the ordinary most powerful Remedies. All this, I say, is sufficient to make it to be wondred at, and Men will doubtless aver that the III which Vipers are able to cause, and which every one may eafily avoid, is nothing in Comparison of fuch a Remedy as the same Vipers can furnish, and

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and which may ferve not only to heal their Bitings, but also to overcome many other obstinate Diseases, against

which the ordinary Remedies perform norhing.

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When as Charles the IXth, faith Parey was at Montselier. I went into the Shop of one Farges, an Apothecary, who then made a folemn Dispensation of Treacle, where not facisfying my felf with looking upon the Vipers, which were there in a Glass, ready for the Compolition: I thought to take one of them in my Hands. but whilft that I too curiously and securely handled her Teeth which were in her upper Jaw, cover'd with a Skin, as it were a Cale to keep the Poilon in, the Beaft catched hold of the very End of my Fore-finger, and bit me in the Space which is between the Nail and the Flesh, whence presently there arose great Pain, both by Reason of the Part endued with most exquisite Sense, as also by the Malignity of the Poison: Forthwith I exceeding straitly bound my Finger above the Wound, that to I might press forth the Blood and Poilon, least they hould diffale themselves farther over the Body; I diffolved old Treacle in Aqua Vita, wherein I dipt and moisten'd Cotton, and so put it to the Wound, and within few Days I throughly recover'd by this only Meditine; some use Garlick bearen and apply'd, also Barley-Flower temper'd with Vinegar and Goats-Dung; fome wash with Vinegar, Salt and Honey. Galen writes that the Poilon inflicted by the Bite of a Viper, may be drawn forth by applying to the Wound the Head of a Viper: but others apply the whole Viper beaten to Math.

The fame Author (reciting the Story from Martholus) tells us that he faw a Country-Man, who, as he was Mowing, by Chance cut a Viper in two with his Sithe, which thinking to be dead, he took the one Half, where-on the Head remain'd, without any Fear in his Hand; but the enraged Creature turning about her Head, cruelly bit him by one of his Fingers; which Finger, as Men usually do (especially thinking of no such Thing) he claps into his Mouth to suck out the Blood and Poison, and presently fell down dead. A necessary Caution, one might think, to deter us from an over Curiofity about Experimenting the Nature and Effect of the like Poisons by the Tongue, in Expectation they cannot hurt us that Way; for if the salival Juice by its particular Texture may have Force enough in some, to blunt the Edges of

the venomous Salts, and thereby fecure from Hurt, or some peculiar Idiocras, in others; yet may it bappen to light on those less advantagiously defended or secur'd by either, on whom it preys and acts a dismal Tragedy.

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Thus I could instance in two Persons, who I am satisfy'd loft their Lives by Tafting the Humour flowing from a cancer'd Breast, whilst some others had the good

But the Poilon of the Viper is fo very quick in its Pro-

Luck to come off unburt after the like Curiofity.

gress, that some Authors have immediately propos'd a Ligature above the Part, to stop its hasty Progress, while the Wound being scarify'd, is well drawn to discharge the Poison, or the Joynt taken off before it creeps up far-* Lib 3. ther: Thus Galen * faith, whilft he was at Alexandria, a de Loc. affect. Country-Man, a little Way out of the City, being bitten on his Finger, bound the same hard above the Wound, and came running to a Physician of his Acquaintance, offering the same presently to be cut off, which was done accordingly, and without taking of Medicine, he elcaped any Symptom usually attending afterwards. I knew, fays he, an other, being bit by a Viper as he was Pruning his Vines, with the Bill he had in his Hand straight cur off the bitten Finger, which was after cicatriz'd, and he recover'd without taking any Manner of Remedy to preferve him, or prevent the Danger. On the other Hand where this expeditious Course has not been taken, either to stop the Progress of the Venome in the Parts, or fortify the Spirits against its Conragion by suitable Alexipharmacks, its scarce to be credited how soon the Diseas'd + comm ad is got past Hopes of Recovery. Brassavola + reports, he

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Apior 62. faw one bitten who dy'd in three Hours Time, his whole Body being cover'd with yellow, purple, and black Spots. Amat. Lusitanus tells of two young Lads, who in their Way, meeting with a Viper; the One was boafting that he could take it up in his Hand without Danger; and the other challenging him with Cowardize, for that he durst not do what he brag'd of, the simple Youth takes it up, but had not held it long before the enraged Creature seiz'd upon his Finger, which the poor Boy finding dreadfully to pain in puts in his Mouth, and falls to fucking out the Blood: After which, in Opposition to all that could be done for him, he dy'd prefently. From the same Writer you have an Account of a poor Girl, who going bare Foot with her Mother to carry Provi-

fion to some Harvest Folks in the Fields, was bitten by Viper as the pass'd along, on her right Foot; the Mother haftening back again to the Town with her Daughter, was thinking by the Way what was immediately necessary to be done, and presently it came into her Mind, to flay the farther Progress of the Poison, by Binding of her Leg below the Knee; when after three Hours Time the was brought (as the Author fets down) to him, by which Time there were many red and livid Spots appearing on the Limb, some of which reach'd up unto the Thigh; the Girl, as the Mother related, had vomited up much Choler, and was now feiz'd with great Trembling, Vertigo and Delirium; upon which I order'd the Surgeon present, to scarifie the bitten Part, and round about, as deep as the Parts would allow of, and after to fet on Cups with much Flame; from which great Quantity of black Blood and virulent Sanies were drawn forth. I likewise order'd the whole Leg to be scarify'd, and fuffer'd to bleed 'till it ftop'd of it felf; after which was apply'd a Mixture of Garlick and Thereaca to the Wound, the taking at the same Time Bij. of the Theriaca in 3v. of pure Wine, (a good round Dole) forbiding Sleep as much as possible. (Yet here according to the Composition with us, were above Gr. ij. of pure Opium in the Draught) She took Panada at four Hours Distance boil'd up with Garlick: Next Day, altho' the Tremor continu'd, yet not lo severely; nor was there lo great Oppression at the Heart, the Malignity being call'd off from the more noble Parts to the affected Limb: After which the was order'd to take fasting Jiv. of the Succus Fraxini in her Drink, which doth excell all Antidotes whatever in these Cases, as is noticed by us (says our Author) in our printed Comments upon Dioscorid. the fame Composition as before was continued for three Days to the Wound; in which, as well as those following, the drank this Succus, and grew better, being entirely clear of her Tremblings and Disturbance of Mind; yet from the deeper Scarifications about the Wound, there Rill flowed a Sort of oily Sanies, and the Wounds themselves look'd black; upon which, after four Days, I dress'd them with the Stercus Caprinus, Pulv. Bac. Lauri, cum pauculo Euphorbio & Vino Confed. this being spread on Rags was apply'd to the Places, by which the Sanies, now furning eruginous, was well discharged, and this was

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continu'd for four other Days: Afterwards the ensuing Unguent.

R. Pulv. Aristol. I. Zij. Hastula reg. sive Asphodel. Bryonia, a Zj. Galban. Myrr. a Zs. Ol. Laurin. cum Cera q. s. M f. Unguentum loco morso, bis in Die, spleniss applicandum.

This Remedy was continued for near a Month, the Cure being defignedly protracted for greater Security by Discharge of the Venom. Lastly being healed up with Basilicon, the Child to great Admiration, was restored to

Health.

· Lib. 7.

So great is the Subtilty of the viperine Poyson reported, that in one of the Cases of this Nature collected by Schenkius*, there is a rare Account of a Person going by the Hedge-side, and spying one of these Creatures rolled round, which he thought was dead, he took the same upon his Stick, and after some Time cast it from him: When after betaking himself to the looking after some Sheep committed to his Care, and sitting playing with his Stick (or likely putting the same heedlessy up to his Mouth) in the Night there atose great Instammation upon his Lips with a burning Fever, upon which, consulting his Physician, he was restor'd as if by Miracle, by only taking of the Succus Galega, which as the Historian remarks, grew plentifully thereabouts.

Among other Properties ascrib'd to Urine, by Dioscor. Avicen, and some of the Antients, this hath been reckon'd one, that it is an Antidote for the poylonous Bite of the Viper: To confirm which Z. Lusie. * relates, that being called to a young Girl, bit by one of these Creatures in her little Toe on her left Foot, after about & Hours the Malady was found got up to her Knee, being swell'd with great Blackness, attended with Fever, Thirst and Delirium between whiles. First of all (saith he) I order'd the Parts to be scarify'd, and Cupping-Glaffes put upon them, to draw forth the Venom: I gave her Theriaca, and anointed the Region of the Heart with the Oh Scorp. Matth. She took also the Succus Allii cum Vino; the Pares were dreft with the Stercus caprin. Theriacs and Suc. Ceparum apply'd plaisterwise. She had also prescrib'd for her, the Succus Fraxini, to much celebrated by Paulus and Ruellins for this Purpole: These Remedies having been try'd for 15 Days, the Ichor still flowing from the fearify'd Parts, the Symptoms no whit abated: I be-

† Prax.
Admir. Lib.
3. Obf. 94.

ook my felf to the Th siege both inwardly and outwardy, being the only Alexiphermacon capable of encounter-ing the viperine Poylon, in Galen experimenting in him-But finding Lib. 3. do recourse to Urine; giving 3ij. loc. aff. Cap. 8. elf * as well as in many et no Advantage, I had Youth, mixt with a little or, of that fresh made b Sugar, which she took, fasting, for eight Days together: And after, by this fimple Remedy, was made whole. Let it not therefore (fays the Author) be held contemptible, which altho' Galen, in one Place, calls Auxilium bominabile & execrandum, yet on urgent Occasion, himfelf, as well as other great Physicians, have not disdain'd to recommend it.

If it were lawful for me to give my Sentiments on the bregoing Relation, I should incline to believe, that alhough the Symptoms might not be vanisht altogether, et the Taint being subjugated or brought under, by the ormer Regimen: The Piss might come in luckily and nn away with the Credit of the Cure. Be that as it will, Iam fure I would not lay my own Life upon that (justly I think by some of our Physicians) exploded Remedy, whatever Avicen, Rhasis, Pliny, Mercurialis, Georg. Val: Placent. Dunc. Bornettus, or any others have offer'd in

its Commendation.

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Ardoynus † reports that the Herb Coftus, taken from 31s. to 3j. with Wormwood-Wine or a Decoction of the same 1. de Ven. Plant, is the only Bezoar against the Viper's Infection. Dieso, prescribes the Coagulum. Leporin. Allium, Porrum, Cepa: Among the simple Antidotes also, are reckon'd by Sennertus, the Rad. Asphodel. Tormentil. Gent. Bryon. Arifol rot. Terra Sigil. either separately taken or mixt together 3j. for a Dose, in a Glass of good old Wine or mixt with a little of the Succus Ruta, which will do better. Fracast. + of one of these Simples, tho' outwardly used, 2. de Morb. gives this Relation.

Some Country Men in cutting up of Herbs chanced to be bitten by a Viper lying underneath, and were prelently swell'd up, yet by the Application of the Herb Tormentil immediately to the Places, they were favid

from further Trouble or Danger.

But beyond all these, or even the Snake-stones themselves (some of which were sent over from Java by Sir. Philiberto Vernatti to the R. S.) which have deriv'd the Name from their Power, as it is thought, to imbibe the Y 3 Poyfon.

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Poylon, lay'd close upon the bitten Part: The vipering Preparations, such as the Flesh eaten diverse Ways pre par'd, their Decoctions in Broath, Infusions in Wine their Pouders, Troches, Ge. La above all their volatile Salt chymically extracted, are deem'd the noblest Antipharmaca, to be exhibited in time inwardly, whilft the Oyl prepar'd according to Charas, or the Axungia Viperina mention'd by Dr. Mead, may do more very probably, if as timely apply'd outwardly, than other local Applications: And thus indeed it is found that most Kinds of poylonous Animals are themselves their own Counter-Poylon, even externally laid to the hurt Place, drawing forth the Malignity by a Kind of Sympathy: As hath been frequently feen in the Ol. Scorp. or the Scorpion it fell bruised and apply'd to the stung Place.

Matthiolus boafts much of a Water he had invented which was found to be a real Antidote as well against the Bites of the Viper, as all manner of Poylon: The Truth of which was confirm'd to him, by Thousands of Experiments, more particularly two bitten by the Viper, reduc'd to that desperate Condition, that having agreed upon the Fraight, they were just entring Charon's Boat, when by a Dram of his Bottle, the Voyage was put off and they were called back again : But leaving this his ludicrons Way of talking upon ferious Matters, whoever is minded, may find his Bezoardick in his Comment. Super Prafat.

Lib. fexti Diofcor.

Philof. Trans \$13.

We shall conclude what we have to say upon the Bite of this Creature, with the Narration of a fad Accident, befalling one of our own Country-men, then abroad *, abr. Vol. 2. p. Mr. Richard Burdet, an English Merchant at Aleppo, on the 4th of Oft. 1678, was bit by a Serpent on the left Wrift, near the Pulle towards his Hand : It feem'd at first like two Pricks of a Pin, he immediately vomitted, and his Wrist and Hand began to swell presently, He had some few Days before a Loolenels, which perhaps this increased: He rode easily after he was bit about two Miles home: And as foon as he got to his Chamber, he said he was bit by a Rat (and would not own it was a Serpent) though a Turk accidentally paffing by, said, he saw the Serpent hang at his Wrift, ashe pulled his Hand out of the Refuge, hoping to have taken a Hare that he had courfed in there. He faid he felt no Pain: But a great Defire to fleep: His Arm continu d

nin'd swelling upwards, and grew black. Some little Remedies were used till the rest of the Factory return'd, and then they began to cup and scarify his Arm, he having still no Pain, but great Drowfiness: But was kept waking, to use that little Time he had left, to prepare himself for Death, which he performed exceedingly well. At last the Swelling came up to his Shoulder, and then he complained much, and within a Quarrer of an Hour dyed. He was bit about ten in the Forenoon, and dy'd about three in the Afternoon. His Body swell'd much after Death, and purged. The Snake was like a common Snake for length, his Colour dark fandy, with black Spots: His two Teeth or Fangs are like those of the Rattle-Snake on the upper Jaw, the Poylon lies in the Gums: And wherever they fetch Blood of any Creature, they certainly kill, tho' in some Parts sooner than others : The People of the Country fay, that if as foon as one is bit by a Serpent, they shall suck immediately the Wound. they may be faved: But they must first rub their Gums and Teeth with Oyl, that none of the Poylon may touch my Place where the Skin is broken, and spit out immediately what they luck, every Time washing the Mouth and taking more Oyl. This Serpent will'd a Dog in about eight Minutes Time, biting him at the End of his Ear: And two young Turkies afterwards, in three or four Minutes each, biting them at the End of a Clawand then we poylon'd him with the Oyl of Tobacco out of a Reed-Pipe (that had been much used and not cleanled for a Week or two) and he dy'd in about 2 or 3 Miaures, trembling as foon as the Oyl was dropt into his Mourh.

The Antients were under this Mistake, that the Male-Viper made two Punctures and the Female sour, at the Time of their biting: Whereas Anatomy discovers the Number of their Teeth uncertain in either Sex: There being sometimes six or seven in each Side of the Jaw, as Dr. Mead takes Notice, and sometimes sewer of a younger Growth and lesser Size, besides one, two or three on each Side (of the older and larger poylonous Fangs) sixt perpendicularly to the first Bone of the upper saw, with which the youngest Vipers are provided, that so they may kill their Prey as soon as they come into the

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Philof Trans abr. Vol. 2. p. \$13.

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To these we have already taken Notice of, we stall add the Toad, reckon'd usually by Writers, among Ve nomous Animals, tho' differing very probably in the Ranknels of their Poylon, according to the differing Place and Heat of the same they are bred in. Among us, some believe we are more afraid of them than there is Occasion for, and there have been found those who have been very familiar with them, and that upon some Wager of Frolick have ear them, and commend them for as great Dainties as the Frog : But let not these Peoples foolis Presumption, who have by some singular Accident, as full Stomach beforehand, or some Idiosyncrass, escaped fcot free (as we fay) induce others to take the like Freedom, least they pay dearly for their Folly, as did a Person I knew many Years ago, who putting the Head of one of them into his Mouth for some Time, whether by the Bite or Slaver only of the Creature, communicated to his Tongue and Lips, had, that Night and the new Day, both so swelled that he could not pronounce any Word plain for several Days after, and was in no small Danger of being familht by reason of the said Tumour affecting the back Parts of his Throat, with the Muscles infervient to Deglutition.

Signior Redi inftancing in some who eat these Creatures without Harm, subjoyns, that altho' the Toad may happen to prove no Poyson in the Whole, yet may it invenome outwardly, according to some Parts so and so firred or put into Action; an Example whereof he gives in a Boy, who stumbling on a Toad, and after hurling Stones at it, some Juice from the bruised Toad chanced to light upon his Lips, whereupon they swelled each to about the Thickness of two Thumbs, and he neglecting to use what might be proper to restore them, they have continu'd in that mishapen Size ever since. Philos. Trans.

abr. Vol. 2. p. 797.

* Lib. 4.C. 7. de Ven.

Ardoynus * observes, that as he came from the University of Bologna in Isaly, (where he had newly taken his Doctors Degree) to Pesaro, he saw a young Man who having kill'd a large Toad with his Lance, (by what Way the Poyson was communicated, is uncertain, but) he sell into an absolute Stupour of his whole Body, and lay snorting for two Days together without Pulse. Had I known (says our Physician) as much then as now, I make no Doubt

Doubt I coul'd have recover'd him; from whence we

may suppose the young Man dy'd.

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As remarkable is that of Ferdinandus Ponzettus * of a Lib. 3. C. Person going over his Grounds with a Reed in his Hand, 12. 40 Ven. and therewith transfixing all the Toads he met with. throwing them out into the High-way: When on his Return Home to Dinner, he threw up all he eat, nor did his Vomiting leave him 'till he fed himself with the other Hand, that had not held the faid Instrument. But more tragical yet is the Story which Mizaldus, in his first Cent. of Remarkables recites (told also by 30. Boccatius) of a Gentleman sporting with his Sweet-Heart in the Garden near a large Bed of Sage, who inadvertently pulling of some Leaves, fell to rubbing of his Gums and Teeth, which so soon as he had done, he fell down dead: The young Gentlewoman being carry'd before the Magistrate. upon Suspicion of poysoning the Man, told the Judge that he had only rub'd his Teeth with such a Leaf she had brought with her, and desperately in the Court began to . nie the fame, with the like Event; the dying also thereupon, that she might not be thought to have deprived him of Life without whom the could not live her felf. Upon which, by Order of the Magistrate, the Sage was order'd to be dug up and burnt, when turning up the Ground behold a large and ghaftly Toad appears, which Creature is said to be much delighted with this Plant, and which he (fays our Author) should have first consider'd who compil'd that Verse;

Cur Moriatur Homo, cui Salvia crescit in Horto.

Though Toads want Teeth, saith Parey †, yet with their hard and rough Gums they so straitly press the Part c. 24-they take hold on, that they will force their Poyson thereinto, and so over the whole Body by the Pores of the pressed Part: Moreover they cast forth their Venom by Urine, Spittle, Vomit or Slaver upon Herbs, but chiefly upon Strawberries, which they are reported greatly to affect: Hence many have suddenly and ignorantly catcht their Deaths: A sad Instance whereof he lays down, in the two Merchants near Tholouse, who whilst the Dinner was getting ready, walking into the Garden belonging to their Inn, and gathering some Sage leaves, put them unwasht into their Wine: After which before they

† Lib. 21.

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they had fully din'd, they were feized with a Vertigo and loft their Sight, fainted and had Convulsions, they flam. mer'd with their Lips, and their Tongues appeared black. looking frightfully, continually vomiting with cold Sweats, the Fore-runners of Death, which quickly enfued. Their Bodies becoming after exceedingly swelled, by Reason whereof there was just Suspicion that they had been poylon'd, and the Hoft with all the Servants and Guefts at that Time in the Honfe, were apprehended, and being examin'd, they all constantly and with one Voice afferted their Innocency, affirming that they had all the fame Provision with the dead Parties, of which they had ear and drank, only the Deceased had put Sage into their Wine. A Phylician was aske the Queltion whether Sage might be poylon'd, he answer'd affirmatively, but to come to the Purpole, it must appear whether any venomous Creature hath poyloned the Plant with her Spittle or Sanies: This which was lightly pronounced and only by Conjecture, was by the Eye found true, for at the Roots of this Bed of Sage was found a Hole in the Ground full of Toads, who coming out upon pouring in hot Water, made it credible that the Herb was poyloned by their Whereby you are to under-Slaver or venomous Urine. frand how indifcreetly they act who devour either Herbs or Fruits fresh gather'd, without well washing or rinfing (at leaft) the fame

The same Author forbids the eating of Frogs in the Month of May, because of the Report, that they then

engender with Toads.

Baccius believes that of a whole Family he knew, Prolegom. feeding upon Frogs, the Master only got his Death the p. 38, 39. fame Day: He feeding eagerly as very hungry, upon an empty Stomach, by which the depraved Juices were ftraight drawn into the Veffels, whilft they having had fome other Repaft before, the noxious Particles were longer before they could diffuse and exert themselves, being partly thrown off by Vomit, and partly by a plentiful Loofenels coming on, which were the Means of their Preservation : And thus do our Mountebanks, saith he, who frequent the Market places, having before hand lin'd their Stomachs with Far and unctuous Food, swallow down their Poylon in the Sight of the People, to promore the Sale of their Trumpery and pretended Antidotes: Which keep floating in their Stomach 'till they have

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have an Opportunity to retire and throw it up again. And yet there are some Persons, by a certain Singularity of Temperament, or habitual Use of poisonous Plants and Animals, are able without such Defensative, to digest and overcome them, even as Food or Nourishment that is wholesome: Thus Theophrastus notes of some People in Thrace, who eat whole handfuls of white Hellebore, Mercurialis tells of a Man that could eat Ziv. of Hemlock at once without receiving any Detriment. Thus the Turks are very familiar as well with the Nux Vomica as Opium: Mr. Ramfre fays, himself knew a Gentleman about the Court of K. C. the 1st, who would familiarly eat Toads raw as he found them, without the least Inconveniency. being rather Nutriment unto him, and admitting of perfect Concoction: Altho Parey reports thereof, that it is not only deadly when the Venome is admitted inwardly. but even when sprinkled on the Skin, unless they forthwith wipe the Place, and wash it with Urine or Salt and Water.

Among the Diagnosticks, he reckons the turning Yellow, Swelling, difficult Breathing, Vertigo, Convulfions, cold Sweats, Syncope, &c. to which Sennertus joyns a growing pale and wan, Vomiting, Seminis profluvium, Falling of the Hair and sometimes Falling out of the Teeth, with great Stupour faith Haffenreffer *, which the communicates not only by her Urine, Spittle or Vo- xeior airmit, but her very Breath or Halitus emitted, will affect hodiquor those who fland too near her.

As to the Cure, if the Poylon was receiv'd inwardly, 497. Vomiting is proposed for the immediate Discharge of the lame, together with proper Clysters, and afterwards the common Alexipharmacks, such as the Theriaca or Confect. Damocratis diffolved in a Glass of good Wine, whereby the Patient may be disposed to Sweat, for which others propose some brisk Exercise, or the Use of warm Baths. Sennertus treats the Hurt outwardly much the lame Way with Pare, ordering the Part to be well washed with Man's Urine, Water and Salt, after anointing cum Ol. ex Vitel. Ov. vel Rofac. The reputed Antidotes are Juice of Betony, Plantane, Mugwort, &c. Pliny writeth that their Heart and Spleen resist Poyson, but the bruised Toad or some Preparation thereof like those of other venomous Animals, rightly apply'd, will sympathetically (as reported) extract their own Poyson.

Rondeletius

Lib. 3. P.

Of venomous Bites.

Rondeletius In his Trast de Piscibus affirms the same Things of the deleterious Property of this Creature, with others; yet he says they seldom bite, but cast forth either their Urine, which they gather in a large Quantity in a great Bladder, or else their venomous Spittle or even Breath, against those they meet with or assail: Besides the Herbs which they taint with their said Breath, but much more such as are embued with their Slaver or Urine, are sufficient to destroy those who eat them.

The 'foresaid Haffenreffer afferts in general, that the Bites and Stings of the Reptilia are to be treated much alike with those of the Viper, and serpentine Kind: The Spittle, Urine or other Sanies of the Toad, says he, must be cleansed well away with Urine or Salt-Water, or if the Poyson was taken inwardly, you are to procure Vomiting; and farther to take off all the Symptoms, he extols the Confectio Diasulphuris, thus described by Sera-

pio.

R. Sulph. citr. Sem. Hyosciam. alb. Cardamom. Styrac, Myrr. a 3j. Opij, Croci, a 3ij. Cas. lign. 3vj Pip. alb. 3ij. Terantur, cribrentur & cum Melle conficientur, Doss 3j.

For this Use he likewise takes Notice of the Cancr. fluviat. cum Rad. Gent. given inwardly whilst the Place outwardly hurt may be drest with this following.

Be Alliorum No. iij. Castor. 3j. Terantur & cum Oleo Veteri Misceantur, Applicenturque Emplastri modo.

Vel R. Serapin. Caftor. Af. fætid. Sterc. columb. Calament. Puleg. â 3iij. Ol. Oliv. & Picis, a q. f. m. f, Empl.

Squilla item confert cum farina colt. & farina Orobi cum

Aceto imposit.

Vel B. Nieri, Sinap. Sal. Commun. Sal. Armon. cum Aceto forti fiat Linim.

Ry Allii, Salis, Sterc. Colum. a p. x. Superponantur instar

Emplastri.

The vulgar Opinion, according to one of the last named Authors, is false, viz. that the Toad stone, so called, is found in their Heads, which is esteemed good against Poyson: With which Dr. Brown seems to concur, not for the Impossibility of the Thing, which is so very common in the Heads of Codds, Carps, Perches, also Snails, but for that this other is conceived rather to be a mineral Concretion, of Kin to the Asteria or Lapis Stellaris.

Vulgar Errors, Book 3. Ch. 13. Th

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That the Toad piffeth, according to the Belief and ufuel Accounts of Authors, is false says the Doctor (in the same Chapter); for to speak properly, she doth not urine, nor contain those urinary Parts which are found in other Animals to void that serous Excretion, as may appear unto any that exenterates or diffects them: For therein will be found neither Bladder, Kidnies or Ureters any more than they are in Birds, which altho' they eat and drink, yet for the moist and dry Excretion have but one Vent and common Place of Exclusion, and with the same Propriety of Language, we may ascribe that Action unto Crows and Kites, and this is verify'd not only in Frogs and Toads, but for ought I can discover, that may be true which Aristotle affirmeth, that no oviparous Animal, that is which either spawn or lay Eggs. doth urine, except the Tortoile. The Ground or Ocasson of this Expression might hence arise, that Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or spirt out a dark Liquid Matter behind, which indeed we have observed to be true, and a venomous Condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their Urine, not only because they want those Parts of Secretion, but because it is emitted averfely or backward by both Sexes.

That this Creature dry'd, and lay'd behind upon the Neck, stops bleeding at Nose, is an old Tradition; but whether it Effects otherwise than by the Fear (which of any Kind, is known to moderate the Course of this Fluid) the Patient may labour under from the Knowledge of so horrid a Creature's touching him, is by my self truly held disputable, who have never seen any great Feats it did, where this Fear was absent, or the Subject of the Experiment incapable of it. But if this Way it be useless, there are two other Preparations highly valuable in the Judgment of some able and learned Physicians, to compensate in some Measure, its Malignity or Poyson, the one is the Pulvis Athiopicus mention'd by Dr. Bate, and to be found in the Pharmacop, thus directed, with the Vertues specify'd.

Re Bufones Viventes No. 30. vel 40. Comburantur in olla nova ad cineres Nigros & fiat Pulv. subtilissimu. Dos. 38s. vel ultra, in Variolis, &c. Vel in Moribundis Auxilio certe fuit. Sunt quoque qui mirè bunc commendant in Hydrope curando.

Of venomous Bites:

This Preparation is reported also to afford Help in Cancers, being taken internally and apply'd externally on the Ulcer, imbibing the corrolive Humours and overcoming the Malignity of the same.

The other, with which we shall close this long Chapter, tho not the only, is a prime Ingredient, in the Antipestilential Amulet, highly recommended for that Purpose, by Guil. Fab. Hildanus * and in his Letter to Sennerous thus set forth.

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There is no Room for you to doubt, but that the Amuler prepar'd of Arsnick, the Pouder of Toads, &c. worn about the Neck in Time of Pestilence, hath real Force against that Insection, by Way of preservative. Cosmus Slotanus that samous Surgeon and my honour'd Master, held in greatest Esteem with his Prince the Duke of Cleeve, had always the same in great Repute, after long Experience thereof, as he often affirm'd to me, on Persons of all Ages; upon which I after order'd it my self with great Advantage.

And in his Letter to Aubertus he writes thus.

This Amulet is worthy Recommendation, and so highly esteem'd that in Times of Pestilence, Pope Adrian himself would never be without it.

The Form of the Pope's Amulet, together with that of his Mafter Slotanus, tho' not of fo great Price, yet of equal Value, he describes as follows.

The Pope's Amuler.

Repulv. Bufon. f. a. exficcat. 3ij. Arfenici chrystal. 3ls. Rad. Dictam: Tormentil. à 3ij. Margarit. non perforat. 3j. Coral. Hyacinth. Smaragd. à 3ls. Fiat Omnium Pulv. deinde cum Mucilag. Gum. Tragac. formentum Pastilli, obducantur cum Syndone rubra, & supra Regionem Cordis portentur supra Camissam.

Amuletum Stotani.

BL Pulv. Bufonum prius in Sole, deinde in tegulis calidit, exficcat. 3j. Arsenici chrystal. & slavi sive Auripigm. à 3ss. Rad. Dictam. alb. Tormentil. Gum. Euphorb. à 3ij. Croci 3j. Camphor. 3ss. Redigantur in Pulv. & cum Mucilag. gum. Tragac. siat Posta, ex qua formentur Massulæ hujus Figuræ V, suspendantur è Region Cordit

Of Hurts from Infects.

Cordis & continuo gestentur, ita tamen ne Cutem attingant, alioquin Vesicas excitare solent, pracipue si Manner of the Corpus incaluerit *.

Operation of this Remedy fee Willis de

CHAP. XII.

Silvan of Bons

Of other Harts from venomous Insects and invenom'd Instruments happening to the Skin.

MONG the lower Class of Animal Beings, called Infects, whose Bites or Stings are reckon'd venomous, is the Spider : Which altho' in ours, or some colder Climates, they are less dreaded, yet even with us, there are some (according to the Observation of the curious Dr. Lifter *, and fuch are generally of the oftonocular Kind) whose Bites are pernicious, and not to be Ven. Cap. 6. contemned. Which Experiment was made by the renowned Harvey t, as we may find by the following Paf-Having for Tryal lake prickt my Hand with a Anim. Exer-Needle, I after rubbed the Point of the same Needle with the Tooth of the Spider, and perforated the Skin therewith in an other Part of my Hand, but could diffinguish no Difference in the Sense of the Punctures, however there was one remarkable enough in the Skin; for in the invenom'd Puncture, the same was soon raised up into a Tubercle, looking red with Heat and Inflammation, tiling up as it were to shake off the inflicted Evil. the Spider fwallowed and received into the Stomach, whether of Man or other Animals, is not always alike burtful, of which Moufett + gives a fingular Example, and which may be infer'd from their being fo much covered felt. p. 227, by small Birds, to whom they are the greatest Dainties, 237. and which they pick up without Distinction. A farther Proof of their being inoffensive otherwise than by their Bites, we may take from their Webs, so much in request among the Antients, and at this Day by the common People, apply'd to recent Wounds, on Account of the Flux of Blood, which are according to Celfus, a noble Agslutinative for small Hurts: Nay, there are some who

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hold the Humour flowing out of their Bodies, as a great Secret for these Purpoles, so far are they thought from being hurtful by such A yet farther Indication is fer down by that learned Author, in that the Eggs of these Infects being deposited on some Fruits or Herbs, are free quently (as may be made apparent) taken in, tho' tinobserv'd, and well digested by the most tender Sto mach.

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Signior Redi, as in the Case of the Toad, takes Notice of this Creature, that although it prove poilonous when inftilling its Juice into the Wound, yet may it not prove To at all Times when taken into the Stomach; to confirm which, Dr. Fairfax alledges Examples of several Person well known to him, (himself having been an Eye-win ness to several of the Experiments) who have commonly swallow'd Spiders, even of the rankest Kind, withoutany more Harm than happens to Hens, Robin red-breath and other Birds, making them their daily Commons *.

See the Philof. Tranf. fect, gen.

Swammerdam t, in his Description of this Creature abr. Vol. 2. fays, that those Parts which are called by some others is t Hift. In. Teeth, he rather takes for two firong and spiked little Claws, or the pointed Parts of two little and less conspi cuous Feet, rather than Teeth properly, not much differing in Structure from the Sting of the Scorpion, with which they prick the Part in like Manner with him; and if so, saith he, there will be little other Difference than this, that the Spider carries its double Unguiculi or Aculei in the fore Part of the Breaft, whilft the Scorpion darts out his fingle one from the hinder Part of its Body. Thele Unguiculi, according to our Author, are made up of two little Joynts or Claws, with which they not only catch their Prey, but transfix and wound the same, after sucking up the Juices of their Captives or Prisoners taken, Dr. Lister takes Notice of those forked Claws, but saith they proceed our of the Mouth it felf of the Creature: Goedare fays nigh thereunto; whilft Dr. Mead, as curi-# Mecha- ous an Observer as any, tells us # that the Spider which lives upon Flies, Wasps, and the like Insects, is provided with a hooked Forceps, placed just by the Mouth, very tharp and fine, with which he pierceth the Flesh of those little Creatures caught in his Web; and at the fame Time infuseth a Juice into the Puncture, by which Means the Animal being kill'd, he fucks out the Moisture from the Body, and leaves it a dry husky Carcass. Mr.

Mr. Van Leepenboeck would have the Poison discharg'd from the Claw it self, at the same Time the Wound is inflicted, contrary to Mead; who upon repeated Tryals doth affirm, that having fix'd its Claws upon the Prey, he observ'd a short white Proboscis thrust out of the Mouth, which instilled a Liquor into the Wound.

Jacobus Hoefnagel (taken Notice of, as I remember, by Swammerdam) Painter in Chief to his Imperial Majesty Rodolph, hath exactly colour'd by the Life, sive and thirty leveral Species of this Insect, with three hundred others, which are since cut upon Copper, and printed with the said Emperour's License and Privilege, being

not inferiour to those of Goedart.

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But if our English Spider be not so venomous, yet those of some other Countries are reported to be so, in a very high Degree; insomuch that Scaliger takes Notice * of a certain Species of them, (which he had forgotten) whose Posson was of so great Force as to affect one Vincentinus through the Soal of his Shoe by only Treading on it. Even in Gascony, he observes, there is a very small Spider, which running over a Looking-Glass, will track the same by the Force of her Posson.

Remarkable is the Enmity recorded between this Creature and the Serpent, as also the Toad: Of the Former is is reported, that Lying (as be thinks securely) under the Shadow of some Tree, the Spider lets her self down by her Thread, and striking her Proboscis, or Sting into the Head, with that Force and Efficacy, injecting likewise her venomous Juice, that wringing himself about,

he streight grows giddy, and quickly after dies.

When the Toad is bit or stung in Fight with this Creature the Lizard, Adder, or other that is possenous; she sinds Relief from Plantane, as is said, to which she resorts, and from whence that Plant is reckon'd one of the Specificks.

In her Combate with the Toad, the Spider uleth the time Stratagem as with the Serpent, hanging by her own Thread from the Bough of some Tree, and Striking her Sting into her Enemy's Head, upon which the other intaged, swells up and sometimes bursts. To this Effect is the Relation of Erasmus, which he saith he had from the of the Spectators, of a Person lying along upon the Floor of his Chamber in the Summer Time, to steep in

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a supine Posture, when a Toad creeping out of some green Rushes, brought just before in, to adorn the Chimney, gets upon his Face, and with his Feet first a-cross his Lips: To Force off the Toad, fays the Historian. would have been accounted fudden Death to the Sleeper. and to leave her there very cruel and dangerous; fo that upon Consultation it was concluded to find out a Spider. which together with her Web, and the Window the was fasten'd to, was brought carefully, and so contriv'd as to be held perpendicularly to the Man's Face; which was no sooner done, but the Spider discovering his Enemy. let himself down and ftruck in his Dart, after betaking himself up again to his Web; the Toad swell'd but as yet kept his Station; the second Wound is given quickly after, by the Spider; upon which he swells yet more, but remain'd alive still: The Spider coming down again by his Thread gives the third Blow, and the Toad taking off his Feet from over the Man's Mouth, fell off dead.

And so much for the historical Part; I shall say some what now with Relation to the Effects and Cure of the Poison; an Inftance of which I remember when a very young Practitioner, being fent for to a young Woman, whose Practice was usually when she went to the Vault by Candle-light, to go also a Spider-hunting, setting Fire to their Webs, and burning them with the Flame of the Candle still as she pursu'd them. It happen'd at Length, after this Practice had been follow'd a long Time, one of them fold his Life much dearer than thole Hundreds the had deftroy'd, by Way of Revenge upon her for fo many Murthers the had committed; for Lighting upon the melting Tallow of her Candle, near the Flame, and his Legs intangled therein, so that he could not extricate himfelf, the Flame or Heat coming on, he was made a Sacrifice to his cruel Persecutor, who delighting her Eyes with the Spectacle, still waiting for the Flame to take hold of him, he presently burft with a great Crack and threw his Liquor, some into her Eyes, but mostly upon her Lips; by Means of which flinging away her Candle, the cry'd out for Help, as fancying her felf kill'd already with the Poison: However in the Night her Lips swell'd up excessively, and the One of her Eyes was much inflamed; also her Tongue and Gums were somewhat affected; and whether from the Nausea excited by the Thoughts of the Liquor getting in

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and n the to her Mouth, or from the venenate Impression communicated by the nervous Fibrille of those Parts to those of the Ventricle, a continual Vomiting attended: To take off which, when I was called, I order'd a Glass of mull'd Sack with 3j. of Sal Absorb. and some Hours after a theriacal Bole, which the flung up again. I embrocated the Lips with the Ol. Scorp. mixt with Ol. Rof. and in Consideration of the Ophthalmy, tho' I was not certain but the Heat of the Liquor, rais'd by the Flame of the Candle, before the Body of the Creature burft, might as well as the Venome, excite the Diffurbance (altho' Mr. Boyl's Case of a Person blinded by this Liquor droping from the living Spider, makes the Latter infficient) yet observing the great Tumefaction of the Lips, together with the other Symptoms not likely to arise from simple Heat, I was inclining to the Belief of a real Poilon in the Cale; and therefore not daring to let her Blood in the Arm, I did however, with good Success, fer Leeches to her Temples, which took off much of the Inflammation, and her Pain was likewise abated, by instilling thin Mucilage of the Sem, Cydon, & Papav. Alb. in Aa Rof. exer. yet the Swelling on the Lips increased, upon which in the Night she wore a Caraplasm prepar'd with a Decoct. Scord. Ruta, Fl. Samb. thicken'd with Farin. Orobi. In the mean Time her Vomitting having left her, the had given her between Whiles a little Draught of Aq. Card. b. Scord. C. with some of the Theriaca dissolved; and upon going off of the Symptoms an old Woman came luckily in. who with Affurance furtable to those People, (whole Ignorance and Poverty is their Safe-guard and Protection) took off the Dreffings, promiting to cure her in two Days Time, altho' she made it as many Weeks, yet had the Reputation of the Cure; applying only Plantane-Leaves bruised and mix'd with Cobwebs, dropping the Juice into her Eye, and giving some Spoonfuls of the lame inwardly, two or three Times a Day.

The same young Woman told me, before this Accident happen'd to her, the Smell of their Burning oftentimes so affected her Head, as that the Objects about her seem'd often to turn round; she grew faint also with cold Sweats, and sometimes a light Vomiting; yet so great was her Delight in Torturing these Creatures, and Beating up their Quarters, that she could not sorbear 'till one of

them thus alarmed hers.

Something a-Kin to this was the Case related by Nic. Sorm 4: Nicholus *, of a Man he faw at his Inn in Florence. Traft. 4. Cap. Burning a large black Spider in the Flame of a Candle, 23. and staying some Time in the Place, from the very Fume thence arising, grew feeble, and fell into a fainting Fir. suffering all Night great Palpitation at Heart, and after a Pulse so very low as was scarce to be felt. He was recover'd, fays the Relator, by giving him Theriaca mix'd with the Species Diamofchu and Pulo. Zedoar. In the same City Nic. Florent, relates, there happen'd a fad

Misfortune in a certain Monastery, by which many of the Monks receiv'd their Death, by drinking Wine incautiously out of a Veffel, in which a certain venomous Spider was found drowned; notwithstanding what bath been before related of their being inoffentively taken into the Stomach; but thefe latter very likely, might be

widely differing, if not in their outward Form, yet is their inward compounding Particles, or their malign Nafine and Properties.

Galen taking Notice of this Infect, Subjoyns this Inter-

rogation; Who would think fo small a Creature should work so mighty an Alteration upon the whole Body of Man, as we find the does, only by a little Dart or Sting inft entring the outward Skin, by which certainly the conveys a poilonous Moisture, or something however more spirituous, yet still venomous to the Blood? But if we con fider that this Skin being nervous, has Communication with other Parts, it will be eafily refolv'd, that a small Drop of Poilon let into this outward Membrane, may in

part its Force after the Manner of a Vapour, or Aura Spiritalis, to far diftant Places of the Body; by which we fee that in those darker Ages as to anatomical Discoveries, it was then believ'd the same was perspirable and permea-

ble from the Circumference to the Center & Vice Verfa Sennertus + takes Notice of the Signs of this Bite of Lib. 6. Pari. Sting, to be a Stupor or Numbnels upon the Part, with a Sense of Cold, Horrour, Swelling of the Abdomen, Palenels of the Face, involuntary Tears, Trembling, Conteactions, a perpetual Defire to make Water, Convil fions, cold Sweats; but thele latter chiefly when the Poison has been received inwardly.

As to the Cure, not dighting the usual Alexishurmach taken internally, he says the Place bitten must be imm diarely washed with falt Water, or a Sponge dip'd in bit

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Venegar, or fomented with a Decost. Mala. Orig. Serpil. after which a Caraplasm must be laid on, prepard ex Fol. Laur, Rue, Porr. Faring bord, cum Aceto collis; also Allium & Cepa contuf. Stere. caprin. cum Ficubus ping. Comedat Alfium & Vinum liberalius bibat. But if the Poison were admirred into the Stomach, Vomiting must be procured for is speedy Discharge, and then some proper Antidote preferib'd, among which Gelner commends beyond all others the pureft, whiteft, and fatteft Rolin relembling Frankintense. Fracastorius Bole and Vinegar taken inwardly. with which he recover'd a Person stung or bitten in the Neck by a venomous Spider *; See more in Zuinger. Theatr. bum. Vit. 475. also Panarol. Pent. 1. Obf. 45, De C.2 de Marb.

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The pext we intend to speak to, is the Sting of the Bee and Wasp, however slighted by some, very troublesome and dangerous to others: For the Description of is Parts, I shall refer the Reader to some of the abovenamed Authors in their Books de Infectis, fuch as Leemenboeck, Swammerdam, Goedart, Moufett, Jacobus Hoefnas gelius: The Sting, the Part we are principally concern'd with, is elegantly and truly describ'd by Mr. Hook, formerly of Gresham College, in his curious Tract which he calls Microgrophia. Dr. Mead faith that by the naked Eye, (but it must be a very good one) it may be perceiv'd to let through its Venome, in which himself by the Glass hath discover'd great Numbers of floating Salts, which mixing with the curaneous Juices, raile a troublesome Ferment, not appeas'd or laid for some Time: The Manner of the Operation of these Salts upon those Juices, is thus explicated by the last mention'd Person, whole Modesty gives it the Name of no improbable Conjecture †.

That our Blood confifting chiefly of two Parts, a fim- meal Acple Lymph, and an infinite Number of small Globules, count, p. 15. containing a very subtle and elastick Fluid; these acme Salts, when mingled with it, do prick those Globules or Vesicula, and so let out their imprison'd active Substance. which expanding it felf every Way, must necessarily be the Instrument of this speedy Change and Alteration; and from such an Hypothesis as this, saith he, (it may be not very eafily from any other) we may account for many of the surprising Phenomena in the Fermentation of

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other Liquors.

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Pain in the Skin wounded by their Stings, on Account of the Venome they dart into the Wound at the same Time, yet are they seldom deadly unless setting on People in Swarms; and thus according to Sennertu, as well as our Author, they have been the Death of Horses. Their Stinging is found likewise to be more or less troublesome, accordingly as they have prey'd aforehand, on other venomous Animals, out of which that possonous Liquor is prepar'd, and separated, 'till upon Occasion, the same is darted down by their Sting: And thus according to Pliny, after they have fed upon poisonous Plants, or upon the Bodies of Serpents, their Ve-

nome is much improved.

It is allow'd on all Hands, that the Sting of the Wasp is most pernicious, the Symptoms of whose Puncture are observ'd to be great Pain presently felt upon the Spot, which continues if the Sting be left, as sometimes happens, 'till the same be drawn forth, the Part swells, looks red and rifeth into a little Push like a Blister: If the Sting be left behind, the same is to be drawn forth as foon as may, by opening the Skin, and picking the same out, if it cannot be got forth by fucking; after which bruiled Cresses may be apply'd to the Place, which are proper to discuss the Humour. Ox-dung macerated in Oil and Vinegar, and apply'd hot, is Galen's Medicine, and recommended by feveral others; Some apply the Creatures themselves bruised, or which seems better, being a great Medicine with Fab. Hild. an Oil prepar'd with them after the Manner of the Oil of Scorpions. Vinegar Honey and Salt is a Remedy order'd by Parey, apply'd exceeding hot with Cloaths also dip d therein and laid upon the Place : Sulphur vive, faith he, temper'd with Spittle, is approved also for the same.

The milky Juice of un-ripe Figs incorporate with Honey, or which is better with Theriaca, is a Medicine of the same Author's; who by Way of Preservative adviseth to anoint with the Juice of Mallows and Oil; for then, faith he, these Creatures will not affault nor fling

YOU.

It is reported of this Infect (whether fabulous or not, I shall not think my felf answerable) that finding a dead Viper, she dips her String in the Other's Poilon, and thence the first Invention of Poiloning the Heads of Arrows.

Sennerius orders a Cataplaim to the Place ftung, ex Farin, Hord, Malo, Plant, cum Aceto prep, and for the internal Administration (citing Ardonnus) the Suc. Coriondri cum Saccharo, which is moreover recommended by another of the Ancients, as the only Bezoar for the Sting of the Bee or Walp. But if after all, great Fervour or Heat arise herefrom, by Means of the Venome; you are to treat the Patient as if labouring of a malignant Feplant upon Rums, In the Evening

Some of our Country People apply hot Cow-dung upon the Part, others anoint only with Honey, or lay on some bruised Mallows, with which they pretend to remove all Hurts of this Nature, tho' I have known them

foil'd, and sometimes disappointed.

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Z. Lusteanus * gives this following Account of a Boy. who playing ignorantly near the Bee-hive, one of them admir. Lib. 3. fung him most severely over his Eye-brow, on which immediately enfu'd great Pain, Tumour and Inflammation : I being call'd in for my Affistance, from the Authority of some of the Ancients, prescrib'd the Cataplasm of boil'd Mallows mix'd with Women's Milk : for this is not only good lenient Medicine, but is suppos'd to have a singular Property against this Venome; but finding great Heat and Redness still increasing, I laid on some green Bay-Leaves, an other of the Specificks: Returning Home from Dreffing him, I consulted my Authors, and the next Day scarify'd and dilated the Parts for the easier Discharge of the Venome, as Halyabbas directs: Drefing up cum Ciner. calid. according to Alzaravius, adding thereto, by the Direction of Ponzettus, Fermenti Aliguod; and in the Interim cum Christophoro de Honestis, be took inwardly the Suc. Coriand cum Sacc. approved highly in these Cases by Avicen. Finally leaving no Stone unturn'd (tho' if he had turned over the Indications and lewer of his Anthors, very likely the Child had far'd better) the Boy grew still worse; for being plethorick, and of a gross Habit of Body, the Fever and other Symproms got Ground in Spite of all Endeavours from Alexipharmacks and Topicks; the Disease spreading to wards the Temple, and affecting the Parts round about with Gangrene; upon which, fearifying the same deeply, the Venome was discharg'd, and the Distemper give ing Way, after much Labour and Difficulty, the Youth escaped. Z 4 4 213

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* Cent. 4.

A noble Woman, faith Fab. Hild. * fitting at her Dinner, in the Dog-days, was stung with a Wasp upon her
left Wrist; after which immediately arose so intense and
severe a Pain, that she fell into a fainting Fit, and was
carry'd from her Table to her Bed; where recovering
her Senses, she perceiv'd the Pain still increasing and
stretching it self up by the Arm all over her Body; upon
which there arose small Blisters full of clear Water, as is
usual upon Burns. In the Evening, as also the next
Morning, her Husband order'd her to be anointed all
over with some excellent Oil of Scorpions he had by
him, and a plentiful Sweat being promoted, with a good
Dose of the Lapis Beyoar, the was shortly restor'd, not
without the Loss of the outer Skin peeling all over her
Body.

Thus, continues he, (in his Letter ad Dm. Georg. Fabrum) we fee how small an Insect may carry a Poilon strong enough, being convey'd to the noble Parts, to create much Mischief; a plain Admonition to us, that we neglect not the Sting of a Wasp, one of which I have known degenerate into an incurable Ulcer, opposing the Endeavours of some of the greatest and best Artists, which Case may be found at large in Observ. 78. sol-

lowing.

In Answer to this Epiftle, Faber returns a like History, of a Cafe happening at Paravium (a City of the Venetians, where he lived with his Master Jul. Caffer. Placen-tinus) to a Gentlewoman, stung on the Metacarpium; after which enfo'd great Pain, Inflammation, Fever, De tirium, bilious Vomiting: This Accident he observes to have been increased by the great Heat of the Weather, and befalling none of the best Habits of Body: However, to remedy the Symptoms and remove the Difeale, Placentinus both scarify'd and canterie'd the Part, directing Bezonrdicks, and whatever elfe was thought requifite; and by these Means, with great Difficulty, freed her from ile most imminent Danger. In his following Obs. 80. the Jame Hildsmit tells us, that being fent for to a front young Country Fellow, on the fixth Day after he had been flung on the Cheek, near the leffer Canthus of the Eye; he found the same from the exceeding Venome of the Sting, over-run upon that whole Side of the Face, with a livid or black Colour and perfectly gangren'd. Having order'd a Clyfter to be ready, he scarify'd all the gapgren'd gren'd Parts, and dreft them with Egyptianim, and other Medicaments proper in that Cafe: At the fame Time he bled him and order'd a Chologogue the near Morning, ex Infuf. Rhabarb. Syr. Rof. fol. & Elect. & Suc., Rof. on which, the Symptoms remitted, and continuing all necessary Applications to the Face, fill purging betwint whiles with the same Insusion, he recover a him; whilst at the same Time an other, with whose Name he acquaints us, upon such an Accident, falling into ill Flands, and suffering great Pains, came off at last with one of his Eyelids inverted, and a total Loss of Sight some Time after.

The Leech, by the Latins named Hirado, is well known among us, being used very commonly to supply the Place of a Lancet, in those who from Fear will not, or in such whose Veins being inconspictions and inpercep-

tible, cannot be let Blood otherways.

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They are likewise of good Service after the other general Evacuation, to derive the Blood from fome particular Part, or empty it from others where it lies ready for a Discharge, if such Discharge be found necessary that Way to be made : Thus in fevere Headachs, or Defluxion from the Byes, as Ophthalmy's, they do good Service, apply'd to the Forehead, Temples or behind the Ears: And thus also in a Suppression of a wonted hatnorrhoidal Flux, where the Veffels are turged or full and painful for want of their enformary Discharge, they are used to give Vent and promote the Evacuation, by applying them to those Pares: But yet not without Caution and Deliberation first had, as has been taken Notice of in our Chapter of the Piles. But the Use of these, however feemingly innocent, has not been fre e from Daner and many great Inconveniencies, as we fi d in fundry Writers: And they are faid to be at fometimes of e Places, truly venomous: Of which Kin rather in fou I reckon are meant those taken out of handing or putric Waters, Rinking Pools and Ditches : Ou the Contrary those from oure and clear Waters, with their Backs greenish and their Bellies reddish, as Charrer observes, are of themselves inossensive, the Black and Hairy being rejected as venomous. It may Accident attend the other and harmless Kind, it is likely more impunible to Milmanarmless Kind, it is likely more impurable to Missina-magement, either forcing them of violently, by which their Teeth are lest behind, raining after some untoward Accident, as Imparimental, Abscels or the like: Or Set-

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much Humour is already fallen, when no Wondersthere hould be more fill this Way invited, to the Hazard of Apostemation, Gangrene or Mortification, the Cafe pro-* Lib. 35 bably of Messalinus, the Roman Consul, whom Pliny * faith loft his Life by affixing Leeches to his Knees, but tells not upon what Occasion they were there fixed, only that their Heads were left behind in the Place: Which might be the Fault of the Attendant as well as of the Leech. For it is not the Nature of this Creature, fo far as I have observ'd, to leave either Heads or Teeth behind them, if they are let alone to fall off themselves. when fully satisted with their Repast, the Blood they fack : nor will they do it, I believe, if diffurbed from their Work only by the common Sales or Bitters laid about their Snouts, the Particles of which, so soon as ever they perceive, they eafily let go their Hold without need of any Force to occasion their Separation, which by no Means is to be promoted by pulling them or bandling them with Violence: There have been indeed faral Confequences attending their Application, as we have obferv'd before in the latter End of the fourth Chapter of the second Part of this Treatise: But these were purely owing to their incautelous, not to fay ignorant, Application, as appears manifest. So that when duly circumstantiated, one of the greatest Troubles I have had with them; has been to reftrain their bleeding after they come off, which sometimes creates a little Trouble, especially when fet to some froward Children, about the Neck or other Parts where convenient Bandage cannot be apply'd to secure the Dreffing: At which Times they will sometimes bleed longer than we would have them, notwithflanding common Applications to prevent it: And when the Flux feems to be reftrain'd, if the Blood be hot and thin with a quick and high Pulle, as in Fevers, a fit of Crying shall undo the Work and break through all afresh. Thus I remember when I first began to practile, being fent for five Miles out of Town to attend a Gentleman's Child in the Summer Time, I got there by four a Clock, and fer on a Couple of Leeches, which after they had done their Business fell, and the Places were fuffered to blend some little while after, the Blood running down apace by Drops, I apply'd fome Earin, trits with a Compress dipt in Oxycrate, and gave the Nurse a

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Charge to keep her Fingers close upon the Parts, as they grew warm still dipping them in cold Water. It was low under the Ear they happen'd to fix, and the more difficult to bind any Thing on: leaving this Charge, I took my Horse and rid two Miles farther, when returning to the House in about an Hour, I found the good Woman taking on that the Child would bleed to Death. and furely the Leeches either were not good, or they were not fet right. The Infant seemed truly by the Cloaths, to have loft a pretty deal of Blood, and was turning pale: Which made me hope I should have less Trouble, to repress the Flux: The same usually ceasing upon any Syncope. I found the good Woman had been at Work with Cobwebs, Bole Armeny, Tinder and such like. I fent straight to the Apothecary for a bit of crude Vitriol or Alum, and dissolving some of the same in a Spoonful of Water, I dipt a Compress of Lint therein. and strow'd over it some fine Powder of the same Vitriwhich I kept close with my Finger for a Quarter of an Hour: When during this Compression the Child bled not a Drop, but recovering its Fainting and growing reftless, as being held in the same Posture, it fell into a Fig. of Crying and holding the Breath, streining the Muscles of the Neck, by which altho' I kept my Finger close, it ran down again as at first: I then made up a fresh Compress and stopt it again, shifting my Eingers by Turns, to eale my self, and thus I continu'd for near an Hour Hoping by this Time we had a little Eschar or Slough Upon taking off my Finger it made by the Vitriol. feem'd ftopt to my great Satisfaction. I then left more Pledgits for the Nurse, and sent to the Apothecary in the Town, to give him Instruction if any fresh Eruption should happen: When going to take Horse at the Door, the Nurse looking towards the Place, found all in fresh Blood, having made its Way through the Dreffings. I then gave my Horse to the Servant to put again into the Stable, and return'd into the Houle, taking off the bloody Cloaths, I clapt close down another Compress to secure ir, whilft I order'd the Apothecary to bring me a little Vial of his Ol. Vitrioli: Which being come, I shook it up against the Cork, and clapt the bottom of the said Cork upon one Orifice, which it was only big enough to cover, then upon the other, which feem'd in a Manner fecure. Upon the Touch with the Cork, the Child, through the Smart, cry'd much: However the Orifice feem'd thereby shrivel'd up, and the Bleeding next to nothing. I then apply'd a fresh Pledgie upon the Orifice which had bled laft, the other being perfectly ftopt: And faw the Child's Head bound up again, yet notwirhstanding, before the Nurse had made an End, altho' there was a Linnen Bolfter made of several Folds of Cloth, the innermost sprinkled over with Farina, the Blood was got through: It being now late and Time for me to think of going Home, whilft I was mufing what I had best to do, I elpy d a Tobacco-Pipe in the Chimny-Corner, and purting the same into the Fire, not letting the Nurse know my Intention, I order'd her to take all off again: The poor Woman affrighted took no Notice, but when the Dreffings were off, and the Pipe as I bought bor. I fetcht it from the Fire, making them believe I would let the Blood drop upon it, and that Way frop the Bleeding: When raking my Opportunity whilst the Nurse's Head was turned another Way, and the Pipe heated a fecond Time, being brought me, I suddenly claps the End of it red hot as it was upon the Bleeding-Hole, which I just toucht, and threw away the Pipe, the Child not Crying To much as at the Vitriol. After this finding all secure, I apply'd nothing but a little dry Lint and a bit of defenfarive Emplaster, leaving behind me some of my Cerat, de Lap. Calam. to cure it as a Burn, ordering her only to take Care the forced not off the Dreffing, 'till it grew loofe of it felf; getting then on Horseback I made the best of my Way Home: And in few Days after, heard my little Patient had bled no more, the Crust casting of and healing with two or three Dreflings. And this indeed was the only Case I ever met with, so woublesome and perplexing after festing on of Leeches, and which shall suffice me to have spoken of them.

There are feveral other little Infects, whose Bites or Stings upon the outward Parts are very troublesome to us for a short Time, such as those of the Grat and Pismire or Ant, with some others: But the Disturbance from these lighter Hurts, going off generally of themselves, like those from the Nettle and Cow-age: Or if (which is very rare) any unusual Symptom ariseth, requiring something alike Treatment with the others beforemention'd, we shall take no farther Notice of them: Nor yet of such Hurts as are insticted either superficially or other-

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wife from poylon'd Inftruments, which require much the same Method to withstand their Malignity and secure the vital and animal Parts from the same their destructive Influence, with those occasion'd immediately by the venomous Creature, from whence the Poylon was borrow'd. Thus Aristoele [Lib. de Mirab.] acquaines us. that it was customary with the Scythians, whom we call Tartars, (a People in the northern Parts of Afia famous (I should say infamous) for such Practices) to hunt the Vipers after they had brought forth their Young; which having taken they fuffer'd to pine and waste, 'till their Bodies were turned into a putrid Sanies, after which they took the Blood of a Man, and mixing them together in a Pot close cover'd, they buryed the same in Dung, to forward its Corruption: Then taking off the ferous Part of the Blood, together with the viperine Sanies swimming on the Top, they referr'd it for their deadly Toxick or Venome: And whoever it was given to, ran immediately ftark mad, howling and crying like so many Wolves. More of this, with the Antidotes may be found in Langius Tom. 1. Epift. 68. Pliny Nat. Hift. Lib. 11. C. 52. Schenkius Lib. 7. Obl. 11.

In like Manner the Indians at this Day, as Dr. Mead observes from Bonisus, make use of the Venome of the Lizard called Geoco, which they hang up by the Tayl, and whipping, exasperate him till he discharge his Poyson: In which they tinge their Darts, and a very slight Wound from the Weapon, according to the Historian, is speedy Death. Now the Remedies proper to overcome the Hurts given by the poysonous Animal it selt, will very probably best conduce to the Healing those made by an Instrument imbued with the Poyson from that Animal: And in likelyhood it may seem, the Poyson from the Animal, exasted by Rage and Fury, when it insiets the Wound, should exceed that Poyson which is calleded after Death, and unaffifted by those outragious Spirits, unless the Want thereof be furnisht by the devilish Arr of the

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To supply however in some Things, the Defects of this Chapter, we shall present our Reader with a Piece of Antiquity from Damocrates, Author of the sam'd Consection: Who hath compris'd the sundry Antidotes used in those Days, against the Wounds and Stings of venomous Creatures in Verse agreeable to those Times.

Damo-

Damocratis, ad Reptilium & Canis Rabidi Morsum, Antidoti;

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Ex Galeni Libro Secundo, de Antidotis, transcripti.

Cap. xv.

[UNC autem tradere Medicinas volo, Que morfin tantum venenatos sanent Cornuta, Viperarum, Afpidis, Cherfydri: Idu Ferarum, & punduras quoque Apum, Vesparum, Scorpii, Phalangii. Hac Arte Struas. Iridis bis quatuor Assume drachmas primum; tum Zingiberis, Succi Panacis, & Succi Papaveris, Radicum Libanotidis, Semen Trifolii Cujusque Creticum tamen, bis quatuor. Aristolochia, longam dico, & Ruta Agreftis Seminum drachmas duodecim. Radicum Vitis alba fex & decem Serpilli vero pariter & Smyrnii, Pontoque missi nobilis Castorii, Tantundem: Sed Eryngii, & Seminum Apii Æthiopici prafertim, & adbuc novi, Cujusque drachmas appendo ter duas: Ervique candidi, & mundi bis duodecim. Hec cuncta sicca, & transmissa cribro, Broise Vino. Paroos inde fac orbes afue parvas. Unicam drachmam dabis Hujus Medicamenti, ex bemina meri non commisti, pinguis, & non novi. Facit dimidium resolutum Aqua Tumori Veneris, asque surgido Colo, Et quibus incerea causa quicquam dolet. a standard on a second various

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And semily soulder of the party of the retification

Alia.

Valde bonum Remedium, quo ufos esiam na Ipfos bibendo novi commorfos male MA Viperis nuper captis, quos vocant Pfyllos (gens bet Nature non ferme foles Pati Serpentes, neque assueta timet Dediffeque aliss valde commorfis male. Mollem ficcabis umbra Melissophyllon : Siccatum tunde, mozque drachmas accipe Inde bis octo, tum longe vel rotunde Aristolochia, drachmas adde decem, water Sicce tamen : Chamedryos decem quoque Myrrha & bona, & troglodytica item decem. Istac contusa subtili cribro excute: Mellis quod fatis dulcis adde, & uncias. M Dato quod pendet draebmam vel plus para E Vini purioris cyarbis decem, Quidam è longo asque recensi Folio

Exprimunt Succum, fique mensura pari

Vinum conjungunt, usque bibasur jubent. Mensura utriusque fine Cyathi decem, Parum vel minut, aut parumper amplim. Impositum quoque folium attritum prodest

oti.

XV.

Contigue over contest sine dier, consecte.

Amici. Les corpoles patientes en dicunarion

Cum bæc ad alias feras quidem

Tum vero est Viperis essicax Remedium.

Semper repositum babeas Goagulum.

Cervini Pulli, recens sit pracipimus.

Antiquo recens Stomacho plus convenis.

Drachmam repositi Cyashis duobus

Vini falerni, & aqua sat que videatur.

Admisce. Prabe quibus dentes intulio

Serpens, mox vigilent ambulentque insura.

Ac, si demorsa non hoc probibeant loca,

Balneas petant, Ubi per tempus aliquod

Maneant: Egressique baud multum postea

Rursu, ut dixi, capient Coagulum.

Alia.

E genere Ecrum, que adverfanour Venenis Antidosus es est, que ad rabidi morsum Canil Facit, latrandi marfunt inferencem amenetani; Et Aqua, & poess Osimis inanom Mesum Ufque ades, ut fi aqua tantilluni videat, Et convellatur Ager, & flatim cremat. Hic & Vigilias inter & Amentias Hic & Vigilias inter & Amenesas
Juges degendo, communicatur brobs.
Ac quamois primo offugiar metum aqua,
Tamen mox ipfum vales bon cafus manens
Regimes, quales folene commorfos diu.
Ergo ne salos in Papores incidas, Velim tam facram Medicinam parei.

Nam fi quis ipfam quo dicam bibet made;

Nam fi quis ipfam quo dicam bibet made;

Nam fi quis ipfam quo dicam bibet made;

Nam mamorfu finites definiami.

Confice boc patto. Cameros finitarios

Sarmentis Vivis alles finitarios

Combare, & tore, man favod praide.

Rurfus cribratam bass Generalis. Rurfus eribratam batta Generalita,
Alio condo Vafe. Cum del opus erit,
Inspurge cyathis Vint survis tribus,
Mastra due parva canciorum cineris, &
Gentiana unum, sicut dixi, contrita. Zejunu boc commistant forbeat tribus Ager diebus nullo intermisso, jube. Lux prima fi que cafu preterierit, Duolus aliis simplicon Mensurans Trades : Socuedo duplum Die porriges E Vini cyathis, ut dini modo, tribus. Quibufdan runfus & transfatto tertio Videsur, tantum Marfu ouflatos pravis Tres fompus Gentiana dandes obolos, Secundus adfis donec & Vigefimus, Dalai d Vini opposts vel plus parum!

Alig.

Hanc quoque ad est, qui vinent aquam fibi Dicebat Niceratus constare, & simul Amicis, qui mirandas judicare Medicinarum Proprietates queamis Lycii patarici optimi tres Obolos,
Prastaret Indicum, si id adesset tibi;
Dies jubebat viginti duos dare
Jejuno, ut dixi, nuper morso, & ex aquá:
Facere succus Britannica fertur idem

Datus, quo Lycium præcepimus modo. Hoc quidam etiam multum admirantur, duo Urfinæ fellis Mystra, duobus Aqua Admista Cyathis; Diebus tribus datum,

Admista Cyathis; Diebus tribus datum,
Mane cum primum illucescie, ante cibum.

Ad Morsus rabidi Canis, prasertim ubi
In rabiem complures incidunt Canes,
Emplastrum, quo adversus Saniem utor, habe,
Qua è morsu exit, juvabit, & si quid nigrum
Vulneribus inest, aut livens. Vulnus ubi
Circum scalpseris, Emplastrum pone super
Per longum tempus, atque Vulnus dilata
Medicamento quod crustam, & Olcus ducat:
Facit ad aliarum serarum nihil minus,
Qua virus linquunt, Istus, atque Morsus:
Et Tela pravo madesatta toxico:

Et Olcus omne, sic vocant, moris mali:
Terra ampelitidis nigra drachmas cape
Bis quinque, bis viginti. His adde Argenti bona
Tantundem Spuma, & tantundem Bituminis,
Tribus prædictis par sit pondus Olei.
Attica pendat propolis decem quater.
Aristolochia, & Symphytum, & Marrubium,
Eleniumque, & chamelæon bis bæc duas.
Tres Iris alba sicca, tres & Smyrnium,

Tres Galla non matura: Sex Alumen, & Polium, que chalbanum uno vincat Obolo: Decem & duas thus pendat, & dimidiam. Chalcitis usta drachmas tantum quatuor Pendat, Centaurion tenue ter duas,

Bis quinque, & decem affunde Mellis Attici.

Confice diligenter, & prasens asta:
Nam valde, si contemnas, utitor cito.
Ergo Ampelitim terram, & Argenti Spumam
Concrede Vasi sietili magno & novo.
Olivo affuso. Mox igne leni quoque,
Densari cum videbis, Alumen, at que
Chalcitim sparge: Vasque seorsum aliud

Damocratis Antidoti, &c.

Colliquet Mella, Chalbanum, & Propolin:
Ac si quid Aliud liquandum adsit, liquat.
Hec ubi satis ferbuerint, transferas.
Olivo juncta cum ferbuerint parum,
Nec plus inquinant, inspergere pulverem
Quem tusa Radix, quem caulis herbæ dedit.
His actis, statim vas ab igne transferas.
Et commiscendo, ubi refrixerit parum,
Esfusum valida Emplastrum subiges Manu.
Subactum serva, sed contectum Corio.

Vulneri cuspis quod intulit hoc prodest,
Veneno cuspis illata. Prodest quibus
Serpens Venenum intulit, atque Fera.
Onusque idcirco est omnium cura modus.
Omnibus Carnem vulneratam protinus
Scalpello circumcide, vel igne amputa.
Ventosam post hac, ni locus vetet, inser,
Acutisque & urentibus Medicinis
Vulnus servabis latum multo tempore.
Hoc nos in libro documus alio,
Illis Scribentes, qui Medicinas volunt
Consicere, qua urentibus & Scalpro siunt:

Utatur idem Antidotis, quas docui
Bibendas illis, quos commorfit Vipera.
Bibendum trade, & hinnuli Coagulum.
Bibendam trade Gentianam rabido
Cane commorfis, ac qua dixi reliqua
Istis prodesse, nam bac conveniunt quoque.
Cyrenes Succus, is si non adsit, dabis
Quem Medi mittunt, quantum pendet Obolus
Duobus è calentis Cyathis Aqua.
At Gentiana quod tres Obolos trabit,
Multum Radice Succus est prastantior.

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APPENDIX

Concerning the Efficacy of

Local Remedies.

AVING finisht what I had to say upon certain Diftempers, wherein the Skin is either primarily or secondarily some Ways affected: I hope the Reader will not be displeas'd, if I add a few Words concerning the Force of some outward Remedies, if not wholly subduing by themselves, at least affifting towards the Removal of some internal Maladies. which I would not be understood, as if a Plaister, Pultis or Liniment laid upon the Outfide of the Skin, and extending its Vertue, no further, could produce any great Matters: But that some subtil Particles from the same, infinuating themselves by the Pores, may get into the Blood and nervous Juice; by altering whose Texture, one Way or other, some very confiderable Change may be induced, as certainly as from the Medicine taken in by the more obvious Passages. But such is the Missortune, that as on the one Side, through Bigotry, Superstition and Overcredulity, we want not those who are apt to impute too much, as in the Torquis Infantum and the several other ridiculous Periapta, Characters, &c. worn as Charms for Agues, Epilepfies and the like: So on the other, some Gentlemen have been so very shy, not to say incredulous, as to flight and difregard all other external Application, how serviceable soever, and expedient they have been found; and 'tis common for them to overlook the Pericarpia, Subplantalia, or any of those we call the Epithemata in their Practice.

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Indeed,

Indeed, as I never could lay much Stress on the Former, so having seen at sometimes, very remarkably good Effects from the Latter, I think they ought not to be cashier'd, but rather recommended. Nor do I think I need much labour to convince such, as by their Skill and Knowledge in the animal Structure, are already satisfy'd that its Mechanism is such, as will afford an Entrance very easy, to the siner Parts of the outward Medicine, into its inmost Recesses: Being much surrher'd by the warmth of the Parts they lye upon, and entering the Pores in the Form, at least, of an Halitus, if not more substantially.

It may be difficult, I know, to explicate the Modus or Way of their Operation upon the fanguineous or nervous Fluids, after they have enter'd: But 'tis eafy to prove they do both enter and operate, by their confe-

quent Effects.

Thus, besides the many Instances might be produc'd from Authors of undoubted Credit, I my self have known two Children kill'd, by an Overpurgation from barely rubbing in a little Ointment (possibly that de Arthanita) upon their Navils, recommended by a wise Woman, to kill Worms: The Particles of which entring the Pores, and intangling themselves among the nervous Fibrilla of the subjacent Viscera, lay constantly and incessantly, like so many Stimuli, provoking the Bowels to shake them off, which not able to effect, and their Forces spent, notwithstanding all Assistance called in from lenient and anodyne Clysters, Restringents and Opiates, to get a Truce with the Enemy, an universal Convulsion, as the last Effort, came on, and Death quickly ensu'd after.

Fernelius * makes mention of such an Oyntment, that being daubed on the Belly, purges violently: But you cannot (as Bonet wisely observes) make tryal of it, or the like, without Censure or Loss of Reputation. Of this and its Consequence read Fab. Hild. his Discourse De Dy-

Senteria. Cap. 8.

The Effects of Quickfilver, rubbed on the outward Skin, are too well known to want any Recital: I have hinted at some of them in the foregoing Treatile, when worn only in a Girdle; and the same will also surnish very surprising Effects, if not of that, yet of other Poysons, apply'd outwardly.

• Enchir. Med. Pract. P. 240. . 1

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Now if, as appears plain, the Particles of one Sort of Medicine, entering our Bodies, by Means of the curaneous Pores, are able to excite such intestine Feuds as are very difficult, if at all, to be appeared without the Defiruction of the whole animal Fabrick: It will furely be allow'd, that those of another Kind, may both enter the same Way, and by their friendly or agreeable Natures, compose the jarring Principles, and amicably allay the Storm or Hurricane raised from within. To confirm this Polition, I well remember (for 'tis not long Time fince) when fundry cordial and stomachick Remedies had been given (altho' the best of our commonly supposed Antiemeticks) without taking Effect, upon a perperual Nisus of the Ventricle to throw up its Contents; a Flannel wrung hot out of a Decoction of Mint and Wormwood, with some of the Aromaticks, presently allay'd the Hurry, and quieted the Orgalmus of the enraged Spirits, which had occasion'd this Inversion of the peristaltic Mo-

Greg. Horst. * tho' he owns it above his Comprehensi- * Epist. Med. on, acknowledgeth the same good Effect insued the wear- Lib. 2. Seef 3. ing Wormwood only in the Socks, which both corrected De Merfe the Weakness of Stomach, in a certain noble Man, and

took off his Nausea or Loathing.

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The like good Effects are common from the warm or hot Epithemes laid upon the Region of the Abdomen, in the Colic and Iliac Passion, as also in Dysenteries and other Fluxes, taking Rife from the exorbitant Morion of the nervous Fluid, stirred up either by Flatus or some stimulating Humours this Way derived, when the Medica-

ments taken inwardly have not succeeded.

Nor is it any Thing strange, that the Effluvia from an outward Medicine entering our Bodies, should work such confiderable Alterations, if we confider that the efficient Cause of the most surprizing and astonishing Disternpers within, such as the Apoplexy, Epilepsy and lundry others of the convultive and hysteric Kind, consists as it were in Vapour, and borders to nearly upon immaterial Beings (if I may be allow'd the Word) whilft the most destructive ones also from without, as in the Plague and other pestilential Diseases, have those which are as imperceptible to our Senses, for their Parent. If it be objected that those latter are let in by the more large and open Passages of the Mouth and Nostrils, we answer, Each Aa 3 Pore

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Pore of the Skin is a sufficient Passage, which is letting in the mercurial Globules before observ'd, will scarce deny Admittance or prove impermeable to much finer Corpus-

cles, both falutary and destructive.

It is our Business at present to evince that they may, and do get in, even by those cutaneous Pores, and being enter'd, do also produce very considerable Changes and Alterations. Thus in the Case of Agues, whose Fits are often stopt by the only Application of certain Medicines to the Wrist: the learned Willis thus discourseth.

· Willis de

* Those empirical Remedies, which are said to cure intermitting Fevers, are of that Sort, which drive away the approaching Fit without any Evacuation, such as some of the Epicarpia, or Medicines apply'd to the Pulse in the Wrists, Supplantalia, to the Feet: Epithems and Amulets to the Region of the Heart. Some of these so commonly known to help, that their Effects are sometimes warranted under some Forfeiture confiderable. Now as to the Mode of Operation, faith he, it is clear that those external Applications do impart some Force and Action to the Blood and Spirits, by which the Turgescency or swelling up of the Blood with the feverish Matter and Fermentation are stopt, (viz.) from the Medicine ty'd about the Body, certain little Bodies or Effluvia are communicated to the Blood, which do very much fix and bind together the Particles thereof, or also as it were precipitate them by fusing and shaking them: And by either Way the spontaneous growing hot of the Blood is prevented, as when cold Water is put into a boyling Pot, or as when Vinegar or Alum is flung into new or working Beer, prefently Fermentation ceales, and the Liquor acquires a new Talt and Confiftency, whereby it becomes fit to be drunk, as if it had been kept to ripen a long Time. That thefe Ague-stoppers in particular do work after some such Way. is plainly feen, for that many of them of principal Note, do excel in a flyptic or binding Force, or elfe with a precipitating Virtue. But be this as it will, it is certain and indubitable, that the febrile Paroxysm is often from by outward Application, even where ftrong Faith or Imagination have had no Share. A remarkable Inflance of which, we have (taken Notice of some Years past) in the famous cinnabarine Plaister, laid (tho' not to the Wrists) upon the Stomach: I mean that of Dr. Bates, which he incitles the Emplastrum Febrifugum Magnum, of which g in env

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his Translator (seldom short in those Encomiums) tells us, that in a hundred Examples together, it hath not failed once. It is sufficient to my Purpose, that it cureth 4 in 6, and that I have known it do, in all Ages, Sexes and Constitutions, as well Quostidian, as Tertian and Quartan. So that from the Premisses we think it reasonable to infer, that many of our Epithems whether in the Form of Plaister, Fotus, Liniment or otherwise; and apply'd either to the Fore-head, Temples, Heart, Stomach, Belly, Wrists, Feet or other Parts of the Body, are neither to be laid aside, nor thought by any Means useless.

We faid fomething before of the Anti-pettilential Amulet, but that with the Manner of its Operation refer'd to, being a little remote from our Purpole, however well affirm'd in its good Effects, as not acting upon the Skin it felf, but only by a Kind of Sympathy, concentering the pestilent Essuvia to it self, that they may not enter thereinto : We leave every one to think as they please : Whilft among the external or local Remedies, we reckon the Stillicidia often practifed by the Antients, and highly approved by Galen *. Somewhat of Kin to this is our Bath-Pump, found to be exceeding ferviceable not only for some Diftempers of the Head, but in many obstinate and fixed Pains upon the Joints: But these are so well known, that I need fay no more of them, nor of the Barhs themselves, whether cold or hot, which I call alfo local, and of which many, I believe, may be faid to act by infinuating their Particles into the Blood, as well as by their specifick Gravity, or their manifest Qualities of Heat and Cold, either relaxing the Fibres or giving them a greater Tension and Elasticity.

Of Unguents outwardly apply'd, we have given a Hint before, which was brought only to demonstrate, that by the Pores of the outward Skin there was sufficient Passage for some Parts of the same (however clog'd or inviscated with others in the Composition) to insinuate themselves into the Body, there exciting their Force, which however deadly by the Rashness and Ignorance of the Director, is no Bar against the salubrious Advantage to be obtain'd, from an other Medicine, of the same Form, tho' of a different Quality, apply'd by Order of

the skilful Physician.

If Ointments find Admittance, we have no Reason to doubt but Oils will, which are less viscous and more A 2 4 diffusive

Moh. C.22

diffusive, and if they enter not substantially, yet by their Minima Medica or the subtil Particles with which they are saturate, we find they gain an Entrance and work

confiderable Alterations.

When I was call'd to relieve a Youth, fuffering under an Ischury, not without Suspicion of a Stone in the Bladder : and had order'd a Terebinthinate-Clyfter, I prescrib'd a forcing aperient and diuretic Apozem, also Emulfions and Mixtures of the Aq. Saxifrag. Parietar. Funic. Raph. C. Tind. Sal. Tart. cum Syr. de 5 Rad. & de Alth, but all to little Purpose: I then directed a Semicupe of a Decoction of the emollient Herbs, with the Cicer. rub. Bac. Laur. & Junip. as ineffectually. I made him fland with his bare Feet upon a Stone-Payement, but without Success : After which I passed a Catheter into the Bladder, and having drawn off near a Quart of Water, searched, but found no Stone. In two Days Time he began to grow bad again, when a Person coming in by Accident, and hearing the Complaint, told the Parents, he would fend in a little Bottle of Oil, which, he would lay his Life, should cure him. Accordingly the next Morning the Oil being come, I was fent for, and faw the Operator bath him very gently with it hot upon the Region of the Bladder, Pubes and Perineum, for near a Quarter of an Hour: During which his Bed being warm'd, he was cover'd on those Parts, with a Piece of Flannel, and put therein. I waited some little Time, but seeing no Effect, took Leave : And being scarce got out of Doors, was defir'd to walk up Stairs again, where I found the Boy upon his Knees, pissing lustily near the fame Quantity I had drawn before with the Instrument. Before the next Day the Small-Pox came out, of which this Symptom was the only Precurfor, as sometimes falls out, but being here alone, was not suspected : Yet notwithstanding all the Experiments had been try'd, the Boy recover'd. This Oil was gueffed by the Apothecary then present, to be no other than the Ol. Scorpionum. But whether that, the Ol. Formicarum or any other, twas apparent it had a very quick Operation upon the Bladder, either stimulating the same to an Excretion, or otherways relaxing and putting the Sphincter upon opening and discharging its Contents. Man San

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The Oleum Formicarum, used after the same Manner. is reported to occasion venereal Erections, beyond all those Remedies directed inwardly, whether Perfumes, Aromaticks, Analepticks or others, prescrib'd as Aphrodisiacks.

But farther to confirm the Efficacy of Medicines outwardly apply'd, for the removing of inward Illness: Meeting with two Passages answerable to my Design, the one from Rolfincius, the other from the famous De le Boe Sylvius, I have taken the Freedom to infert them:

Thus then, the Former *.

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The Use of the curaneous Veins comes all to this, that what Blood remains over and above the Nutrition of the Skin, may be carry'd back by them to the larger Branches, and Trunk of the Cava. Hereby the Vertue of Topicks applyed to the Wrifts, transmitting their Particles and Atoms through the Pores of the Skin, may be communicated to the Blood, yea to the Heart it self. Thus also the deadly Poylon of Things laid to the Skin by stealth, tho' never so slightly, come quickly to affect the vital Parts, being carry'd with the Blood by those Veins which convey that Liquor back unto the Heart. Again

Thole, Physicians, saith Sylvins + are not to be heeded, as being more subtil than skilful, who reject the Use of 3 c. 3. Sea. all Ointments, Plaisters and Liniments, because it does not feem probable to them, that fat and oily Things can penetrate through the Skin, Membranes and Muscles of the Abdomen, that encompais the Contents. But 'though this feems improbable, at least difficult, yet daily Experience witnesseth that internal Diseases of the Abdomen or Belly, are daily cured only by the Use of Ointments and Liniments. Now tho' the laudable Effects of Oils and oleous Things may suffice to prove their Penetration through the Skin and other Parts, yet the Ways also may be determin'd by which oily Things may penetrate, even to the inner Parts, namely the Pores of the Skin: From which there is a Paffage to the Vessels and consequently to the Heart. For feeing all the Parts of the Body are made up of various Particles, like natural Minima, and therefore of Atoms joyn'd or wrought together; it is nor probable, feeing they are diverfly shaped, that they are so exactly fitted to one an other, but that there is every where a Passage through them, for fluid Bodies, and especially for such as are volatile: Which Hippocrates also obferv'd,

Differt. sat. 1034

ferv'd, when he pronounc'd the whole Body to be pervious, and any one may observe that views either the Bones, Griffles or other Parts, and notes them to be porous, especially when observing the same with Glasses, and compares them with Things made by Art, linnen or woollen Cloths: Which tho never so close, yet are pervious withal; for he will then acknowledge and conclude that there are every where Pores, sometimes larger, sometimes straiter, even in all natural Things.

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Farther yet to manifest the Effect of an external Application upon the Blood, Phil. Salmuth. * takes Notice of a Person falling out of his Chariot, who was bruised. more especially in his Arm: By which there seem'd Danger of a Paralyfis; for Prevention whereof his Spine was anointed with hor Oils, and warm Plaisters were after apply'd: Whence he was immediately seised with a Fever, which left him as foon as the Applications were remo-When they were first apply'd, he faid, he felt fenfibly the Heat proceeding from the Application (getting into the large Veffels faith the Author, which run that Way and so fraight to the Heart.) After some Weeks, that he might not lofe the Use of his Arm, he consenting, they apply'd, again such like Topicks, and the Fever again returns : Upon which, laying them afide, they endeavour'd by other Means to help him.

That Plaisters laid on feveral Parts of the Body, are not only useful to cure the Hurts of the Skin, but to quiet and allay the inordinate Motions of the Blood and Spirits, and to open the Passages of some obstructed Viscera, is manifest not only from the sebtifuge Plaister before-mentioned, but also in those, de Cymino, Meliloto, de Baccis Lauri, in the Pleuritis notha : Also in that de Galbano for the Hysterick Disorder, and in the Ammoniac. either fine, vel cum Cicuta, by which alone, in Time, very confiderable schirrous Tumours in the Liver and Spleen are infentibly wafted. We have known that Plaifters to the Wrifts have ftop'd the Fits of Agues; and we have Reason to believe that others to the Peet, upon other Accounts, befides Fevers, are not without their Advantage; and that some Disorders of the Head, how remore foever therefrom, are hereby (together with other Remedies) excellently well provided for, on Account of the Community there is between these Parts, as well as others, by Means not only of the Blood-veffels, but the ner-

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yous Pibrilla also; so that some have apply'd Plaisters to the Soles of the Feet to cause Rest, instead of taking an hypnotic Draught; and I have known others by the Use of a Pedilavium, who have more certainly and pleasantly procur'd to themselves the same, when the common Dose of Laudanum would do nothing to that Purpose; and whether this arise from the bare Humidity or relaxing Property of the Bath or Wash, taking off the Crispature or over Tension of the Fibres, (on which Watching depends;) or from some narcotick Particles in the Composition, with which it is stock'd, getting into the Blood and thence to the Brain, subjugating and settering the Animal Spirits, and preventing their wonted Excursions for some Time, (on which Sleep) it matters not to our present Purpose, since the Essect either Way, is produc'd by the topical Administration.

But if the more gross and emplastic Medicaments thus apply'd can make their Way, at least some Parts of them, into the Blood and nervous Fluid; what may we not expect from the liquid Epithemes, whose Parts may be rendred yet more rare and tenuious by the Admixtion of some spirituous Ingredients, by which they become so diffusive as instantly to penetrate the whole Animal Compages, and diversly (according to the Intent of the Physician) to alter and rectific some Disorders of the same.

The Benefit of Friction which confifts of Motion and Heat, whether or no the same be raised by rubbing the Body with a coarse Cloath, or the Flesh-brush, has Advantages inconceivable and scarce credible, by which the Obstructions of the Pores and cutaneous Glandules are open'd, their stagnating Juices broke into small Particles, dissolv'd and render'd fit to be carry'd off in Perspiration, in the Room of which, as my Lord Verulam well observes, new Juice will succeed with new Vigour to the Body: And Longevity, saith that great Naturalist, is this Way most certainly promoted. But of obstructed Perspiration, the Parent of much the greater Number of cut Distempers (and by those Means excellently removed) see more in our Chapter aforegoing, of the twofold Perspiration.

To this belong the Sinapifmi, Phanigmi or Rubificaneia, apply'd unto wither'd, cold and paralytick Members, with an Intent of roufing up the native Heat and to bring Nourishment to the Parts emaciated.

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The Application of young Pigeons, or other Creatures flit in two alive, and immediately apply'd to the Soles of the Feet, somtimes to the Top of the Head, are reckoned among Epithems none of the least serviceable, in malignant Fevers, Convulsions, &c. The Vent of the Pigeon apply'd close to the Fundament of young Children, in some of the like Cases, has a strange Force of Attraction (if the Expression be allowable) in which the Suction feems as ftrong as in the Cupping-glafs, and whether from the malign Effluvia drawn out of the Body of the Diseased into its own, or from the Creature's Respiration, during the Interval, some how impeded and intercepted; fo it happens frequently, that it lays down its own Life to preserve an others. Nor will any of these Remedies appear ridiculous to him who confiders that the greatest and most learned Physicians, as well among the Ancients, as Moderns, have countenanc'd their Use in their own Practice : An Instance among the Latter, and seemingly more unlikely than some others, we may observe in the thinking Sydenham, who in the most acute and torturing Disease asfecting poor Mortals, I mean the Iliack Passion, thence call'd the Miferere, doth among other Remedies, advise a young kittling to be laid alive upon the naked Belly, and there continued for some Time.

It hath already been made to appear, as well from some of the Ancients, as from a learned and worthy Phy-Dr. Ful. fician among us *, that many confiderable Cures have in his been wrought without either external or internal Medicine, only by a due Use of one of the Non-naturals, I mean that of Exercise or Motion; and from these Hints it will appear, that great Affistance may be bad (I do not fay the whole Benefit or Advantage) in many Cases from local Medicine. Even at this Time a-Day a great Part of the World, viz. China and Japan, give very few, and those very simple Medicines, laying their chief Stress, and undertaking to cure almost all Distempers, by Acu-puncture and Inustion, as appears from the printed Account of Wilhelmus cen Rhyne t, a Physician of good Note, who had travel'd those Parts, and has caused accurately to be delineated of in his Mantissa Schematica) the Front, Side and posteriour Views of the Outfide of a human Body, with the Places on which they burn their Moxa, and perforate with the Needle,

+ Differt. de Aribrit. & de ACH-

express'd in Lines and Points rather mathematical, or as some would incline to think magical, than anatomical,

The Date of this Acupuncture I find not; nor whether it be an Operation peculiar to the Chinese and Japonois, but the Practice of Inustion is as ancient as Hippocrates, being used by himself, as also by Galen, Celfus, Paulus, Sc. yet for many Ages much disused, 'till again revived by Severinus, and Epiphanius Ferdinandus, who tells us, that he always had Recourse thereto in desperate Cases, and recover'd those hereby that by all other Remedies were justly deem'd incurable. The Method of practifing this Way is deliver'd at large by the forefaid Authors, being also describ'd by 3. U. Horn P. Martian. Salius and diverse others.

The Manner of the Operation of some external Applications.

Hat our Treatise might be render'd yet somewhat more uleful, to the Practitioners more especially of Surgery, by instructing them to account for the Way or Means by which their outward Medicines take Place, or obtain their Ends; we have here at the Close of all, subjoyn'd the following compendious Explication from Zypaus * thus.

Medicines emollient or loftening, produce their Effects Med. Part. v. by Relaxing the Parts which flick together, and loosening them by their gentle Heat and agreeable Hu-

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Medicines indurating or hardening, have this double Manner of Operation, (viz.) either dispersing the more tenuious and diffipable, as in the Schirrus, by their too great Hear; or by retaining or coagulating, and as it were congealing the same, by their over cold Parricles. as in the Oedema, they more firmly unite and join the Parts together.

Rarifying Medicines are faid to operate, for that by their kindly Warmth they enlarge the Pores of the Skin, and fend forth the Humours at the same Time, which by the faid Heat they have railed into a Sort of Steam or

Vapour.

The Manner of the Operation

Condensing Medicines on the contrary, by their Coldness, restrain their Motion, so that falling as it were together, they are more closely joyned, and connected to each other.

Adstringents have such a particular Conformation of their Particles, that they are able to draw and bind those about them to themselves, fastening them as if with little Wedges, or tying them close with Cords, upon which Account they are most commonly of a cold Nature.

Aperients, by their flender and sharp-pointed Particles, are able to infinuate themselves deeply into the Body, where breaking in sunder the more crass and terrene, they enter their Pores, and open the obstructed Passages; and of such there are both hot and cold.

On the other Side, such as thicken and incrassate, work their Effect by their more gross and ramous Parts, mixing with and entangling others that are more moist and liquid, and uniting or joyning themselves therewith, increase the Consistence of the same, these are generally cold in Quality.

The attenuating or inciding Medicines (somewhat of Kin to the Aperient) are such, as by their acute Parts, divide and cut in sunder the viscid or tough Humours, breaking them into Particles smaller and more fine.

Emplasticks are such as by their soft but hooked Corpuscles, adhere easily to the Parts of the Body, and cementing them together, they shut up the Pores, and so consequently inhibiting the Essavia from breaking forth, they hasten Suppuration.

Attemperants, called of the Greeks 'Emugasine', are fomething like the Former, being so constituted, that by their smooth and soft Particles, they inwrap the acrid or sharp Humours they meet with in their own Lentour, blunting therewith their Edges, and sheathing as it were their Points; or else are so formed as to admit their pointed Parts into their own Pores, and convey them together with themselves out of Doors: Or, lastly, to blunt or break off the Points and Edges of the same, and thereby render them incapable of giving farther Disturbance: And after this Manner our Author will have it, that Crabs-Eyes, testaceous Pouders, and other harder Bodies attemperate Accidities.

Detergents may be said to operate by their hard, rough, and pointed Particles, scouring and cleanfing away the

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MASSEL STAN

Repellents, by their cold and binding Quality, extinguish both the Heat, and impede the Flux of Humour to the Parts, shutting up the Ways, and driving back the Humour, by which Means the Tumour or Swelling is often lessen'd.

Attrahents, or such as draw forth the Humours, (to which belong Pyroticks, burning and blistering Medicines) exert their Force, and bring about their Effects by their great Heat and Subtilty of Parts, opening the Pores, attenuating the Humours, and forcing them from their Receptacles: Some of them only swell and inflame the Part, whilst others exciting great Quantity of the serous Latex to ouze forth of the Glandules, and Impelling the same against the Cuticle, whose Density confining them, and keeping them in, they raise the same into a Bladder; or else when of a more intense Degree of Heat like that of Fire, they burn the Part into a Crust or Eschar.

Maturatives, are those which by their moderate and agreeable Heat and Moisture, are fitted to chook up the Pores; and by adhering closely, and at the same Time shutting in the Native Heat, which is thereby increased, they convert the extravalate Humours into Pus or Matter.

Stypticks, or Medicines to stay Bleeding, work their Effects by their binding, cooling, and drying Properties, being likewise so framed as to adhere and stop the Mouths of the Vessels open'd, and to diminish the Motion of the Blood and Spirits, being related to the Restringents and Resrigerants. After this Manner act also such as incrassate or thicken the Blood, Opiates and cold Water apply'd to the Testes or other Parts.

Sarcoticks, Incarnatives, or such as engender Flesh, by their mild Heat, and gentle Detersion, conserving the natural Warmth of the Part, and removing the Filth from the Wound or Ulcer, make Way for a more commodious Influx of nutritious Humour, and convert the same into good Flesh.

Cementing, Agglutinating, or Consolidating, dry more powerfully than the Former, and are less detersive, by their adstrictive Force as it were Glewing together the Lips of the recent Wound.

The

The Manner of the Operation, &c.

The proper Medicines under each general Denomination, being eafily met with (if not already known) among Authors handling the Materia Medica, we have here thought fit to set the Bounds of this Discourse and place

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